



LESSON 69

Evolution, Part 4

“Scientists who go about teaching that evolution is a fact of life are great con-men, and the story they are telling may be the greatest hoax ever. In explaining evolution, we do not have one iota of fact.”

DR. T. N. TAHMISIAN, Atomic Energy Commission

Kirk’s Comment

I was talking with a Christian friend who happens to be a top brain surgeon at Cedar Sinai Hospital in Los Angeles, CA. As he was explaining the intricate design of the human brain and its functions, he pointed out the fact that even the most gifted scientists and doctors, with the knowledge of all the revealing, new biomedical discoveries, cannot find any reason why we should be able to hold simple conversations. The complexity of the human body’s design is beyond science’s ability to comprehend.

QUESTIONS & OBJECTIONS

“How does the young-earth theory explain that we can see stars millions of light-years away? How would the light have reached us?”

Since God made the sun, moon, and stars “to give light upon the earth” (Genesis 1:14–18), those lights would be immediately visible on earth. They fulfilled their purpose on the day God spoke them into being, because He “saw that it was good.” No doubt God also made Adam as a fully grown man—perhaps with the appearance of being 30 years old, even



though he was only minutes old. Likewise, herbs and trees were already mature and fruit-bearing, to provide a ready supply of food. That would be the case with all of His creation.

We Are Wonderfully Made

In his book *Darwin's Black Box*, biochemistry professor Michael J. Behe, an evolutionist, acknowledges a “powerful challenge to Darwinian evolution”—something he refers to as “irreducible complexity.” He gives a simple example: the humble mousetrap. The mousetrap has five major components that make it functional. If any one of these components is missing, it will not function. It is worthless as a mousetrap until all the components are in place.

Behe explains that an irreducibly complex system cannot be produced by slight, successive modifications, “because any precursor to an irreducibly complex system that is missing a part is by definition non-functional... Since natural selection can only choose systems that are already working, then if a biological system cannot be produced gradually it would have to arise as an integrated unit, in one fell swoop, for natural selection to have anything to act on.”

One example in the human body is the knee joint, which contains at least 16 essential components. Since it is irreducibly complex, the knee could not have evolved gradually but must have been created all at once as a whole, fully functioning joint.

We see this same principle of irreducible complexity in the human eye. It would be absolutely impossible for random processes, operating through gradual mechanisms of genetic mutation and natural selection, to be able to create forty separate subsystems when they provide no advantage to the whole until the very last state of development. Ask yourself how the lens, the retina, the optic nerve, and all the other parts in vertebrates that play a role in seeing not only appeared from nothing, but evolved into interrelated and working parts. Evolutionist Robert Jastrow acknowledges that highly trained scientists could not have improved upon “blind chance”: “The eye appears to have been designed; no designer of telescopes could have done better. How could this marvelous instru-



ment have evolved by chance, through a succession of random events? Many people in Darwin's day agreed with theologian William Paley, who commented, "There cannot be a design without a designer." How could the amazing, seeing eye have come about purely by blind chance?

Charles Darwin wrote in *The Origin of Species*, "To suppose that the eye, with all its inimitable contrivances for adjusting the focus to different distances, for admitting different amounts of light, and for the correction of spherical and chromatic aberration, could have been formed by natural selection, seems, I freely confess, absurd in the highest degree." (No wonder—the focusing muscles in the eye move an estimated 100,000 times each day. The retina contains 137 million light-sensitive cells.) Darwin admitted, "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" (*The Origin of Species*). With today's scientific knowledge, even the "father of evolution" himself would have to concede that evolution cannot be true. We are indeed fearfully and wonderfully made.

Evolution and Blood

Another example of irreducible complexity is our blood platelets, which play an important role in preventing blood loss. As blood begins to flow from a cut or scratch, platelets respond to help the blood clot so the bleeding stops quickly.

Platelets promote the clotting process by clumping together and forming a plug at the site of a wound and then releasing proteins called "clotting factors." These proteins start a series of chemical reactions that are extremely complicated. Every step of the clotting must go smoothly if a clot is to form. If one of the clotting factors is missing or defective, the clotting process does not work. A serious genetic disorder known as hemophilia results from a defect in one of the clotting factor genes. Because hemophilia sufferers lack one of the clotting factors, they may bleed uncontrollably from even small cuts or scrapes.

To form a blood clot requires twelve specific individual chemical reactions in our blood. If evolution were true, and if this twelve-step



process didn't happen in the first generation (i.e., if any one of these specific reactions failed to operate in their exact reaction and order), no creatures would have survived. They all would have bled to death!

God Made Them Male and Female

Almost all forms of complex life have both male and female—horses, dogs, humans, moths, monkeys, fish, elephants, birds, etc. The male needs the female to reproduce, and the female needs the male to reproduce. One cannot carry on life without the other. Which then came first according to the evolutionary theory? If a male came into being before a female, how did the male of each species reproduce without females? How is it possible that a male and a female each spontaneously came into being, yet they have complex, complementary reproductive systems? If each sex was able to reproduce without the other, why (and how) would they have developed reproductive systems that require both sexes in order for the species to survive?

Evolution's Difficult Questions

Many have zealously embraced Darwinian evolution without question, as if it were the gospel truth. But can evolution stand the test of close examination?

