Answers4Seekers: Session #15 www.anwsers4seekers.org

TOPIC: Evolution vs. Creation Models

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1) Overview of Topic

a. American scientist, George Wald, states that there are only two models for the "origin of life." There is not a third. Those two models are: Evolution (pure naturalism) or Special Creation (a Creator). We will explore these two models, but will be spending most of the time evaluating the model of Evolution (macroevolution), reviewing its proposed evidences, and see whether it can hold up to scrutiny.

b. Most people raised up in Western Cultures experienced an "equivocation event" with the use of the term "Evolution" through schooling, culture, and media. That is, the "term" "Evolution" was typically presented with a simple definition that could be agreed upon, but once accepted, is subtly expanded in scope way beyond the original definition.

c. In this study the term "Evolution," when used, will always mean the concept of "macro-evolution" (the theory of higher organisms coming from lower organisms). Because of that definition, the use of the term "microevolution" herein will be replaced with the term "bounded-variation," which is more specific and accurate to actual evidence and avoids equivocation.

d. Be aware that many schools and colleges (while providing good evidence for Natural Selection), will call Natural Selection "Evolution." Natural Selection (NS) is not "Evolution." NS does work within the bounded-variation of a species gene pool, but NS never adds new, novel genetic information. As the name implies, NS actually reduces the amount of available information in the gene pool of that organism by eliminating (or reducing) some of its members, and never creates new, higher level organisms.

e. The etymology of the term "Evolution" simply means "to unfold."

f. As we review "evolution" vs designed "bounded-variation" consider the following questions:

i. 1) Which mechanism best supports what we actually see, and
ii. 2) Is what we actually observe best explained better by
    a. Descent from a common ancestor, or
    b. The result of a Common-Designer

iii. The question of "Evolution" versus "Creation" is an important one. The Origin of Life is a necessary fundamental question to aid humans as they seek truth, meaning, purpose, and destiny.

iv. Since there are only two viable Origin of Life concepts (Evolution or Creation), come and explore!

2) Definitions of Terms:

i. **Adaption (biological)**: When an organism develops (i.e., increase muscle mass thru exercise) or their offspring inherits particular traits (from the parents' germ cells: alleles, epigenetics, degressive mutations, etc.) that are more favorable to its current environment and therefore more likely to survive and therefore reproduce, and passing those beneficial traits on to their offspring.

   a. Adaption only works within the parents' current gene pool of information; adaption can never add new and beneficial information; it can only shuffle around or reduce the information that already exists within the parent(s).

ii. **Alleles**: An allele is a variant form of a gene that occupies a specific location (locus) on a chromosome, and individuals inherit two alleles for each gene, one from each parent (thru sexual reproduction). They are one of two or more alternative forms of a gene that can have the same place on homologous chromosomes and are

responsible for alternative traits. An allele is a variant of the sequence of nucleotides at a particular location, or locus, on a DNA molecule.

iii. **Bounded Adaption**: This is the concept that variation within an organism was designed and purposeful, but has hard designed boundaries from which the organism will remain within. The boundary is typically the taxonomical level of "family" or below. When an organism's offspring inherits particular traits from an existing and limited pool of genes, and if those traits are more favorable to its current environment; it will be therefore more likely to survive and reproduce and pass those beneficial traits on to their offspring. Adaption never adds new information; it can only re-shuffle or reduce the information that exists within the parent(s). Mutations never add new information (see mutations).

iv. **Bounded Variation**: Variation refers to a change in form, position, or condition, or a difference in characteristics among individuals or groups within a species. Can also be defined as "bounded-microevolution."

    a. "Bounded Variation" refers to the limitations and boundaries within an organism's genetic content and expression, based on existing Genetic Information (within and outside of the nucleus), Alleles, Epigenetics, Designed-latent-mutations, and Random-Mutations. Random-Mutations (errors) never adds new, novel, holistically-beneficial information (see mutations).

v. **Chromosomes**: A linear strand of DNA and associated proteins in the nucleus of eukaryotic cells that carries the genes and functions in the transmission of hereditary information. In most chromosomes, the very long thin DNA fibers are coated with nucleosome-forming packaging proteins; in eukaryotic cells, the most important of these proteins are the histones. Aided by chaperone proteins, the histones bind to and condense the DNA molecule to maintain its integrity.

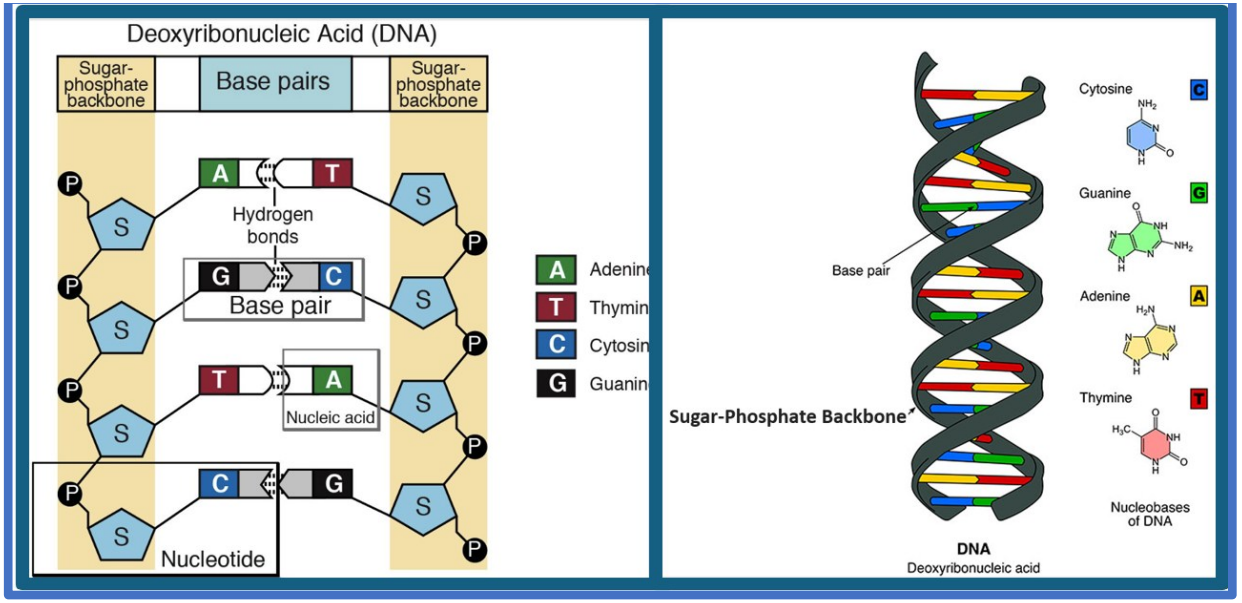
vi. **Circular Reasoning:** Circular reasoning uses the conclusion as a premise to support itself, creating a loop in the argument and failing to provide any real evidence. (example: *"The Textbook of Macroevolution is true because scientists say so, and we know that scientists are is true because the Textbook says so*.")

vii. **Creationism**: The proposition that the origin and creation of the universe is the direct result of an adequate Creator, who has a mind, a will, ability, and purpose.

viii. **Design**: To conceive or fashion in the mind; to invent. To formulate a plan; devise. Design refers to the process of creating plans or drawings for an object, system, or process, often with a specific purpose in mind.

ix. **DNA**: DNA, or deoxyribo-nucleic acid, is the hereditary material found in nearly all living organisms. It carries the genetic instructions for the development,

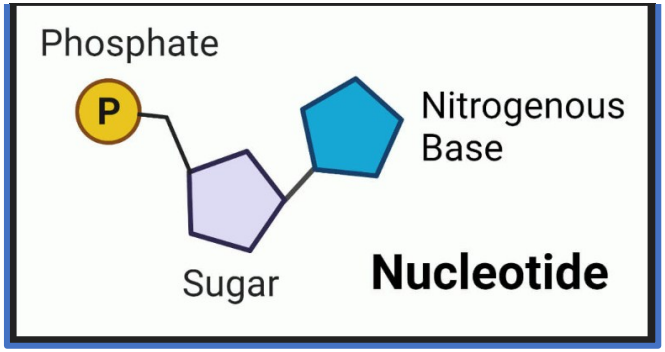
functioning, growth, and reproduction of all known organisms. DNA is a complex molecule that consists of two strands coiled around each other to form a double helix structure.



x. The DNA molecule consists of several key components:

a. **<u>Nucleotides</u>**: Nucleotides are organic molecules that serve as the basic building blocks of nucleic acids like DNA and RNA. Nucleotides building block Letters for DNA are: adenine (A), thymine (T), guanine (G), and cytosine (C). Each nucleotide consists of a nitrogenous heterocyclic base

(or nucleobase), which can be either a double-ringed purine or a single-ringed pyrimidine; a five-carbon pentose sugar (deoxyribose in DNA or ribose in RNA); and a phosphate group.



b. **Sugar-Phosphate Backbone**: The sugar-phosphate backbone forms the structural framework of DNA. The phosphate groups and sugar molecules alternate to create the sides of the "ladder," while the nitrogenous bases form the "rungs.

c. **Base-Pairs**: A base pair (bp) is a fundamental unit of double-stranded nucleic acids consisting of two nucleobases bound to each other by hydrogen bonds. They form the building blocks of the DNA double helix and contribute to the folded structure of DNA. For DNA, the base pairing

rules state that adenine (A) pairs with thymine (T), while guanine (G) pairs with cytosine (C).

xi. **Epigenetics:** Epigenetics affects gene expression (turns genes on, off, or throttling them to a certain level of expression) based on certain events or environments and occurs without altering the underlying DNA sequence (meaning the "instructions" in the DNA remain the same), but the way the cell "reads" the DNA changes. It can be viewed as a fourth dimension of gene information expression.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8VY6XY3Rksg (video)

xii. **Epistasis:** In biology, epistasis refers to a situation where the expression of one gene (or allele) influences or masks the expression of another gene (or allele) at a different locus, resulting in a modified phenotypic ratio.

xiii. **Equivocation:** A type of logical fallacy. The deliberate mis-use of an evasiveness "term." That is, a term that is subject to two or more interpretations and was used to mislead or confuse others; also known as "bait and switch." Equivocation can occur consciously or subconsciously. Typical Use: An agreed definition of the a "term" is used and accepted, but

then the application of the "definition" is subtly switched to a form or degree that was not formally agreed upon.

