

Simple Killer Arguments Against Evolution

Most Christians understand that evolutionary theory is a serious threat to Biblical theology and a blasphemy against God. However, very few believers can put up a sustained argument against evolutionists because much of the background is very scientific and beyond the ability of ordinary people. However, armed with a few scientific facts and up-to-date research, believers can easily destroy the scientific basis of evolutionary theory. The killer arguments presented here are simple to understand and each, in their own way, delivers a mortal wound to evolution.

Killer Argument One: Dinosaur blood

Soft tissue and blood degenerate very quickly when carcasses are buried. Scientists say that it is impossible for blood cells and body tissues to survive in the bones of a buried animal for more than 10,000 years. Indeed most soft tissue and proteins have a very limited shelf life, normally from a few months to perhaps thousands of years (some postulate – without proof - that the very toughest proteins could survive 100,000 years). However, in the last ten years several dinosaur fossils have been examined and flexible blood vessels, connective tissue, blood, proteins and red blood cells (haemoglobin) have been found; this is in bones thought (by evolutionary theory) to be up to 80 million years old.

There are two possibilities: the first is that blood can survive tens of millions of years intact; but this is contrary to known physical laws. The degradation of blood and proteins is a reproducible, observable, tested fact (i.e. good science); they cannot survive degradation for millions of years. This leaves the second possibility that the stated age of the fossils is based upon questionable assumptions. In other words, dinosaur fossils are less than 10,000 years old.

Examples

Blood cells from a T. Rex were found by scientists at Montana State University. The skeleton was discovered in 1990 and the bones brought for research to the university. Here it was noticed that parts of the leg bone had not completely fossilised (impossible if millions of years old). Mary Schweitzer and her team investigated a small section under a microscope and found blood vessel channels. Inside these channels were tiny round objects, translucent red with a dark centre, which proved to be red blood cells. Her boss (famous palaeontologist Jack Horner) told her to try to prove they were not blood cells; but this proved impossible.¹ Isolating the Rex DNA has proved difficult due to corruption by external DNA; however there is hard evidence that haemoglobin has survived. Since haemoglobin cannot survive over 10,000 years, the presence of it in a dinosaur bone proves that, at least Tyrannosaurus Rex, cannot be 65 million years old.

Subsequent to this, researchers led by Mary Schweitzer, now of North Carolina University, analysed material from a Hadrosaur bone that had been buried in sandstone. They avoided external contamination and found fragments of collagen, a fibrous protein found in bones, skin and connective tissues, and laminin, a fine protein that holds cells and other tissues together. They also found structures resembling bone cells and blood vessels. Chemical analysis of the collagen showed it contained hydroxyproline – an amino acid that is not

¹ M. Schweitzer & T. Staedter, 'The Real Jurassic Park', *Earth Magazine*, June 1997, p55-57.

made by microbes, indicating the protein came from the bone, not from contamination of the sample.²

A research team in Northern Alaska, under geologist Prof. John Whitmore, recovered *Lambeosaurus* from the Liscomb Bone Bed on the glacier fed Colville river, which was frozen but not fossilised and weighed 80 pounds. Some items located there still have ligaments attached. This team brought back over 200 pounds of unfossilised dinosaur bones.³

Conclusion

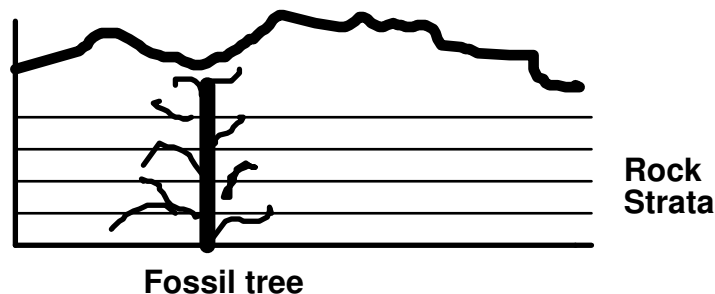
It is scientifically impossible for these fossils to be millions of years old; they are younger than 10,000 years.

Killer Argument Two: Polystrate Fossils

Polystrate means: 'many layers' (poly & strate). This is the term used to describe a fossil that protrudes through many layers of rock. This proves that the layers of sediment the fossil crosses were deposited in less time than the fossil takes to rot (i.e. days or weeks).