Zoologists have recorded an amazing 20,000 species of fish. Each of these species has a two-chambered heart that pumps cold blood throughout its cold body.

There are 6,000 species of reptiles. They also have cold blood, but theirs is a three-chambered heart (except for the crocodile, which has four). The 1,000 or so different amphibians (frogs, toads, and newts) have cold blood and a three-chambered heart.

There are over 9,000 species of birds. From the massive Andean condor with its wingspan of 12 feet to the tiny hummingbird (whose heart beats 1,400 times a minute), each of those 9,000 species has a four-chambered heart (left and right atrium, left and right ventricle)—just like humans.



Of course, the 15,000 species of mammals also have a pumping, four-chambered heart, which faithfully pumps blood throughout a series of intricate blood vessels to the rest of the body.

Here are some interesting questions for the thinking evolutionist. Can you explain which came first—the blood or the heart—and why? Did the heart in all these different species of fish, reptiles, birds, and mammals evolve before there were blood vessels throughout their bodies? When did the blood evolve? Was it before the vessels evolved or after they evolved?

If it was before, what was it that carried the blood to the heart, if there were no vessels? Did the heart beat before the blood evolved? Why was it beating if there was no blood to pump? If it wasn't beating, why did it start when it didn't know anything about blood?

If the blood vessels evolved before there was blood, why did they evolve if there was no such thing as blood? And if the blood evolved before the heart evolved, what was it that kept it circulating around the body?

The only reasonable answer to these questions is that God made the human body (and the bodies of all the other creatures) with a heart, lungs (to oxygenate the blood), kidneys (to filter wastes from the blood), blood vessels, arteries, blood, skin (to hold it all in), etc., at one moment in time, as the Bible states.

Scientist Brad Harrub sums it up well:

The final hurdle that evolutionists have not (and cannot) overcome involves the co-dependence of the respiratory system and the circulatory system. The heart muscle requires oxygenated blood to remain alive. The respiratory system depends on the circulating blood to deliver oxygen and remove carbon dioxide. So which came first, and how was it able to function properly without the other? Yet, another chicken-egg problem for Darwinians! Evolution may continue to be taught as a “fact” in the classroom, but it has yet to answer such basic life-dependency questions as these.

Evolution is intellectual suicide. It is an embarrassment. (See Romans 1:21,22.)



Evolution Should Not Be Taught

Dr. Colin Patterson, senior paleontologist at the British Museum of Natural History, gave a keynote address at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, in 1981. In it he explained his sudden “anti-evolutionary” view: “One morning I woke up and . . . it struck me that I had been working on this stuff for twenty years and there was not one thing I knew about it. That’s quite a shock to learn that one can be misled so long . . . I’ve tried putting a simple question to various people: ‘Can you tell me anything you know about evolution, any one thing, any one thing that is true?’ I tried that question on the geology staff at the Field Museum of Natural History and the only answer I got was silence. I tried it on the members of the Evolutionary Morphology Seminar in the University of Chicago, a very prestigious body of evolutionists, and all I got there was silence for a long time and eventually one person said, ‘I do know one thing—it ought not to be taught in high school.’”

British journalist and philosopher Malcolm Muggeridge stated, “I myself am convinced that the theory of evolution, especially the extent to which it has been applied, will be one of the great jokes in the history books of the future. Posterity will marvel that so flimsy and dubious an hypothesis could be accepted with the incredible credulity that it has.”

QUESTIONS

1. **What is irreducible complexity?**

2. **Give an example of irreducible complexity.**



3. **According to Darwin, how does irreducible complexity impact his theory?**

4. **What questions can you ask (e.g., about the reproductive system or circulatory system) to help people consider the absurdity of evolution?**

5. **In asking his eminent colleagues about evolution, what did Dr. Colin Patterson learn that was true?**

WORDS OF COMFORT

Almost every weekend I travel around the country teaching people how to inoffensively share their faith. My expertise is to give instruction on how they can do this without people feeling threatened.

A friend and I had gone out in his car, “cruising” for someone to speak to. I had seen three prospects and called “Stop!” but we were driving in the wrong lane and couldn’t pull over in time.

A few minutes later when I called, “There’s two!”, my friend swung the car around the next corner and screeched to a halt. He felt bad that he had missed my previous call, so he made sure he got this one.

The two individuals I had my eye on were walking away from us, so I unfastened my seat belt and, with the enthusiasm of a religious zealot, jumped out of the car and called them back. They immediately did what



I said. I had two of our new “optical illusion” tracts in my pocket, so I pulled them out. These gospel tracts are “incredible” in the truest sense of the word. You hold the pink card in your right hand and the blue one in the left. The one in the right looks much longer than the one in the left. When you change the cards and hold the pink one in the left hand and the blue one in the right, the blue one suddenly looks longer. People can’t believe their eyes!

Neither could the two wide-eyed men believe their eyes when they saw the tracts. One of them immediately offered the fact that the bottles they had in brown paper bags were non-alcoholic. They told us later that they were terrified when I first approached them. They thought they were being busted by plain-clothed police officers, and that the optical illusion tracts were some sort of new sobriety test.

Last Words

Lady Nancy Astor, when she woke briefly during her last illness and found all her family around her bedside, inquired:

“Am I dying or is this my birthday?”

Memory Verse

“The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament shows his handiwork.”

PSALM 19:1