xiv. **Evolution**: This term has many definitions, from generic to specific. The term "evolution" comes from the Latin word *evolvere* "to unroll, roll out, unfold." The term "evolution" is subject to much equivocalness. Without additional qualifications, "evolution" is typically presented as the concept of "macro-evolution." Macro-evolution is the proposition that "life" arose accidentally as the result of random, unplanned, undirected physical interactions, by either a random or fixed forces. The typically proposed mechanisms for macro-evolution consists of: 1) the innate forces of matter, 2) Mutations, 3) Natural Selection, and 4) Deep-time. "Macro-evolution" is the philosophical opposite of "Creation."

a. **Evolution (simple-generic):** Any change in an organism over time.
   a. While that definition could also fit "macro-evolution," it also would include growth, decay, death, increasing muscle mass by exercise, or any type of change.

xv. **Facts (in science):**
In science, a "fact" typically refers to an observation, measurement, or other form of evidence that always occurs in exactly the same way under exactly the same circumstances (repeatable). Theories are not facts; additionally, facts are limited to recorded observations.

xvi. **Gene**: A hereditary unit consisting of a sequence of DNA that occupies a specific location on a chromosome and is transcribed into an RNA molecule that may function directly or be translated into an amino acid chain. Genes undergo mutation when their DNA sequences change. A segment of DNA or RNA that acts as a unit of heredity and is transmitted from one generation to the next, and which carries genetic information such as the sequence of amino acids for a protein.

xvii. **Genetics:** Genetics is the study of genes, heredity, and variation in organisms, encompassing how traits are passed down from one generation to the next and the mechanisms behind these processes. Heredity explores how traits are inherited, meaning the passing of genetic information (like eye color) from parents to offspring.

xviii. **Genotype**: A genotype is a person's unique genetic makeup, or the combination of genes they inherit from their parents. The genotype of an organism is its complete

set of genetic material. Genotype can also be used to refer to the alleles or variants an individual carries in a particular gene or genetic location.

xix. **Genome**: The complete genetic information (DNA) set of an organism, typically expressed as a size based on the number of their base-pairs (Nucleotides, A, T, C, G). There could be a considerable amount of information stored in the genome in compressed, hidden form. When this information is decompressed, deciphered, revealed, or unscrambled**.** Elements of the Genome:

a. The DNA in an organism's genome is typically"

- **i.** 2-5% gene DNA (codes for proteins),
- **ii.** 10-20% regulation DNA, and
- **iii.** 80-90% DNA is currently of unknown operation (but is continually being discovered as purposeful).

b. **RNA**: Ribonucleic Acid (RNA) is a nucleic acid that carries genetic information and plays a role in protein synthesis, often acting as a messenger from DNA to ribosomes. Consists of base pairs of Nucleotides: A, U, C, G.

c. **Genes**: Genes are the fundamental unit of heredity, a segment of DNA that codes for a specific protein or a functional RNA, ultimately influencing

the expression of a trait or characteristic. These units make up about 2%-5% of the Genome.

d. **Codons**: A codon is a DNA sequence of three nucleotides (a tri-nucleotide) that forms a unit of genomic information encoding a particular amino acid or signaling the termination of protein synthesis (stop signals). There are 64 different codons: 61 specify amino acids and 3 used as stop signals.

e. **Regulators**: Genes that control the expression of other genes, often by producing proteins that act as transcription factors or repressors, influencing when and where specific genes are turned on or off. Sections of the genome that controls activity throughout the life of an organism. This requires that complex information processing functions are encoded in, and operated by, the regulatory genome (about 15%-20% of the Genome).

f. **Unknown Functional DNA** : This is the largest section of the DNA Genome and makes up to 75% to 80% of the Genome. Researchers originally thought this section was "junk", because it was unknown what it does, but researchers are slowly finding important functions for these sections.

g. **Indels**: the Genome contain Indels, which is a molecular biology term for an insertion or deletion of bases (base-pairs) in the genome of an organism. In = Insertion , Del = Deletion.

h. Exons: A segment of a gene that is both transcribed into RNA and translated into a protein, meaning it contains the coding sequence for a protein.

i. **Introns**: An intron is a nucleotide sequence within a gene that is transcribed into RNA but is removed before the RNA molecule is translated into a protein. Introns are non-coding regions of DNA or RNA that are present within a gene but are not involved in the final protein sequence.

j. **Nucleotide**: A nucleotide is the basic building block of nucleic acids (DNA and RNA), composed of a nitrogenous base, a five-carbon sugar, and a phosphate group. *Nitrogenous Base*: These are molecules like adenine (A), guanine (G), cytosine (C), thymine (T) in DNA, and uracil (U) in RNA. *Five-Carbon Sugar*: The sugar is either deoxyribose in DNA or ribose in RNA. *Phosphate Group*: This group is attached to the sugar.

k. **Recombination**: Genetic recombination is the exchange of genetic material (crossover) between different two organisms during sexual reproduction which leads to production of offspring with combinations of traits that differ (a variation) from those found in either parent.

l. **Retrotransposons**: Is a transposon copied from RNA with the use of reverse transcriptase. A transposon is a chromosomal segment that can undergo transposition, especially a segment of bacterial DNA that can be translocated as a whole between chromosomal, phage, and plasmid DNA in the absence of a complementary sequence in the host DNA. In biology, transposition refers to the movement of a DNA sequence, or transposable element (also known as a "jumping gene"), from one location in a genome to another.

m. **Homologous Recombination**: Homologous recombination is a type of genetic recombination in which genetic information is exchanged between two similar or identical molecules of double-stranded or single-stranded nucleic acids (usually DNA as in cellular organisms but may be also RNA in viruses). Homologous chromosomes are recombined from one generation to the next through a process called 'crossing over'.

i. New traits (sometimes incorrectly referred to as 'genes') can arise through homologous recombination. But this is not mutation.

xx. **Gene flow (drift)**: Gene flow is the exchange of genes between populations and between species through breeding or reproduction. It can therefore be a source of variation withing a population, species, or taxonomical family.

xxi. **Germ Cell (human)**: A germ cell is any cell that gives rise to the gametes of an organism that reproduces sexually (eggs and sperm). In many animals, the germ cells originate in the primitive streak and migrate via the gut of an embryo to the developing gonads. There is a barrier in the body between Germ Cells and Somatic Cells. Genetic changes transferred to offspring can only occur if it already exists in the germ cell.

xxii. **Gonads**: A gonad is a sex gland or reproductive gland of an organism that produces the gametes and sex hormones. In sexual reproduction the Female reproductive cells are egg cells, and male reproductive cells are sperm. The male gonad, the testicle, produces sperm in the form of spermatozoa. The female gonad, the ovary, produces egg cells. Both of these gametes are haploid cells.

xxiii. **Hereditary**: that which is conferred by or based on inheritance and determined by specific genetic factors, and therefore able to be passed on from parents to their offspring or descendants. See "genetics."

xxiv. **Homology:** In biology, homology is similarity in anatomical structures or genes between organisms of different taxa.

xxv. **Hybridization (genetic)**: Hybridization refers to the process of combining two different varieties or species to create an offspring (a hybrid) that inherits some traits from both parent organisms. In molecular biology, hybridization refers to the binding of two complementary strands of nucleic acids (DNA or RNA) to form a double-stranded molecule.

xxvi. **Information (Biological)**: Biological Information is an abstract concept that refers to something which has the power to inform: an encoded, symbolically represented message conveying expected action and intended purpose. To fully characterize the concept of information, five aspects must be considered— 1) statistics, 2) syntax, 3) semantics, 4) pragmatics and 5) apobetics.

a. Information is represented (that is, formulated, transmitted, stored) as a language. From a stipulated alphabet, the individual symbols are assembled into words (code). From these words (each word having been

assigned a meaning), sentences are formed according to the firmly defined rules of grammar (syntax). These sentences are the bearers of semantic information. Furthermore, the action intended/carried out (pragmatics) and the desired goal (apobetics) belong of necessity to the concept of information. All our observations confirm that each of the five levels is always pertinent for the sender as well as the receiver.

xxvii. **Kinds (Biblical)**: A bounded range of original genetic information within a created organisms and is typically considered representing the taxonomical level of "Family," where the genetic information-pool allows for speciation downward (to genus, species, and sub-species), but not taxonomically upward.

xxviii. **Macro-Evolution**: The theory that all the diversity on life on earth is the direct result of random, unguided natural processes achieved over time. Initially included the concept of Abiogenesis (life from non-life), but no longer includes it, since it does not have a mechanism to explain it.

a. Specifically, it is proposes that natural, unguided processes, along with deep time, turned an unknown single one-celled organism into all the diversity of life on earth: plants, animals, fungi, and bacteria; creating the

taxonomical domains of Archaea (bacteria-like), Bacteria, and Eukarya (cells with nucleus).

b. No supernature source or involvement is invoked.
c. The typically proposed formula: a) Existing properties of matter, b) Mutation (copying defects), c) Natural selection, and d) Deep-time.
d. Macro-evolution has never occurred in the presence of an observer, and is said it can never been seen by living observer, since it is too slow.

xxix. **Micro-Evolution:** See "Bounded Variation."

xxx. **Mutations (Designed-Latent & Random):** A mutation is a permanent random change in an organism's DNA sequence. Causes of mutations are typically Errors in DNA replication during cell division, or Exposure to DNA-damaging agents in the environment.

a. For Mutations in the DNA Genome to be passed on to their offspring, the mutation must occur in cells that produce offspring: eggs and sperm.
b. Change over time; sometimes randomly, sometimes in preplanned pathways, and sometimes according to instruction from pre-existing algorithms. Irrespective of the source, we tend to call these changes 'mutations."

c. There are two families of Mutations: Latent and Random.

   i. Latent Mutations and designed-in mutation capability to provide a certain result when a target stress or environment is experienced; it is similar to, but difference from epigenetics.

   ii. Random Mutation: A copying error.

d. Mutations are either lethal, burdensome, or benign and always regressive in information; no mutations have ever been observed to add new novel information to the genome, which is one of the key requirements for the premise of the theory of macro-evolution.