There are many types of fossils in this situation: trees, shells, trilobites, fish and leaves. Some trees are at an angle of 45 degrees showing that they were trapped falling over, categorically demonstrating rapid burial.

Under evolutionary theory, the rocks at the bottom of the fossil are millions of years older than the rocks at the top of the fossil. This is arrant nonsense since the sediments must have been deposited very quickly to cover the object before rotting, such as a tree or fern.



Conclusion

The deposition of sedimentary rock did not take millions of years but occurred quickly under some sort of catastrophic circumstance, such as a flood. Indeed, the volcanic eruption at Mount St Helens has demonstrated this activity in our own time whereby a whole topography was created in days and weeks, including sedimentary hills, river valleys, and canyons with vertical, floating, felled trees in a lake gradually being buried in sediment.

² *Science*, vol. 324, p626; *ScienceDaily*, 1 May 2009, and *Fossil Science*, 3 May 2009.

³ *Creation ex nihilo Magazine* Vol 19.3, June-August 1997, p49; Creation Science Foundation (UK), PO Box 5262, Leicester, LE2 3XU.

Killer Argument Three: Contemporary footprints of dinosaurs and humans in the same bedrock

Humans are supposed to have evolved 60 million years after dinosaurs; that is a basic axiom of evolutionists. Yet there are many examples of human footprints set in stone adjacent to dinosaur footprints. In some evolutionary textbooks and websites the dinosaur footprint is photographed with the human footprint cropped out.

Examples

- The Taylor Trail: a series of 14 human footprints with at least 134 dinosaur tracks in the bed of the Paluxy River, near Glen Rose, Texas.
- McFall Trail: a series of 15 human footprints on the Upper Taylor Platform in the bed of the Paluxy River, near Glen Rose, Texas.
- Ryals Track: a human footprint across a dinosaur footprint, about 30 feet from the Taylor Platform in the bed of the Paluxy River, near Glen Rose, Texas.
- The Morris Track: in the bed of the Paluxy River, downstream from the Taylor Trail at the Dougherty Site. While some of the detail eroded over a period of months, when it was first discovered, it was described as virtually perfect.
- New Mexico Track: human tracks found in the mountains of New Mexico in the Permian (supposedly before the dinosaurs).
- Human footprints lie alongside thousands of dinosaur prints on a Turkmenian plateau, a Russian newspaper has reported.⁴ They are found on the plateau near the village of Khodga-Pil in Turkmenistan, containing fossilised prints of dinosaurs and humans together.
- The Upper Cretaceous Dunvegan Formation of British Columbia has yielded some of the best dinosaur footprints in Canada. The area near Tumbler Ridge is one of the few locations in the world with dinosaur footprints and dinosaur bones on the same bedding plane. Human-like footprints were recently discovered in the area, too, but sceptics claim that they are metatarsal dinosaur footprints. The presumed human prints were located in the left bank of the Wolverine Creek, about a mile upstream from the Wolverine Bridge. The site was exposed after a flood in 2001 washed away overlying material.

Conclusion

Though evolutionists question many of these human tracks, only one is needed to prove that men and dinosaurs co-existed, thus demolishing evolutionary theory.

Killer Argument Four: The failure of Palaeontology

Palaeontology is the study of life in the geological past. The basic assumption of evolution is that life emerged from a primordial soup by spontaneous generation. Thus all animal life is said to have been started by a single cell. However, palaeontology shows the opposite; all the biological groups of animals appear suddenly in the fossil record. If evolution is true, then in the last 200 years many examples of transitional animals ('missing links') should have been dug up, but there are none. There are no transitional forms from one species to another. Man represents a type (taxon) which has not changed since his appearance; there is no fossil evidence that he arose from an ape.

