Why I Still Don't Have Enough Faith to Be an Atheist Does God Exist? What About Evolution? In the Beginning, Answer Key

- 1. Give two examples of an effect with a natural cause.
 - (Grand Canyon, ripples in the sand, etc.)
- 2. Give two examples of an effect with an intelligent cause.
 - (Mount Rushmore, sand castle, the Rosetta Stone, etc.)
- 3. What type of science must be used when trying to discover the origin of life? Why?
 - Forensic or origin science. No human observed the origin of the first life and the beginning of the universe was a singular, non-repeatable event.
- 4. Frank started this week's presentation with a review of the evidence for the O.J. Simpson trail. He also mentioned Piltdown Man and the Global Warming controversy. What was the main point of these examples to our discussion about evolution?
 - That all data needs to be interpreted, and people sometimes interpret the data according to their own preconceived notions or they merely see what they want to see.
- 5. Darwinists say the emergence of new life forms is the result of "Natural Selection." Look up the term "Natural Selection." What does it mean?
 - "The process in nature by which, according to Darwin's theory of evolution, only the
 organisms best adapted to their environment tend to survive and transmit their
 genetic characteristics in increasing numbers to succeeding generations while those
 less adapted tend to be eliminated." American Heritage Dictionary

- 6. Since the process of evolution is, by definition, without intelligence, there is no "selection" at all going on. It's a blind process. It's been said that "natural selection may be able to explain the survival of the species but not the arrival of the species." What does that mean?
 - Natural selection is the natural process by which a population of creatures adapts to
 its environment. But both the environment and the creatures must already exist for
 this to occur. In the case of Darwin's finches, average beak size changed with the
 weather. Longer beaked finches survived better in drier periods (because they could
 go deeper to get seeds), but that could not explain the origin of finches in the first
 place. It only explains why the average beak size got bigger in dry periods and
 shorter in wet periods.

MICROEVOLUTION VS. MACROEVOLUTION

- 7. Briefly explain microevolution and how it differs from macroevolution. (This is a critical distinction!)
 - Microevolution is the adaptation within a species largely from random mutations. Macroevolution is transformation from one type to another type of creature and includes the belief that all life forms have descended from a common ancestor -the first one-celled creature. All this alleged to have occurred by natural processes without intelligent intervention. The problem is that Darwinists say that observable micro changes can be extrapolated to prove that unobservable macroevolution has occurred. But macroevolution has never been observed, and there appears to be evidence against it (such as genetic limits, cyclical change, irreducible complexity, etc.) When someone asks if you believe in evolution you should reply: "What do you mean by evolution? Do you mean micro-or macroevolution?" Microevolution has been observed; but it cannot be used as evidence for macroevolution, which has never been observed.
- 8. When someone asks if you believe in evolution, how should you reply? (Hint: Your initial reply should be question. What is that question?)
 - 1. What do you mean by that ("evolution")?
 - 2. How did you come to that conclusion?
 - 3. Have you ever considered...?
- 9. Due to their naturalistic worldview, Darwinists have trouble explaining how new life forms came into existence. Before they try to explain new life forms, what two explanations should you ask for them to provide first?
 - 1. Where did the universe come from?
 - 2. Where did the first life come from?

10. What are some problems with the claim that small adaptations lead to large changes?

- Microevolutionary changes have never been observed to result in macroevolutionary changes, and there is good evidence that such changes could never occur. In addition to the problem of irreducible complexity and the cyclical nature of microevolution, there appears to be genetic limits to change that even intelligent scientists can't break. They have manipulated thousands of generations of fruit flies and e coli bacteria but still have only fruit flies and e coli bacteria. If human intelligence can't break genetic limits, why should we expect non-intelligence to do so?
- 11. Darwinists rely on homology (the similarities between species in both structure and DNA) to support their theory of evolution. But Frank points out that the argument tends to be circular. Explain how so.
 - The data could just as easily be interpreted as the work of a common designer rather than proving common ancestry.

WHAT ABOUT THE FOSSIL RECORD?

- 12. You will hear people say that the fossil record proves evolution. However, such an assertion is actually a myth. According to biologist Michael Denton, 99% of what is known about a creature is in its soft biological tissue which is inaccessible in a fossil. In light of this, why are fossil remains alone inadequate to establish ancestral biological relationships?
 - Because fossils only give you 1% of the data. Similar looking fossils may actually
 represent vastly different creatures biologically. And if there is a common designer,
 the similarity of the fossil remains are likely due to the fact that he used common
 structures in design. Moreover, while we do resemble apes, we do not resemble
 snakes and trees. Yet according to Darwinism, we all share a common ancestor.
- 13. Frank showed a few short clips form outstanding DVD called "Darwin's Dilemma" put out by Illustria Media (we highly recommend you get that DVD and watch it in its entirety). The video primarily discusses the Cambrian Explosion. What are the implications of the Cambrian Explosion for macroevolutionary theory?
 - There is no apparent evolutionary history in the fossil record for most major body plans. The fossil remains in the Cambrian explosion point to instantaneous creation, not macroevolution.
- 14. The Darwinist vs. the ID proponent: who do you think has more "faith" and why?
 - Answers will vary from person to person.