e. A 'mutation' is a change in the sequence of DNA. Mutations can be bad, benign, or beneficially-limited, but they all involve some change in the sequence of letters (base pairs) in the genome. A single mutation can be as simple as a single letter swap (e.g. C changed to T) or the insertion or deletion of a few letters. These simple mutations are in the majority. Mutations can also be complex, like the deletion or duplication of an entire gene, or even a massive inversion of a millions-of-base-pairs section of a chromosome arm. There is a distinction between mutation and 'designed variation'.

f. The ubiquity [universality] of large, unique deletions in the various human subpopulations worldwide is evidence for rapid erosion or corruption of genetic information, through mutation.

g. Random mutations occur, and these are mostly due to the error rate of the DNA replication and repair machinery.

xxxi. **Naturalism**: A held belief that all that exists in the universe is matter, energy, and the forces of matter; also known as "materialism." In principle, it rejects the existence of anything non-physical (i.e., soul, spirit, supernatural) or any power, force, or entity that could supersede nature.

a. Atheism is the typical foundation of Naturalism. One on the chief tenets of Naturalism is that man is the center of his world, and that man's intellectual faculties and self-reasoning are all that are necessary to successfully navigate life; no special revelation is needed or desired.

xxxii. **Natural Selection**: Both pure-Naturalists and Creationists accept the process of Natural Selection (within scope). Natural Selection typically refers to how within a species, those with slightly different traits may reproduce more (or survive better) in a specific environment over the another. Natural Selection takes advantage of existing variations within an organism type, choosing only from existing resident

genetic information — it does not create new, higher-level genetic information. Consider how in a very cold environments, a long haired dog would typically have a better survival and reproduce rate, than a short haired dog.

a. Natural Selection is usually viewed as one organism reproducing more than the other because it possesses "more" beneficial traits, but it is equally possible to view Natural Selection in reverse, that is, one organism is able to reproduce more because it possesses "less" harmful traits than the other.

xxxiii. **Phenotype**: In genetics, the phenotype is the set of observable characteristics or traits of an organism. The term covers the organism's morphology, its developmental processes, its biochemical and physiological properties, its behavior, and the products of behavior.

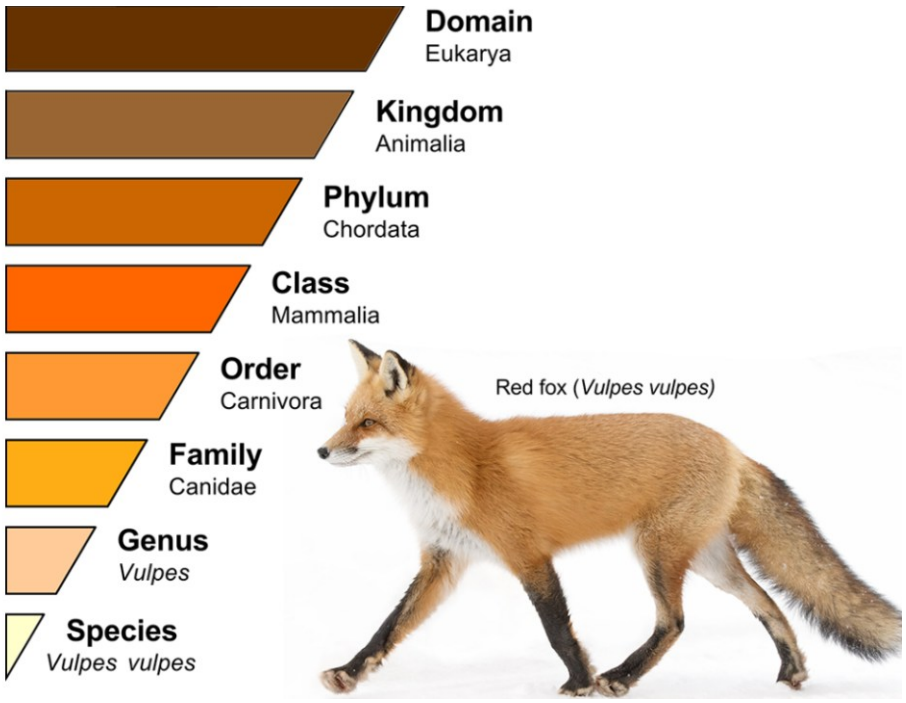
xxxiv. **Primary Axiom (Secular/Naturalism):** Man is merely the product of random mutations plus natural selection.

xxxv. **Speciation**: Speciation is how a new kind of plant or animal species is established. Speciation occurs when an organism separates from other members of its species, and no longer interbreeds with others in its taxonomical species or sub-species. Speciation is always downward or lateral taxonomically, as is always results in a reduction information from its original genetic gene-pool.

xxxvi. **Species:** A group of closely related organisms that are very similar to each other and are usually capable of interbreeding and producing fertile offspring. The species is the fundamental category of taxonomic classification, ranking below a genus or subgenus.

xxxvii. **Traits (genetic)**: A genetic trait is a characteristic of an organism that is determined by genes. A trait is a specific characteristic or feature of an organism that can be influenced by genes and other factors. In general, a trait is the physical result or expression of a gene code.

xxxviii. **Taxonomy**: Taxonomy is the science of classifying organisms, including plants, animals, and microorganisms. It involves naming, describing, and organizing organisms into groups based on their similarities and differences; it organizes organisms from a high-general level down to a low-specific level.



a. **Family**: In taxonomy, a family is a rank used to classify organisms that are more closely related to each other than to other members of the same order.

b. **Genus**: In taxonomy, a genus is a group of organisms that share similar characteristics and are closely related. It's a taxonomic rank between family and species

c. **Species**: In taxonomy, species is the most specific level of biological classification, and is one of several groupings of organisms called taxa. Typically, species do not like to interbreed with other species.

xxxix. **Uniformitarianism**: The theory that all geologic phenomena and processes may be explained as the result of existing natural forces having operated uniformly and slowly from the origin of the earth to the present time. That is, all natural processes have essentially remained at their same steady rate. As dogma, it rejects the possibility of any past acceleration of natural processes, or the possibility of past catastrophic events occurring in Earth's past history.

xl. **Variation (biological)**: Variation refers to a change in form, position, or condition, or a difference in characteristics among individuals or groups within a species. Its mechanism is hereditary variation (alleles, inherited traits, epigenetics, and latent/random mutations) with natural selection acting upon that organism's traits. See "bounded-variation" for a more detailed description.

xli. **VIGE**: "Variation Inducing Genetic Elements" (VIGEs) describes the concept of intelligently-designed genetic modules in the genomes of living things to induce DNA sequence changes.

3) Presuppositions, History, & Hierarchy of Evidence

a. **Presuppositions**: These are our elementary assumptions about life that we develop from our personal experiences and preferences. They are the result of our personal values and preferred views of life, and by definition, cannot be verified by any procedure in science, and which the holder protects to the highest degree and are their least negotiable values or beliefs.

b. Interpretations: Are conclusions we make about evidence as it is viewed in the light of our presuppositions**.**

c. Worldview Bias: Occurs when a person subconsciously accepts weaker evidence because it agrees with their worldview, and rejects stronger evidence because it conflicts with their worldview. This typically occurs subconsciously.

d. Domain Of History:

i. Recorded history of the world only goes back a maximum of 5100 years (and only 3900 years with calendar confirmed accuracy), so every event beyond this point is must be considered prehistoric and so requires a worldview, interpretation,

assumptions & estimates to model and calculate the estimate of a past age, see Renfrew, 1973: (Also review Session #6 – Domain of History):

appropriate Sothic cycle in 2770 B.C. The date in question corresponds to 1872 B.C., so that the reign of Sesostris III is now set with some confidence from 1878 B.C. to 1843 B.C.

This is, in fact, the earliest fixed calendrical date in human history. And while some uncertainties of detail makes possible an error of a decade or so, it is a date which Egyptologists accept with considerable confidence. Using the information from the annals, the end of the Eighth Dynasty, with which the so-called 'Old Kingdom' of Egypt terminated, may be set at 2160 B.C. As we have seen, the Turin Royal Canon reports a total duration for the Old Kingdom of 955 years. Some scholars think this may be inaccurate by a couple of centuries or so, but if the figure is accepted, the beginning of the Old Kingdom of Egypt – the founding of Egypt's first historic dynasty – can be set close to 3100 B.C.

King lists and other records are also preserved from Mesopotamia, but unfortunately many of them are later copies of the original texts. The Mesopotamian chronology is less reliable than the Egyptian, and it does not go back so far.

This date of 3100 B.C. thus sets the limit of recorded history. No earlier dates can be obtained by calendrical means, and indeed the dates cannot be regarded as reliable before 2000 B.C. There is thus a theoretical limit beyond which the traditional chronology for Europe, based, as it was, ultimately on Egypt, simply could not go. Any dates before 3000 B.C. could be little more than guesswork, however persuasive the arguments and the evidence after that period.

Before Civilization, Renfrew, 1973, pg 28, 29

e. **Check List for the Veracity of a Historic Evidence**: (Brief Review of Levels of Evidence)

#	Some Rules for determining Veracity of Past Events	Yes	No
1	Is one or more Living, Capable, and Reliable Eye-witness currently available who: a) observed the past event, b) recorded the past event, c) indexed the past event into its place in history, and d) communicated it to others?	[ ]	[ ]
2	Did one or more Historic, Capable, and Reliable Eye-witness observe the event, record the event, and communicated the event unto their then concurrent society, and which was accepted by that society?	[ ]	[ ]
3	Was the historic event/object close in time (not far outside of current recorded history)?	[ ]	[ ]
4	Does the embraced model of estimating the past age of a proposed historic event have other independent (and non-associated) evidence models that estimate the same timeframe?	[ ]	[ ]
5	Have all the assumptions and influences that could affect the results of the "age-dating model" been understood and published.	[ ]	[ ]

4) Overview of Genetics, Variation, Taxonomy, & Speciation

a. Overview:

Genetics: Genetics is the study of genes, heredity, and variation in organisms, encompassing how traits are passed down from one generation to the next and the mechanisms behind these processes. Heredity explores how traits are inherited, meaning the passing of genetic information (like eye color) from parents to offspring.