⁴ First mentioned in *Moscow News* in 1983 (No. 24, p. 10) Journalist Alexander Bushev reported this in the 31 January 1995 edition of *Komsomolskaya Pravda*. See <http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/cm/v18/n4/footprints-in-turkmenistan>

Quotes

*'It is not even possible to make a caricature of evolution out of paleo-biological facts. The fossil material is now so complete that the lack of transitional series cannot be explained by the scarcity of the material. The deficiencies are real, they will never be filled.'*⁵

*'The extreme rarity of transitional forms in the fossil record persists as the trade secret of palaeontology. The evolutionary trees that adorn our textbooks have data only at the tips and nodes of their branches; the rest is inference ... not the evidence of fossils.'*⁶

Conclusion

The fossil record reveals a sudden appearance of highly diverse and complex forms with no evolutionary ancestors. It demonstrates fixity of kinds and is devoid of all transitional forms. It justifies a rejection of evolutionary theory and substantiates Biblical creation.

Killer Argument Five: Irreducible complexity

A basic principle of evolution is that more complex animals arose from simpler life forms over millions of years. Thus single celled animals gradually evolved into fish, then amphibians, then lizards etc. At the root of evolution are very simple, single celled life forms that got more complex.

The problem with this theory is that single celled life forms are not simple at all; in fact, they are extremely complicated. More and more research has shown incredibly complex structures and mechanisms acting within single-celled animals. Even small bacterial organisms are extremely complex biological realities. Modern genetic research has shown that all living things have been complex from the beginning. The apparatus for making enzymes, vital for life, is complex and identical in all organisms from bacteria to man. Man is not derived from any other species, his DNA is unique. There is no genetic data to support the theory that man derived from simple animals, or that bio-chemical evolution has ever taken place.

Cells are hugely complex containing thousands of functioning enzymes. Each enzyme is a complex machine in itself. The enzymes are created by a gene, which is a strand of DNA (a type of self-replicating acid). The information in the gene is as great as the enzyme it controls.

Living cells are called 'nanotechnology factories' because they are filled with molecular machinery with vast numbers of processes going on harmoniously. In Darwin's time a cell was thought to be just a blob of living jelly, the most basic building block of life. Almost daily announcements are made that scientists have observed yet more complicated processes revealed within the cell structures. But even the larger properties of cell structures are complex, such as the whip-like flagellum or tiny hairs of some single-celled organisms, which contain complex motors.

A single cilium (tiny hair used to move a cell) contains over 200 different kinds of proteins and is complex in design, having tubes within tubes, with strands and rods aligned down

⁵ Prof. N Heribert-Nilsson, in Francis Hitching, 'Was Darwin Wrong?' *Life Magazine*; vol. 5, no 4, Apr 92, p48-52.

⁶ Prof. Stephen Jay Gould, 'Evolution's Erratic Pace', *Natural History*, Vol 86, May 1977.

the length. The motor powering the cilium is within it, thus they can be made to move when separated from the cell wall.

Other single-celled animals have a flagellum, a larger organ that acts like a propeller. The motors that drive these appendages are incredibly complicated consisting of the filament (propeller), a universal joint, different types of bushing, rods (drive shaft), rotors, several layers of membranes and so on. These motors are not situated in the filament but in the cell at the base of the filament. Energy is supplied by a flow of acid through the bacterial membrane. It requires about 240 proteins to function.

The 'earliest', 'simple' creatures which are supposed to have given rise to more complex species, were not simple at all, but were irreducibly complex and required a designer. For further examples of complexity in micro-biology see *Darwin's Black Box* by Michael Behe.

Conclusion

Never in the past has there been a simple organism. All organisms are complex. The very complex DNA, and RNA protein replicating systems in the cell must have been perfect from the start otherwise life could not exist. All were precisely programmed by an intelligence far beyond our own.

Killer Argument Six: Genetics

Genetics is the study of heredity and variation in plants and animals. Genetics shows that the basic premise of evolution (change from one species into another) is not possible. Evolutionists claim that the mechanism for genetic change are mutations; however most mutations have a negative effect on the organism; all mutations observed in humans are either neutral or harmful, they are never improvements. Mutations usually reduce the information in the genome.⁷ In fact, cells are programmed to protect genes from changes and correct mutations.

Almost all (99.9%) mutations cause damage, are often lethal to the animal involved and never enhance its life or add new features. Mutations are also very rare, occurring once every 10 million duplications of a DNA molecule; neither do mutations follow any systematised plan, but are random.

Variations with a species (micro-evolution) are common (e.g. the many breeds of dogs) and this arises from interbreeding and isolation ('Genetic Drift'). Some genes are segregated from the population and the gene pool is impoverished as a result (poorer in gene content). New biological types do not arise from these varieties. No new genes have been formed. If there are no new genes, there can be no new organs or organisms, just varieties of the same population.

