

NW Bible Church – Creation Science

August 28, 2016

LESSON – CREATION (AND NATURAL SELECTION) VS EVOLUTION

Carol Linnaeus classification based on baramin

Kingdom/Phylum/Class/Order/

Animals/Backbones/Mammals/Rodents/

Family/Genus/Species

Squirrels&Chipmunks/Squirrels/EasternGraySquirrel

Family Felidae – only 40 species exist, divided into two 'sub-families' patherinae (tiger, lion, jaguar) & Felinae (Cougar, Lynx, Leopards, house cats)

Birds – 197 identified baramins

What is baraminology?

The desire to classify modern creatures—based on the original created kinds—has spawned a new field of biology known as baraminology – (Hebrew bara = created, min = kind, baramins = created kinds).

Mammals ≈ Family

1.How do biblical creationists rightly view the observable phenomenon of natural selection?

2.Could this process cause the increase in genetic information necessary for molecules-to-man evolution?

Natural selection Each kind of animal has specific created origin. A kind of animal with characteristics which cause better survival in an environment survive to reproduce at a higher rate than other animals of the same kind, without that characteristic, in that environment, but changes are within the range of limited existing genetic information (the genome of that kind of animal).

Animal breeds - Natural selection is demonstrated synthetically, and much more rapidly, by domestic breeding, where human selection replaces environmental-survival as the culling factor for characteristic preference.

What is a genome?

A genome is an organism's complete set of DNA, including all of its genes. Each genome contains all of the information needed to build and maintain that organism. In humans, a copy of the entire genome—more than 3 billion DNA base pairs—is contained in all cells that have a nucleus.

Evolution All life has common origin, and developed into a variety of different kinds of animals. Kinds of animals, adapt to environmental conditions in the generally the same way as in **natural selection**, but changes are not restricted to existing genetic information, allowing instead for changes to genetic information.

What do we know about created kinds from Scripture?

1. God created distinct 'kinds' of plants (Genesis 1:11-12) qualifying 'kinds' by reproduction. While not repeated for birds and animals, the referenced distinction by reproduction is the key distinction modern creationists use to relate baramins.
2. God distinctly classified sea life and birds as groups of distinct 'kinds' (Genesis 1:20-21).
3. God distinctly classified land-based beasts, creeps, and cattle, as groups of distinct 'kinds' (Genesis 1:24-25).
4. God created both Adam and Eve on the 6th day (Genesis 1:26-31), yet Adam distinctly named all the beasts of the fields and birds before Eve was created (Genesis 2:18-22). This severely limits the number of beasts and birds that existed. As an extreme example, If we allow for Adam to spend only 10 seconds naming each bird or animal, and make him do this without pause for 18 hours, we would still only allow for 6,480 names to be given. 12 hours of 30 seconds per name is still a tough day, and only allows for 1,440 names – Adam's max is approaching Noah's minimum...
5. Noah's commanded animals are also classed by the same 'kinds' and all entered the ark on the same day (Genesis 6:19, 20, 7:13-16). This means, that if Adam had a day to name all the birds and land animals, and Noah had a day to board all the birds and land animals, that we have a similar number of critters in a similar amount of time.

Bottom line: Biblical creation of 'kinds' of animals is a sufficient base for modern species

Part 2: Critters that defy evolution

- Giraffe, pg 101 – same order as buffalo, moose, family is giraffa
- Beaver, pg 139 – order rodent, family is castoridae (beavers)
- Chicken egg, pg 151 – family phasianidae (chickens, pheasants, quail, partridges)
- Woodpecker pg 193 – family picidae (woodpeckers, sapsuckers)