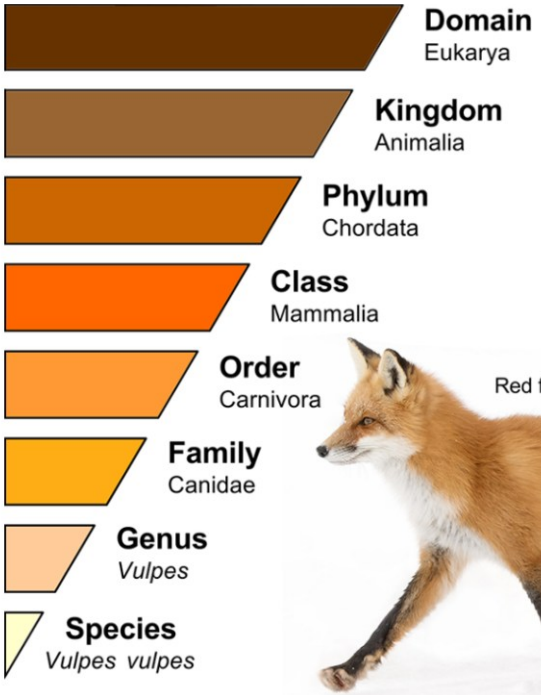
Variation (biological): Variation refers to a change in form, position, or condition, or a difference in characteristics among individuals or groups within a species. Its mechanism is hereditary variation (alleles, inherited traits, epigenetics, and degressive mutations) with natural selection acting upon that organism's traits.

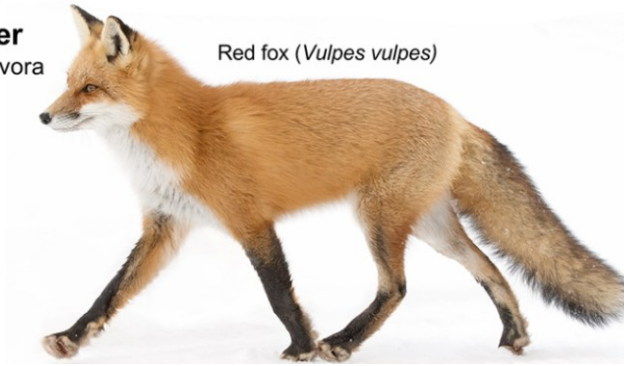
i. **Bounded Variation**: Variation refers to a change in form, position, or condition, or a difference in characteristics among individuals or groups within a species. "Bounded Variation" refers to the limitations and boundaries within an organism (family, genus, or species), based on the limits of its existing genetic information. Alleles, Epigenetics and "Latent Mutations" can also play a role within bounded-Variation. Random Mutations never add new and beneficial information (see mutations). Also, see "Bounded-Variation" definition.

Taxonomy:

ii. Taxonomy is the science of classifying organisms, including plants, animals, and microorganisms. It involves naming, describing, and organizing organisms into groups based on their similarities and differences.

iii. **Overview of taxonomical levels:**





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ii. **Genus**: In taxonomy, a genus is a group of organisms that share similar characteristics and are closely related. It's a taxonomic rank between family and species

iii. **Species**: In taxonomy, species is the most specific level of biological classification, and is one of several groupings of organisms called taxa. Typically, species do not like to interbreed with other species.

iv. **Speciation**: Speciation is how a new species of an organism are formed; typically, results when members of one species develops their own unique characteristics through bounded-variation, geography, or environment and choose not to interbreed with it original species constituents. Speciation is taxonomically downward or lateral, and reduced or laterally changes the organism's genetic information; no upward gain in information or higher complexity has ever been observed, or seen in the fossil record. The bounded-variation of biblical "Kinds" (Genesis 1:20-28) matches well with what is actually observed in speciation, which is families propagating genera, genera propagating species, and species propagation sub-species – this could easily be an example of the "be fruitful and multiple" mandate. See above definition. Also, review A4S #14C The Fossil Record

5) Bounded-Variation & Bounded-Adaption

a. **Overview of Bounded-Variation:** Bounded-Variation is similar to the typical concept of Variation in biology, but states that there are observed intrinsic limits to the degree of variation that an organism can experience and remain viable, and that change is at most lateral; that is, no new, higher level of genetic information is ever produced. Also, Bounded-Variation refers to a limit to the degree of change in form, condition, or a difference in characteristics among individuals or groups within a Species, Genus, or Family based on designed-in limitations and boundaries contained within their:

    a. Genome (All genetic information within and outside of the nucleus),
    b. Alleles,
    c. Epigenetics,
    d. Designed-in Latent-mutations,
    e. Random-Mutations (copying errors), and
    f. Bounded-Adaptation

ii. **Genome**: The complete genetic information (DNA) set of an organism (within and outside of the nucleus),

iii. **Alleles**: An allele is a variant form of a gene that occupies a specific location (locus) on a chromosome, and individuals inherit two alleles for each gene, one from each parent (thru sexual reproduction). They are one of two or more alternative forms of a gene that can have the same place on homologous chromosomes and are responsible for alternative traits.

iv. **Epigenetics:** Epigenetics affects gene expression (it turns genes on, off, or throttles them to a certain level of expression) based on certain events or environmental stresses, and occurs without altering the underlying DNA sequence (meaning the "instructions" in the DNA remain the same), but the way the cell "reads" the DNA changes. It can be viewed as a fourth dimension of gene information expression. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8VY6XY3Rksg

v. **Mutations (Designed-in Latent):** Similar to Epigenetics, designed-in mutations are triggered changes in DNA that are called into expression when certain environmental stresses or pre-conditions are experienced.

    a. *"A genome designed with latent mutations, sometimes called "cryptic mutations" or "dormant mutations," is one that has existing genetic variations within its DNA that are not currently affecting the organism's traits or function, but could be activated and become beneficial under certain environmental stress conditions. These mutations are essentially*

"hidden" until they are needed, and when they are activated, they can provide a survival advantage in a specific stress situation, leading to greater adaptability."

vi. **Mutations (Random):** A Random Mutation is a copying or processing error done within the genetic information of an organism; they are either lethal, burdensome, or benign, and when viewing from a holistic level these always lead to a reduction in the overall information content of an organism. When a random mutation seems to have added a perceived benefit, it is always at the expense of reducing the overall robustness of the organism's genome. Also, the universality of large, unique deletions in various human subpopulations worldwide is evidence for rapid erosion or corruption of genetic information, through mutation (see Session #12A) .

a. For a Random Mutations to be able to be passed on to offspring, the mutation must occur in the organism's germ cells (eggs or sperm, not somatic cells) to be inheritable to their offspring.

b. No mutations have ever been observed to add new higher-level information to the genome, which is one of the key requirements for the premise of the theory of macro-evolution.

c. Also, See the limits of Lenski's E Coli Study (addressed below in our section #7 on macroevolution theory). With three decades of time, and over 60K reproductive generations, the E Coli bacteria still remains just E Coli bacteria.

d. **Conclusions on biological "random mutations" from Pierre Grasse'** (Zoologist/Scientist and a past President of the French Academie des Sciences, 1967); from his book ***Evolution of Living Organisms*** (1977):

i. "Some contemporary biologists, as soon as they observe a mutation talk about evolution. They are implicitly supporting the following syllogism: mutations are the only evolutionary variations [that is, mutations are evolutionary] , all living beings undergo mutations, therefore all living beings evolve. This logical scheme is, however, unacceptable: first, because its major premise is neither obvious nor general; second, because its conclusion does not agree with the facts. No matter how numerous they may be, mutations do not produce any kind of evolution." (Pg 87)

ii. "[unceasing mutations are] merely hereditary fluctuations around a median position; a swing to the right, a swing to the left, but no final evolutionary effect." (Pg 88)

iii. "Mutations, in time, occur incoherently. They are not complementary to one another, nor are they cumulative in successive generations toward a given direction. They modify what preexists, but they do so in disorder, no matter how …. As soon as some disorder, even slight, appears in an organized being, sickness, then death follow. There is no possible compromise between the phenomenon of life and anarchy." (Pg 97-98, Pierre Grasse')

iv. "The opportune appearance of mutations permitting animals and plants to meet their needs seems hard to believe. Yet the Darwinian theory is even more demanding: a single plant, a single animal would require thousands and thousands of lucky, appropriate events [while avoiding all of the much more common deleterious mutations]. Thus, miracles would become the rule: events of infinitesimal probability could not fail to occur." (pg 103)

v. "Any living thing possesses an enormous amount of 'intelligence'… Today, this 'intelligence' is called 'information,' but it is still the same thing ... This 'intelligence' is the "sine qua non" [essential requirement] of life. If absent, no living being is imaginable. Where does it come from? This is a problem which concerns both biologists and philosophers, and, at present, science seems incapable of solving it." (pg 3)

vi. "Today our duty is to destroy the myth of evolution, considered as a simple, understood, and explained phenomenon which keeps rapidly unfolding before us. Biologists must be encouraged to think about the weaknesses and extrapolations that theoreticians put forward or lay down as established

truths. The deceit is sometimes unconscious, but not always, since some people, owing to their sectarianism, purposely overlook reality and refuse to acknowledge the inadequacies and falsity of their beliefs." (pg 8)

vii. "Directed by all-powerful selection, chance becomes a sort of providence, which, under the cover of atheism, is not named but which is secretly worshipped." (pg 107)

vii. **Bounded-Adaption**: This is the concept that variation capability within an organism was designed and purposeful, but has hard designed boundaries from which the organism will remain within. The genetic boundary would typically start at the taxonomical level of "family" or below. When an organism's offspring inherits particular traits from an existing and limited pool of genes, and when those traits are more favorable to its current environment; it will be therefore more likely to survive and reproduce and pass those beneficial traits on to their offspring, and appear better adapted to that environment. Bounded-Adaption is simply the result of Bounded-Variation and Natural Selection. (please see definition above)

b. **Taxonomically**, **Bounded-Variation** can also speciate an organism downward; for example, from Family to Genus, from Genus to Species, from Species to Sub-species, since all the genetic information could be stored in an organism at the "Family level," for instance "dogs" descending from "wolves." Bounded-Variation is what we observe in life and in the fossil record, and aligns well with the range of expected variation from the term "kinds" and the mandate to "be fruitful and multiply" found in the Bible.