Varieties formed by man to be useful (e.g. horses, dogs, wheat) are dependent upon the external conditions maintained by man who developed them. Left to themselves they die out, or if they survive, return to the wild state and cease to be a separate variety. No new genes full of new genetic information are supplied. The changes that we see in animals, whether mutations, variations or adaptations, are always based upon existing information

⁷ The genome is the total sequence of DNA in the animal. The complete set of genes or genetic material in a cell or organism.

within the DNA. Information cannot arise spontaneously but only from an input of energy. DNA itself proves that genetic information must have been formed by outside intelligence.

Variations are not evolution. A Collie and a Chihuahua are both dogs. Dogs do not evolve into cats – species are fixed and do not change into another animal. Indeed, attempts to cross-breed species always results in sterility. E.g. horse + donkey = sterile mule; zebra + horse = sterile zebrokey; lion + tiger = sterile liger.

There is no process known to science which produces new genes, either in natural or domestic conditions by isolation, mutation, selection or breeding. In fact, it is clear that genes are designed for a specific purpose and do not arise naturally.

Quote

*'There is no known law of nature, no known process and no known sequence of events which can cause information to originate by itself in matter.'*⁸

Conclusion

Mutations do not provide new and more advantageous information in the genome; thus there is no mechanism to drive evolution known to man. Evolutionists often claim that animal variation proves the theory (e.g. Darwin's finches); but this merely shows variation based on existing information in the genome.⁹ There is no new information. Darwin's finches were all still finches; various breeds of dog are all still dogs.

Killer Argument Seven: Mount St Helen's proves catastrophism

On 18 May 1980 a relatively small volcano in Washington State, USA, exploded which affirmed catastrophe theory in front of scientific witnesses. There was an associated 5.1 earthquake and Mt St Helens lost 1,300 feet of elevation causing 1/2 cubic mile of landslide material to slide down the north side of the mountain. One quarter of this slid into the Spirit Lake basin displacing 860 feet of the water level causing a series of waves three football fields high, which completely altered the terrain. More material went down the west side of the mountain.

The blast was equivalent to 20 million tons of blast energy, which blasted northwards levelling 150 square miles of forest in six minutes. Later, a blast equivalent to 400 million tons of TNT (or 30,000 Hiroshima bombs) occurred causing many steam explosions. The ground was carved with volcanic ash at 500 degrees F. Mudflows occurred on six major rivers which did more damage than the steam blasts; these mudflows were up to 30 feet deep.

600 feet of strata was formed and then eroded. Several layers of deposits were made in 1980. Pyroclastic flows formed 25 feet of sedimentary layers of pumice in a matter of hours. There are mudflow deposits, air fall deposits, pumice flow deposits where individual layers of strata were laid down in minutes.

Also severe canyon erosions occurred very quickly, up to 100 feet deep, gouged out through ancient rock. Further new canyons were formed through solid rock since 1980 by

⁸ Dr. Werner Gitt. *In the Beginning Was Information*, CLV, Bielefeld, Germany (1997), p64-67, 79, 107.

⁹ Changes in diet enabled the genes to react by activating or deactivating the genes that controlled beak size.

catastrophic agents. Gully and rill topography were formed within 5 days, all before eye witnesses and all photographed in sequence.

On 19 May in 1982 mudflows round the Toutle River formed more new topography causing tree like patterns of drainage. This was formed rapidly and included five canyons over 100 feet deep. This looked like a miniature Grand Canyon at 1/40th scale.

In Spirit Lake large floating masses of logs were laid down from uprooted forests. Many of these logs floated upright, some embodied in sediments on the lake floor. This explains how polystratic tree fossils were formed. The bark of these floating logs was all rubbed off and sank to the lake floor causing a build up of peat sedimentation. This could explain the origin of coal laid down in the flood.¹⁰

Conclusion

The basic premise of evolutionary theory is gradualism or uniformitarianism. This affirms that the explanation to the past is the present (natural laws and currently observed processes explain the Earth). Geologic events occurred slowly over millions of years. As a result of accepting the gradualism of geology, Darwin then proposed gradualism of evolutionary development of species. Creationists, on the contrary, affirm catastrophe theory; that is, that key geological events happened quickly under catastrophic circumstances such as a global flood.

Conclusion

Mt St Helens is a modern, well-observed and documented example of catastrophe theory creating many well-known features of topography within days and weeks. The millions of years required by uniformitarianism are not required in a catastrophe. A volcanic explosion, and subsequent events such as mudflows, create mountains, river valleys, canyons rills, gullies and so on in days, not epochs.

Quote

*'Gradualism was never proved from the rocks by Lyell and Darwin, but was rather imposed as a bias upon nature ... Lyell won with rhetoric what he could not carry with data.'*¹¹

Killer Argument Eight: the problems associated with the 'big-bang' theory.

- The First Law of Thermodynamics¹² allows for the conversion of energy from one form to another in the universe, but not the creation of it. The universe could not have created itself by a big bang or anything else. Cosmic structures demonstrate conservation but not innovation of energy.
- The laws of physics demand that such an explosion would propel energy and matter radially from its centre; no stellar bodies could have acquired curvilinear motion. But the universe is full of bodies with curvilinear and orbiting motion.

¹⁰ The conversion of marine and vegetable matter into oil types can be achieved quickly (in the right conditions; millions of years are not required. In fact fossil plants in coal deposits show turbulent waters not swamps, and rapid formation. Evolution proposes that coal was formed millions of years before man, yet coal deposits contain human skeletons and artefacts (e.g. gold chains).

¹¹ Prof. Stephen Jay Gould, 'Toward the vindication of punctuated change', Berggren & Van Couvering (eds.), *Catastrophes and Earth History: The New Uniformitarianism*, p14-16 (1984).

¹² The total amount of energy in a closed system (such as the universe) is constant. 'Closed' means that no energy leaves or enters in from outside it.

- Explosions produce disorder, not order. The big bang, by the laws of physics, should have produced utter chaos, not a beautiful, structured, ordered cosmos.
- If the radiation originates from an explosion the radiation should be the same in all directions. Recent sensitive measurements have shown that this is not the case.
- The theory demands that the universe is uniform within its structure. It is not. There are parts that are empty and parts that are full of matter collected together.
- The explosion does not explain how material could be agglomerated into one location, such as a star. The same event that is still supposed to be forcing galaxies apart is supposed to explain how galaxies were gathered together in a mass.
- The theory contradicts the 2nd Law of Thermodynamics¹³ (as does much in evolution). This law of decreasing order and energy decay has the following implications here: A) In the universe everything is decaying, degenerating, becoming disordered, turning to dust. It is like a wound up clock that is running down. B) The beginning of the universe is ordered, after billions of years it is less ordered. For instance, the sun is gradually losing heat; stars collapse. C) Evolutionary theory, which requires the universe to be continually gaining structure and order, becoming progressively more complex over millions of years, contradicts the Second Law. The evolutionary universe is winding up not down. D) The theory contradicts many observed features such as out of place red shifts (e.g. quasars in galaxies or supernovae) or smooth background radiation in space.

To believe that this theory explains the creation of the universe takes a great deal of blind faith.

Killer Argument Nine: Processes which indicate a young earth, solar system and universe

- *Earth's magnetic field* - The strength of this has been measured for over 100 years, i.e. good records. Dr. T Barnes has shown that it is decaying. 1400 years ago it was twice as strong. If you extrapolate back 10,000 years, the earth would have had a magnetic field as strong as a magnetic star i.e. impossible, therefore, the earth cannot be older than 10,000 years.
- *Meteoritic dust* - Enters earth's atmosphere at a constant rate i.e. about 14m tons per yr. If earth is billions of years old there should be meteoritic dust 182 feet thick; it isn't there even on the moon.
- *Mississippi River delta* - deposits 300m cu yds. of sediment into the Gulf of Mexico each year. Calculations determine the delta to be 4000 years old.
- *Petroleum and natural gas* - are contained at high pressures in underground reservoirs. Calculations based on the measured permeability of the cap rock reveal that the oil and gas pressures could not be maintained for longer than 10,000 years in most cases.
- *Rotation of the earth* - is gradually slowing due to the gravitational drag of the sun, moon and other forces. If the earth is billions of years old, and slowing uniformly, then the rotation should be zero.