6) Micro-Evolution" What It Is and What It Isn't

a. **Google's Description:** "Microevolution primarily occurs at the population level, which consists of individuals of the same species living in the same area. It involves changes in the frequency of genes (alleles) within that population over a relatively short time period."

b. Summary:

i. **Micro-evolution Formula** = (Alleles/Epigenetics/Latent-Mutations/Random-Mutation) + Natural Selection + Gene-Flow + Observable-Time.

ii. **Equivocation of Microevolution**: Mutations + Natural Selection + Gene-Flow + Deep-Invisible-Time = Macro-evolution. This is a false paradigm.

iii. It has never been observed to go upward on to a new, taxonomical level.

iv. The term microevolution is subject to major equivocation; it is usually proposed that a small lateral or downward changes in a species' genetics, when coupled with huge deep-time, will create all the new taxonomical families, orders, and classes we see

on Earth from a primal single-cell organism. This premise does not appear based on hard observational evidences, but appears to be the result of an ideological pre-commitment (and limitation) to pure-naturalism (either consciously or unconsciously).

c. Actual Examples of what Microevolution can do (at the species level):

i. Change the population color of the Peppered Moth
ii. Allow variations in the sizes of Finches Beaks
iii. Enable Bacterial resistance to certain antibiotics
iv. Develop new Sub-species within the horse species
v. Develop new Sub-species within the dog species
vi. Enable a certain fish to lose its eye-sight

d. What Microevolution never does**:** Create any upward taxonomical changes, like a new genus or family, or add new, novel, higher-level biological information.

e. <u>Conclusion on Microevolution</u>: Where elements of microevolution are observable and true, we find that "bounded-variation" is a better definition, as previously covered.

7) Macro-Evolution Theory – Is it "the Emperor's New Clothes"?

a. Overview:

i. Macro-evolution is the view that all the diversity of life on earth is the result of pure-naturalistic processes; it proposes a set of mechanisms (pre-existing primal-cell, mutations, genetic drift, natural selection, & deep-time) by which the whole diversity of life occurred from a primal single-cell organism (which is proposed to have come about as a result of abiogenesis). Proponents acknowledge that macro-evolution is never seeable since the proposed processes is extremely slow. Therefore, Naturalists typically propose that some of the best evidences for macro-evolution are the:

a. 1) The Fossil Record,
b. 2) DNA Similarities between Chimps and Humans, and
c. 3) The extrapolation of micro-evolution to the Nth degree.

ii. The Emperor's New Clothes" is a classic fairy tale by Hans Christian Andersen, about a vain emperor who is tricked into believing he has a new suit of clothes made by

swindlers. These clothes, they claim, are invisible to anyone unfit for their position. The story highlights the dangers of blind acceptance of proposed facts, especially in the realm of possible equivocations and forced ideological limitations.

iii. Additionally, Naturalists state that Macro-evolution is not the source of Abiogenesis (that is, the proposal that the first primal, self-replicating cell came from non-life chemicals). As we shall see in the following section, "the mathematical impossibility of Abiogenesis," Macro-evolution has no answer as to how the first cell developed on earth, leaving many naturalists to propose that the first cells must therefore have come from outer-space, but this wild concept has its own impossibility problems.

iv. In most countries of the West "macro-evolution" is presented as absolute fact that cannot be questioned, especially the "Primary Axiom": "*Man is merely the product of random mutations plus natural selection.*"

b. The Typical Proposed Macro-Evolution Formula:

i. 1) The pre-existence of a primal single-cell, stable, and self-replicating
ii. 2) Random mutations of copying errors providing new, higher-level information
iii. 3) Genetic Drift (Random fluctuations in gene frequencies within a population)
iv. 4) Natural Selection (different traits reproduce more in difference environments)
v. 5) Deep-Time (billions of years is the miracle needed to seem plausible)

c. **Google Generative AI Definition (Secular):** "Macroevolution, the large-scale changes that led to the diversity of life from a single-celled ancestor, is driven by four fundamental evolutionary processes: mutation, migration, genetic drift, and natural selection" …. "[but] humans can't directly "see" macroevolution happening in real-time."

d. **Weak Evidence For Macro-evolution:** Some scientific experts recognize the weak support for macro-evolution in their own specific field of expertise, but trust that their colleagues in other scientific disciplines actually have the bullet proof evidence.

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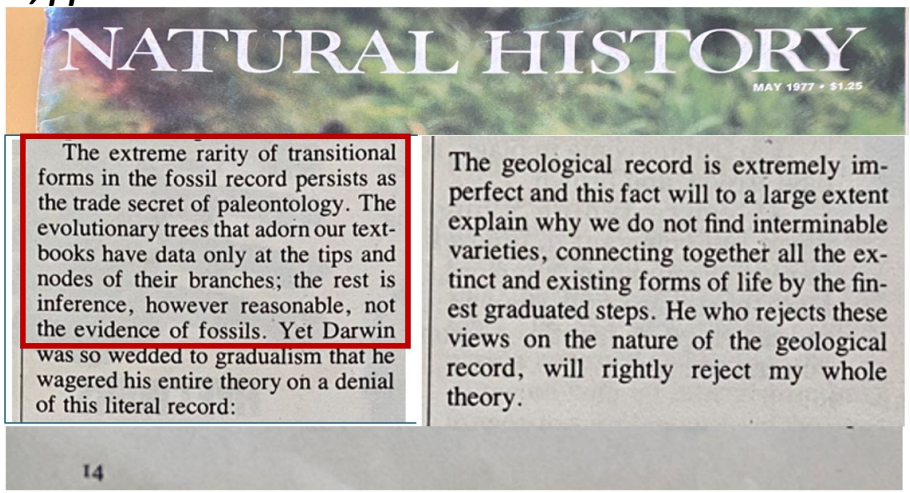
i. Do Scientists have a Macro-Evolution Evidence hot-potato?

a. **Paleontologist**: The fossil record does not provide evidence for gradual change or solid links between organisms, but that is okay, since the Chimp-to-Human DNA is 98.7% similar and so that is strong proof for macroevolution:

i. *"The extreme rarity of transitional forms in the fossil record persists as the trade secret of paleontology. The evolutionary trees that adorn our textbooks have data only at the tips and the nodes of their branches, the rest is inference … not the fossil record."* ***Evolution's Erratic Pace, Gould, Natural History Magazine, May 1977, pp 14***



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The extreme rarity of transitional forms in the fossil record persists as the trade secret of paleontology. The evolutionary trees that adorn our textbooks have data only at the tips and nodes of their branches; the rest is inference, however reasonable, not the evidence of fossils. Yet Darwin was so wedded to gradualism that he wagered his entire theory on a denial of this literal record:

The geological record is extremely imperfect and this fact will to a large extent explain why we do not find interminable varieties, connecting together all the extinct and existing forms of life by the finest graduated steps. He who rejects these views on the nature of the geological record, will rightly reject my whole theory.

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b. **Geneticist**: The Chimp-to-Human DNA is not 98.7% similar, but only 70%, but that's okay, because Mutationist have strong support for macro-evolution.

   i. **Note: Please see detailed section below, the full "Chimp-Human" DNA Genome is only 70% Similar**

c. **Biology Mutationist**: Mutations are mostly harmful. They have never been observed to add new, higher-level information as required for macro-evolution, but that's okay because Paleontologist says the Fossil record provides strong support for macro-evolution.

   i. "Mutations, in time, occur incoherently. They are not complementary to one another, nor are they cumulative in successive generations toward a given direction. They modify what preexists, but they do so in disorder, no matter how …. As soon as some disorder, even slight, appears in an organized being, sickness, then death follow. There is no possible compromise between the phenomenon of life and anarchy." ***(Pg 97-98, Pierre Grasse', 1977 "Evolution of Living Organisms" -- please review Mutation section above)***

      1. Also Link#1 and Link#2

d. Repeat (Circular Reasoning)

ii. Reviewing Google's "7 Strongest Proofs" for Macro-Evolution

*****What Do They Actually Provide Strong Support?*****

#	Google's AI's (4-15-25)	Does Suggested Evidence Actually Provide Proof for Macroevolution?	Macroevolution, Common-Designer, or Imagination?
1	*"**Fossil Record:** Fossils provide a tangible record of past life, showing the existence of extinct organisms and the gradual changes in species over time. The fossil record reveals transitions between different groups, like the evolution of mammals from reptiles, and the gradual development of features like the braincase and pelvis."*	**NO.** The Fossil Record is full gaps and lacks the required gradual change evidence. Fully formed and unique organism explode from the layer called the "Cambrian explosion." Paleontologists are aware of this huge problem in the fossil record. Please review A4S Session-#14C for more info.	**Common Designer And/or Microevolution**
2	*"**Comparative Anatomy:** Comparing the anatomical structures of different species reveals shared ancestry. Homologous structures, like the bones in the forelimbs of different animals, are evidence of common descent. Analogous structures, like the wings of insects and birds, are evidence of convergent evolution, where similar features evolve independently in response to similar selective pressures."*	**Not Unique:** Comparative anatomy would be expected equally from either Macroevolution or Creationism (common-Designer). Nothing unique here. Since macroevolution and abiogenesis are fraught with problems (as covered in the study), Creationism appears the most viable.	**Common Designer And/or Microevolution**

3	***"Molecular Biology:*** *DNA and protein sequences provide powerful evidence of evolutionary relationships. Similarities in DNA sequences between different species indicate shared ancestry. DNA sequence comparisons can even be used to estimate the time since two species last shared a common ancestor."*	**NO.** The much touted 98.7% Chimp-Human Genome similarity, is full of selective information and deception, since it was based on only 1% of the Genome along with much assumption, Not that the nearly complete genomes (~3Bill. prs) were compared, only 75% was comparable, and out of that 5% were not a strict match**. Chimp-Human Genome are only 70% similar.** That said, a highly intelligent Designer would seek to reuse components that sere a similar function.	**Common Designer And/or Microevolution**
4	***"Biogeography:*** *The geographical distribution of species provides insights into evolutionary history. For example, the unique species found on islands, like the Galapagos finches, are a result of adaptation to isolated environments and a unique evolutionary path."*	**Not Unique:** This is actually an example, at best, of Bounded Variation (bounded microevolution). Also, if Macroevolution and Creationism were both equally possible, geographical distribution of species would be expected equally from either. Nothing unique here. Since macroevolution and abiogenesis are fraught with problems (as covered in the study), Creationism appears the most viable.	**Common Designer And/or Microevolution**

5	**"Embryology:** Comparing the development of *embryos from different species reveals similarities that suggest shared ancestry. Early embryonic stages of many vertebrates are remarkably similar, reflecting their common evolutionary history.* ***[Please note: Ernst Haeckel had his classic Embryology drawing doctored up to make different organisms look similar]***	**Not Unique:** If Macroevolution and Common-Designer (Creationism) were both equally possible. From a Common-Designer perspective, genetics and Embryo develop would be expected appear similar at the early stages until organism was more fully developed. Nothing unique here. Since macroevolution and abiogenesis are fraught with problems (as covered in the study), Creationism appears the most viable.	**Common Designer And/or Microevolution**
6	***"Direct Observation:*** *Macroevolutionary changes can sometimes be observed directly in populations with short lifecycles. For example, the development of antibiotic resistance in bacteria or pesticide resistance in insects are examples of macroevolutionary changes happening in real-time."*	**NOT MACROEVOLUTION.** Here is the fallacy of equivocation. Directly Observed Changes only occur at the bounded-microevolution (bounded-variation) species level. Mutations have never been observed to add any new, higher-level genetic information. **Two Examples:** **Lenski's "E Coli (bacteria),"** After 10 trillion bacteria were reproduced, two mutations occurred that duplicated the existing "promoter gene," so that the existing "citrate transporter gene, citT" is now "on"	**Common Designer And/or Microevolution**

		in the presence of oxygen, can now digest "citrates" there too. This event did not add any new, novel or high-level information, but degraded the genome as a whole, while it added some temporary benefit for that specific environment. **This is bounded-microevolution (bounded-variation) at work, not macroevolution.** **Malaria (Plasmodium eukaryote parasite):** Malaria gain resistance to Chloroquine, which was used effectively against Malaria for years. When the parasite reproduced up to 100 Million-Trillion (after the advent of Chloroquine), a 4-point mutation developed inside Malaria's protein called PfCRT, particularly at the Amino-acid site-#76. This mutation gave Malaria resistance to Chloroquine by allowing "heme" in the digestion process to be neutralized. This Chloroquine-resistant strain of Malaria cannot compete against normal strains of Malaria. **This is bounded-microevolution (bounded-variation) at work, not macroevolution.**	

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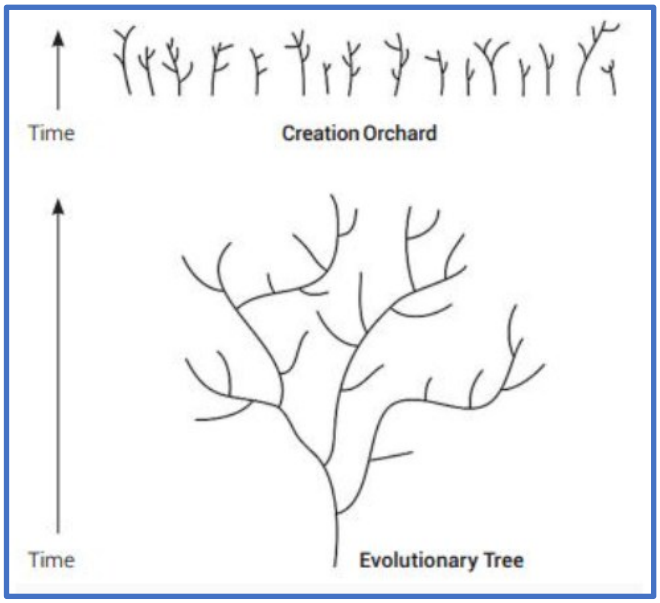
7	**"Phylogenetic Tree:** Phylogenetic trees, which are diagrams that depict the evolutionary relationships between different species, are a powerful tool for understanding the history of life. They are constructed based on evidence from all the other lines of evidence"  	Phylogenetic Tree is a "gamed puzzle" that is only put together thru a pre-commitment to naturalism, at the exclusion of other origin models. Naturalism rejects any outside to fixed physical processes, they are force into this one interpretation If (as it should be) was align to the actual fossil record evidence it would result a Phylogenetic Orchard, which would support for both creationism. It is a shame that some Naturalists (due to their lack of origin evidence), now need to suggest "outer space Panspermia" for the origin of life, rejecting at the outset the possibility of a capable Common-Designer, Creator. Please consider reviewing A4S' Sessions: #14A (Global Flood), #14B (Ape-Man Fossil/DNA Critique), and Session-14C (The fossil record).	**Common Designer And/or Microevolution** **(In regard to the actual Fossil Record, the diagram would show an Orchard, not just one Tree)**

iii. What Macroevolution Evidences would start to be compelling?

#	What Compelling Evidence Could Look Like	What We Do See/Hear	Result
1	Personally Observing taxonomical Classes and Orders producing brand new, novel, complex, taxonomical families or higher.	**We Don't See This.** Scientists Say that true Macroevolution is too slow to see this, and this will never be seeable.	No Support for Macroevolution
2	Personally Observing an existing near-indistinguishable, smooth-linear transitional gradation from species to their genus node and then to their family node.	**We Don't See This.** Scientists Saying Natural Selection eliminates all the evidence (this in not even seen in the fossil record)	No Support for Macroevolution
3	Personally Observing a Primal Single, self-replicating Cell forming before my eyes from purely random, unaided, natural Earth processes.	**We Don't See This.** The nearest that comes to this is lab experiments, consuming huge amount human intelligence, hours and costs, to copy a small portion of an exist DNA code and insert it into an existing cell structure.	No Support for Macroevolution. Actual experiments only support that an "Intellect Designer" is needed to create life.
4	Personally Observing a single-celled organism through natural processes reproduce into a new viable multi-celled organism that can also reproduce.	**We Don't See This.** Scientists Saying that true Macroevolution is too slow to see this, and this will never be seeable	No Support for Macroevolution

e. Lenski's E Coli Study – Nice Experiment, No Macroevolution

i. Overview: Richard Lenski of Michigan State University has been growing Escherichia coli (E. coli) in the laboratory for over 30 years and doing some interesting science. In 1988, Lenski set up 12 cultures of E. coli and allowed them to grow. Lenski's lab has been transferring those cultures now for over 60,000 generations with over 60 Trillion E Coli produced. Lenski's cultures are cited by evolutionists as being proof of evolution in action, but that is not the case. What we do see is mutation and natural selection, which added a digestive benefit for a certain environment, but the expense of degrading the overall genome to some degree. **No new higher-level species was created, and no new, higher-level information was added to the genome:**

a. Lenski's "E Coli (bacteria)," After 10 trillion bacteria were reproduced, two mutations occurred that duplicated the existing "promoter gene," so that the existing "citrate transporter gene, citT" is now in the "on" mode in the presence of oxygen too, and can now digest "citrates" there too. This event did not add any new, novel or high-level information, but degraded the genome as a whole (potentially making it less viable in other

environments and lead to wasteful biologic efforts) , while it added some temporary benefit for that specific environment. **This is bounded-microevolution (bounded-variation) at work, not macroevolution**.

b. **Summary**:

i. The ability to utilize citrate is something that E. coli in the wild are known to do from time-to-time.

ii. The gene for the citrate utilization was already there in the first place. The same information was there from the beginning of his cultures and did not appear magically.

iii. It has already been established that E. coli grows both aerobically and anaerobically within the intestine, so it is likely using citrate when growing anaerobically in the intestine. Therefore, E. coli utilizing citrate is not something entirely novel.

iv. Mutation Yes, Macroevolution No.

v. After 30 years, over 60,000 generations, and over 60 Trillion E Coli produced, **E Coli is still E Coli – no new taxonomically upward organisms resulted.**

f. Human and Chimp DNA - The Similarity That Never Was

i. Popular News and Science Media commonly tout that there is a **98.7% similarity** between the chimpanzee and human genome (based on a 1975 study which analyzed less than 1% of the genomes at the time). But this percent is highly selective deceptive, as we shall see. This false similarity is regularly presented as evidence for Macroevolution.

ii. How Similar are Chimp and Human Genomes? Actually **70.07%,** Not **98.7%**

iii. A summary of Chimp-Human Genome Similarity Studies

a. 1975 (Wilson): **98.7%** Similarity (when 1% of genomes compared)
b. 2002 (Ebersberger): **95%** Similarity (when 2% of genomes compared)
c. 2003 (Anzai): **86.7%** Similarity
d. 2007 (Ebersberger): **77%** Similarity
e. 2005 (NATURE) **74.3%** Similarity, The Chimpanzee Consortium (CSAC)
f. 2005/2020 (NATURE/BMC) **70.07%** Similarity (CSAC minus DNA Alter. & Indels)

g. Supporting Studies (links):

i. 2002, CIT, Britten- Divergence between samples of chimpanzee and human DNA sequences is 5%
ii. 2002, Ebersberger, Genomewide Comparison of DNA Sequences between Humans and Chimpanzees
iii. 2003, Anzai, Comparative sequencing of human and chimpanzee (86.7%)
iv. 2005, NATURE, The Chimpanzee Sequencing and Analysis Consortium: Initial with sequence of the chimpanzee genome and comparison the human genome
v. 2007, SCIENCE, Relative Differences: The Myth of 1%
vi. 2007, Ebersberger, Mapping Human Genetic Ancestry (77%)
vii. 2018, Buggs, https://richardbuggs.com/2018/07/14/how-similar-are-human-and-chimpanzee-genomes/
viii. 2020, BMC, Differences between human and chimpanzee genomes and their implications in gene expression, protein functions and biochemical properties of the two species | BMC Genomics | Full Text

iv. Three different approaches to conduct a Genome Similarity study:

a. Compare the "Gene" sections only of the Genomes (Genes make up only 2-5% of the Genome). This was the method used in early studies

b. Compare the "Gene and Regulation" sections only (these makes up 17-25% of the Genome).

c. Compare the "whole" Genomes to each other (100%). This was basically the method used in the CSAC study

v. **Genomes Detail:**

a. The size of the Chimpanzee genome is **3.231 Gbp** **(4.2% Larger than Human's)**

b. The size of the Human genome is **3.099 Gbp.**

c. Only a section of around **2.4 Gbp** is considered similar between the Chimp and Human genomes, and is used for comparison. **(2.4/3.231 = 74.3%)**

d. Out of that **2.4 Gbp** section (which is 74.3% of the full Genome), only 98.7% was considered similar, but was actually only 95.7% similar, since it excluded DNA point alteration and Indels.

vi. **The often quoted 98.7% Chimpanzee to Human DNA/Genome similarity is faulty and highly misleading, since**:

a. The Chimpanzee genome is 4.2% larger than the Human Genome.