¹³ Energy within a closed system is running down, tending towards entropy – towards randomness, uniformity [where everything is at the same temperature, nothing moving in one direction more than another].

- *Recession of the moon* - If the earth is 5 billion years old, the moon should be much further away.
- *Atmospheric Helium* - If the decay process of uranium and thorium that produce helium has been at the present rate for billions of years, the atmosphere should contain much more than 1 part in 200,000. In fact the observed helium shows a time process of c.10,000 years. Also helium cannot escape into space, in fact, helium is entering the atmosphere from the sun.
- *Pleochroic Halos* - Polonium 218 has been shown to be present in granite from the beginning. If rock formations gradually cooled over millions of years, Polonium would have decayed into other elements long ago; i.e. evidence points to an instantaneous crystallisation of the host basement rocks of the earth.
- *Population growth* - demonstrates a young earth. Even at a low rate, in a million years (evolution's idea for mankind on earth) the number of people would be 10 to the power of 2100. (NB there are only supposed to be 10 to the power of 130 electrons in the whole universe)
- *Comets* – are assumed to be the same age as the solar system. On every orbit a part is 'boiled off'. Studies show that short-term comets would have totally dissipated in 10,000 years. Since numerous comets still orbit the sun, the solar system cannot be much older than 10,000 years. There is no evidence to discredit this so far.
- *Poynting-Robertson Effect* - i.e. the sun acts like a giant vacuum cleaner absorbing 100,000 tons of micro-meteoroids every day. The sun's radiation pressure also pushes dust particles into space. At the present rate, the sun would have cleaned up the solar system in less than 10,000 years, and there is no known source of replenishment - yet micro-meteoroids are copious in the solar system.
- *Star clusters* - Thousands of stars held by gravity; but in some clusters, the stars are moving so fast that they could not have held together for billions of years, or even millions.
- *Super stars* - Their energy production of hydrogen atomic fusion is so great that the mass required to run this for millions of years is absolutely implausible.

Quote

*'The big bang theory today relies on a growing number of hypothetical entities, things that we have never observed – inflation, dark matter and dark energy are the most prominent examples. Without them, there would be a fatal contradiction between the observations made by astronomers and the predictions of the big bang theory. ... The big bang theory cannot survive without these fudge factors.'*¹⁴

Conclusion

This paper only collates a very small percentage of strong arguments which contradict evolutionary theory; there are terrific books by accomplished authors which give much useful information. The serious student is advised to get hold of some of these books to supplement his knowledge. However, there are many good sources of information on the internet, especially the works of John Mackay [www.creationresearch.net], the Creation Science Movement [www.csm.org.uk] and Ken Ham [<http://www.answersingenesis.org>].

¹⁴ 'Bucking the Big Bang', *New Scientist*, 22 May 2004, p20. Read at www.cosmologystatement.org/

Even so, just understanding and remembering the simple killer arguments put forth here will be sufficient to successfully challenge the existing evolutionary principles held by most people. The existence of dinosaur blood alone destroys all the essential principles of Darwinian evolution.

Quotes

*'My attempt to demonstrate evolution by an experiment carried on for 40 years has completely failed ... The idea of evolution rests on pure belief.'*¹⁵

*'[Evolutionary theory] is universally accepted not because it can be proved by logically coherent evidence to be true but because the only alternative, special creation, is clearly incredible.'*¹⁶

*'If by evolution we mean macroevolution ... then it could be said with the utmost rigour that the doctrine is totally bereft of scientific sanction ... there exists to this day not a shred of bona fide scientific evidence in support of the thesis that macroevolutionary transformations have ever occurred.'*¹⁷

For more detailed information on this subject, please consult my paper '*Confronting Evolutionary Theory In simple terms*'.

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¹⁵ Dr N Heribert-Nilsson, (a Swedish botanist) *Synthetische Artbildung*, [The synthetic origin of species] 1953.

¹⁶ DMS Watson, (an evolutionist) 'Adaptation', *Nature*, Vol 123 (1929), p233.

¹⁷ Wolfgang Smith (Professor of Mathematics at Oregon State University), *Teilhardism and the New Religion*, Tan Books 1988, p5.