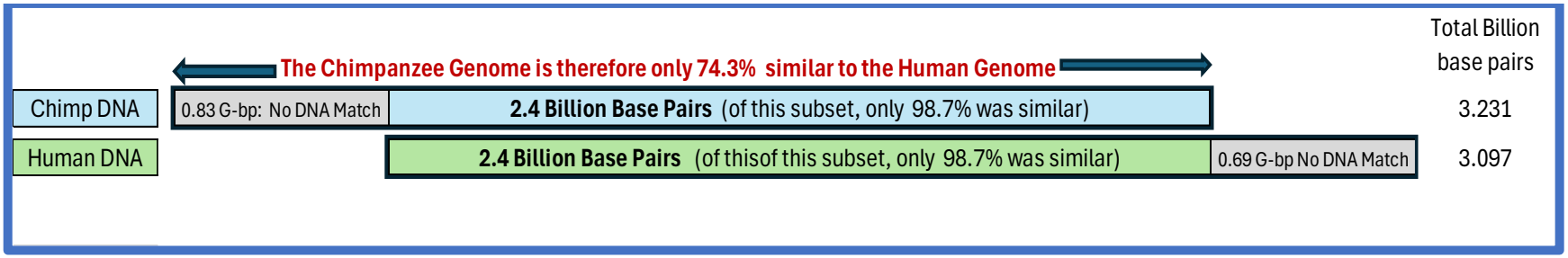
b. 18 percent of the Chimpanzee genome does not match anywhere in the Human genome, so it is ignored.

c. 25 percent of the Human genome does not match anywhere in the Chimp genome, so it is ignored.

vii. Chimpanzee to Human Genomes actual similarity is around 70.07%:

a. Videos:
   i. MinuteEarth https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IbY122CSC5w
   ii. CMI: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RuiD5vL9fJI

b. Calculation: 2.4Gbp/3.23Gbp = .743 Max = 74.3% maximum similarity
   i. Minus 1.23% for single nucleotide alterations
   ii. Minus 3% for Indels, which are DNA deletions and insertions
   iii. Equals: 70.07% Chimp to Human DNA Similarity



viii. For Perspective, Pfizer Pharmaceuticals states (from their approach) there is a 60% similarity between Banana and Human DNA.

a. (accessed 11-9-24, link: https://www.pfizer.com/news/articles/how_genetically_related_are_we_to_bananas)

g. Conclusion on Macroevolution:

i. We have now examined the main evidences promoted for supporting the theory of Macro-evolution:

a. **The Fossil Record** (Full of gaps, missing required continuity)
b. **Molecular Biology** (Chimp-Human DNA Similarity is only 70%)
c. **Comparative Anatomy** (just as valid for a Common-Designer)
d. **Biogeography** (equally valid for a Common-Designer)
e. **Direct Observation** (Lenski's E Coli & Malaria Studies - No Macroevolution)
f. **Embryology** (just as valid for a Common-Designer)
g. **Phylogenetic Tree** (Pre-Ideology Based, evidence favors "Orchard")
h. **Mutations** (lack upward power, and ultimately degrades)
i. **Missing Compelling Evidences** (Good Persuasive Observations are missing)
j. **False evidences** (Ernst Haecke embryology drawings are exaggerated and deceitful, based purely on ideology; not the result of observation)

ii. Natural Selection was evidenced, Bounded-Variation (bounded-microevolution) was evidenced, but the top evidences promoted for Macroevolution failed, and the evidence that could be persuasive are not provided, nor can be.

8) The Mathematical Impossibility of Abiogenesis

a. Abiogenesis: The Naturalistic proposition that life came from non-life. Two Scientist tried to create "life" (but could not) and two prominent scientists tried to calculate the probability of life occurring by random chance, and both calculations produced a probability result that was statistically equivalent to Zero, even when giving them huge amounts of time for their models.

b. Attempts To Make Life (Abiogenesis):

i. The Miller-Urey Experiment - Manipulations, Limits, and Conclusion

a. The Miller-Urey experiment (1952) aimed to simulate early Earth conditions to study the origin of life. While clever and of some scientific benefit, it was not where near Abiogenesis, not even the first step because of its many shortcomings.

b. **Required Information Content**: The experiment, which was touted as mimicking the natural random processes of the early earth, actually was and experiment designed using a huge amount of intelligent input, violating the random natural processes requirement.

c. **Wrong Atmospheric Composition**: It assumed a highly reducing atmosphere (rich in methane, ammonia, hydrogen), but Modern evidence suggests early Earth's atmosphere was likely less reducing, possibly dominated by CO2, N2, water vapor, and a little oxygen, which would make the environment unsuitable to produce any amino-acids.

d. **Use of Highly Purified Chemical and Gases:** the Miller-Urey experiment used highly purified chemicals and gases to simulate early Earth's atmosphere. The setup included pure methane (CH_4), ammonia (NH_3), hydrogen (H_2), and water vapor (H_2O), **carefully controlled to exclude contaminants like oxygen**, which would have interfered with the reductive conditions being tested. High purity Chemical and Gases was essential to ensure the results accurately reflected the chemical reactions hypothesized for prebiotic synthesis, without external influences, but there is no evidence higher purity chemicals or gases existed on the early earth.

e. **Wrong Energy Source:** Used continuous electric sparks to mimic lightning. This may not accurately represent the diverse or less intense energy sources (e.g., UV radiation, volcanic activity) on early Earth.

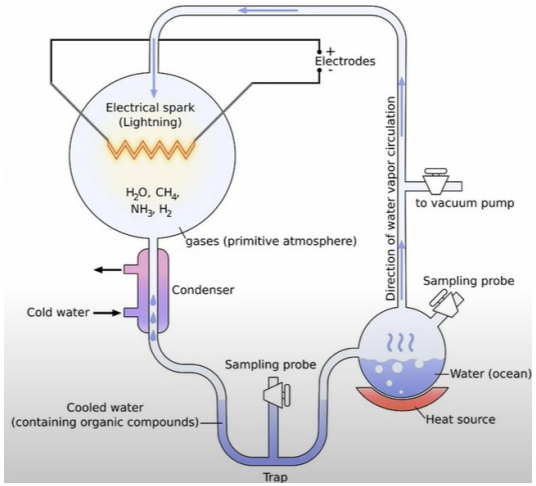
f. **Wrong Simplified Conditions**: The experiment ignored complex geological and chemical interactions, such as mineral catalysis or varying temperatures, which likely influenced prebiotic chemistry.

g. **Limited Product Scope**: Produced very little amino acids and simple organic molecules but not complex biomolecules like nucleotides or lipids critical for life. The yield of **glycine** was a mere 1.05%, of **alanine** only 0.75% and the next most common amino acid produced amounted to only 0.026% of the total. Most of the product produced was tar, not amino-acids. The dominant solid material was an insoluble toxic carcinogenic mixture called 'tar' or 'resin', a common product in organic reactions.

h. **The Chirality Problem**: For life, all amino-acids and protein must be left-handed molecules, and all the sugars in DNA and RNA must be righthanded

molecules, but the experiment always produced an even amount (50/50) of all molecules, making the product completely unusable for real "life."

ii. **<u>Conclusion</u>:** The experiment was clever and of some scientific value, but it was not a valid step in the search for the possibility of Abiogenesis, since it held too many unproven assumptions, used too many apparatus manipulations, use of highly unlikely chemical purities, the Chirality of end products were impossible for life, so in the end, all these made an impossible natural pathway for life, and not even an "artificially manipulated" pathway for life's simplest molecules resulted. No 1st step for Abiogenesis here.



c. Venter's Self-Reproducing Simple Cell (Synthia) Versus "the Stairway to Life"

i. Venter's 30 year Experiment, "Synthia" Semi-Synthetic Cell:

a. The Synthia project, officially known as *Mycoplasma mycoides* JCVI-syn1.0, was a groundbreaking effort led by J. Craig Venter to create the first semi synthetic bacterial cell (actually all they did was copy existing DNA and reduce it down, and then re-insert into an existing cell that kept its organelles, but had it original DNA removed).

b. Additionally, the experiment used 150 man-years of intelligent designers and scientists, used un-naturally purified chemicals, and complex manipulations using other living biology and technical apparatus (I guess they did believed life could come through "intelligent designers").

c. Its goal was to seek to establish the "minimal theoretical genome" needed for the simplest self-replication cell. Minimal genome research is the attempt to determine how far the genome of a bacteria can be reduced and still self-replicate. A form of origin of life research (Abiogenesis), minimal genome research attempts to work backward from existing life to figure out just how complex the first life had to be.

d. **Overview of Synthia (JCVI-syn01):**
   i. **Years**: 1995 to 2010, additional work until 2016
   ii. **Man-Hours**: 150 Man-years, but involved a core team of 17 scientists.
   iii. **Cost**: ~$40 million.
   iv. **Current project & Shortcomings: JCVI-syn3A (2021), 543Kbp and 493 genes**
      1. Operating machinery: Had to use an already existing cell
      2. Software: Had to obtain DNA information from of an already existing cell, then modified it, and synthesized new DNA with this information.
      3. Attachment: Had to used yeast bio-molecule proteins to join this DNA.
      4. Again: Used copious amounts of human Intelligent Design

ii. **With all their Intelligent design and engineering input, process manipulation, and their need to borrow and include much existing cell structures and organelles, this cannot be considered a viable natural path for the theory of Abiogenesis:**
   a. Used a huge amount of Intelligent and time
   b. Used a Non-random Controlled environment
   c. Used unnatural, highly purified, and Chiral-specific chemicals
   d. Borrowed and use many pre-existing biological cell components
   e. David Baltimore, argued that Synthia was not a true creation of life but rather a mimicry, as the synthetic genome was inserted into an existing cell (Mycoplasma capricolum). The project relied on natural cellular machinery, not a fully synthetic organism built from scratch.

iii. **Summary of how "Synthia" and JCVI-syn3A miss the mark as a step for Abiogenesis"** (CL Tan, The Stairway to Life, p182)

Venter's "Synthia" Experiment Self-Replicating Simple Cell (Attempt at Abiogenesis) - Shortcomings and Misleading

Step	Chemistry	Biology	Venter's Solution	Shortcoming - Cheating	Pure Abiogenesis Step?
Formation of building blocks	Mixture of a nearly infinite variety of molecules	• 20 amino acids • 5 nucleotides	• Purchase purified reagents • Borrow from existing cells	Non-natural purified chemicals used & pre-existing cell material borrowed	Failed
Homochirality	• D- and L-amino acids • 8 chiral forms of each DNA nucleotide • 16 chiral forms of each RNA nucleotide	• Homochiral amino acids • Homochiral nucleotides	• Purchase purified reagents • Borrow from existing cells	Non-natural purified chemicals used & pre-existing cell material borrowed	Failed
Paradox of water	Strong preference for breaking bonds within biomolecules	Highly specific applications of energy (via enzymes) to drive polymerization reactions	• Use of modified reagents made, stored, and used under anhydrous conditions • Use of dehydrating agents • Conscription of molecular machinery from living organisms	Non-natural purified chemicals used & pre-existing cell material borrowed	Failed
Homolinkage	Chaotic bonding results in "asphalt"	Highly specific applications of energy (via enzymes) constrain polymerization reactions to a preferred linkage	• Controlled conditions, complex synthetic recipes, and separation processes • Conscription of molecular machinery from living organisms	Non-natural controlled processes used & pre-existing cell material borrowed	Failed
Biopolymer reproduction	Never observed	Conducted by molecular nanomachines	Conscription of molecular machinery from living organisms	pre-existing cell material borrowed	Failed

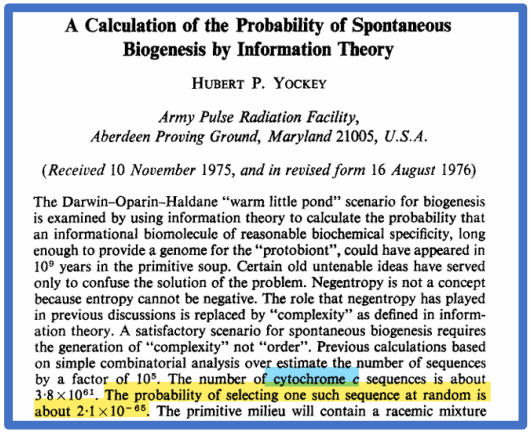
Venter's "Synthia" Experiment Self-Replicating Simple Cell (Attempt at Abiogenesis) - Shortcomings and Misleading					
Step	**Chemistry**	**Biology**	**Venter's Solution**	**Shortcoming - Cheating**	**Pure Abiogenesis Step?**
Nucleotide sequences forming useful code	Infinitesimal chance of obtaining any useful code by random arrangement	Codes inherited from parent cells	Borrowed codes from existing life	Borrowed genetic coding from preexisting life	Failed
Means of gene regulation	Unapproachable from chemistry	Inherited from parent cells	Borrowed from existing life	Borrowed biological content from pre-existing life	Failed
Means for repairing biopolymers	Unapproachable from chemistry	Inherited from parent cells	Borrowed from existing life	Borrowed biological content from pre-existing life	Failed
Selectively permeable membranes	Unapproachable from chemistry	Inherited from parent cells	Borrowed from existing life	Borrowed biological content from pre-existing life	Failed
Means of harnessing energy	Unapproachable from chemistry	Inherited from parent cells	Borrowed from existing life	Borrowed biological content from pre-existing life	Failed
Interdependency of DNA, RNA, and proteins	Unapproachable from chemistry	Inherited from parent cells	Borrowed from existing life	Borrowed biological content from pre-existing life	Failed
Coordinated cellular purpose	Unapproachable from chemistry	Inherited from parent cells	Borrowed from existing life	Borrowed biological content from pre-existing life	Failed

a. **<u>Conclusion</u>:** With all of its "Intelligent Design" input, process manipulation, and to borrowing of existing life's cell structure, organelles, this is not evidence for a possible pathway for the theory of Abiogenesis.

d. Mathematical Possibility For Abiogenesis results in a "statistical zero"

i. **We will review three (3) scientists who made an effort to calculate the probability of Life on Earth coming through Abiogenesis.**

ii. Biophysicist HUBERT P. YOCKEY: **Probability of 1 out of 10^{16250}.** Calculated a probably of a protein Cytochrome C coming into existence by pure natural processes is around 1 in 10^{65}. Since there is a theoretical minimum of 250 different types of proteins needed for simple life, the chance is 1 in 10^{16250}. Since this results in a probability is hugely less than **1 out of 10^{170}** and therefore a statistical impossibility. **Result**: **This probability results in a mathematical statistical zero, an impossibility**.



A Calculation of the Probability of Spontaneous Biogenesis by Information Theory

HUBERT P. YOCKEY

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(*Received* 10 *November* 1975, *and in revised form* 16 *August* 1976)

The Darwin–Oparin–Haldane "warm little pond" scenario for biogenesis is examined by using information theory to calculate the probability that an informational biomolecule of reasonable biochemical specificity, long enough to provide a genome for the "protobiont", could have appeared in 10^9 years in the primitive soup. Certain old untenable ideas have served only to confuse the solution of the problem. Negentropy is not a concept because entropy cannot be negative. The role that negentropy has played in previous discussions is replaced by "complexity" as defined in information theory. A satisfactory scenario for spontaneous biogenesis requires the generation of "complexity" not "order". Previous calculations based on simple combinatorial analysis over estimate the number of sequences by a factor of 10^5. The number of cytochrome *c* sequences is about $3{\cdot}8\times10^{61}$. The probability of selecting one such sequence at random is about $2{\cdot}1\times10^{-65}$. The primitive milieu will contain a racemic mixture

(Also see: A Calculation of the Probability of Spontaneous Biogenesis by Information Theory, Yockey, 1976, pg 377; & Origins of Life, Ross, 2004, pgs 163-164)

iii. **Dr. Marcel Golay (mathematician, physicist):** Probability of the chance origin of the simplest self-replicating machine was 1 out 10^{280}. *(See Calculation Below)*

a. The calculations are summarized below. Any chance of an event in the universe occuring with a probability of less than **1 in 10^{170} is mathematically considered a theorectical impossibility**. (please see dataset basis below)

b. If we take Golay's figure, giving the evolution model and all possible benefits of the doubt, the odds against any accidental ordering of particles into a replicating system is at least 10^{450} to 1. This is so even if it is spread out over a span of time and a series of connected events. As a matter of fact, Golay calculated the figure on the assumption that it was accomplished by a series of 1,500 successive events, each with the generously high probability of ½ (note that $2^{1500} = 10^{450}$). The probability would be much lower if it had to be accomplished in a single chance event.

c. The probability of the Golay's simplest conceivable replicating system arising by chance in the universe is: **1 out of 10^{450}**. Note: **$10^{-450} - 10^{-170} = 10^{-280}$**. Since this results in a probability is hugely less than **1 out of 10^{170}** and therefore results in statistical impossibility.

d. <u>Result</u>: This probability results in a mathematical statistical zero, an impossibility.

NUMBER OF POSSIBLE EVENTS IN SPACE AND TIME

Available Time:
Assume 3 trillion years=10^{20} seconds

Available Space:
Assume 5 billion light-years radius

Number of particles possible in universe=10^{130} electrons
Assume each particle can act in 10^{20} events/second

Therefore:
10^{130} (10^{20}) (10^{20}) =10^{170} events possible

Figure 52. Maximum number of possible events

PRODUCTION OF SIMPLEST LIVING SYSTEM BY CHANCE

Minimum requirement (Golay):
1,500 successive events, each with ½ chance of success

Probability = $(1/2)^{1500} = (1/10)^{450}$

That is, there is one chance out of $(10)^{450}$ that any series of 1,500 successive chance events will generate a replicating system.

Figure 53. Probability of chance origin of life

PROBABILITY OF CHANCE ORIGIN OF LIFE ANYWHERE ANYTIME IN UNIVERSE

$(10)^{170}$ = Number of possible events

$(10)^{167}$ = Number of possible sequences of 1500 events

$(10)^{-450}$ = Probability of any one such sequence producing life

Therefore, probability of chance origin of life =

$$\frac{(10)^{167}}{(10)^{450}} = \frac{1}{(10)^{283}} \tilde{=} 0$$

since number of possible events = **(only)** $(10)^{170}$

Figure 54. Impossibility of naturalistic origin of life

$$\frac{10^{170}}{10^{450}} = \frac{1}{10^{280}}$$

Source: Morris, Henry ; Parker, Gary. What Is Creation Science? (p. 308). Master Books. Kindle Edition.

iv. Sir Fred Hoyle: Probability of the chance origin a higher-organism developing through random, natural processes is 1 out 10^{40000}
(See Calculation Below)

a. **Sir Fred Hoyle (Astro-physicist)** calculated the odds of higher life occurring by random chance as 1 in $10^{40,000}$. Anything less than 1 in 10^{170} is a statistical impossibility. 1 in $10^{40,000}$ is an absolute statistical Zero. This chance event is a true impossibility regardless of the amount of time and matter in the universe we give it.

b. **Hoyle's calculation is as follows:**

i. Higher forms of life require 2000 different enzymes for life.
ii. The probability of one enzyme occurring by random chance is 10^{20}.
iii. The probability of the required 2000 enzymes occurring by chance is $10^{20\text{^}2000}$, equals $10^{40,000}$.
iv. The chance of one occurance is the possibility of **1 in $10^{40,000}$.**

c. Result: **This probability results in a mathematical statistical zero, an impossibility.**

v. Review of the Inputs for the Mathematical Calculation of an Impossible Event:

a. Any event with the probability of less than 1 out 10^{170} is a "statistical Zero," a theoretical impossiblity, regardless of the time, the space, and the number of interactions allowed in the whole universe.

b. For calculation purposes, we will assume a huge secular age for the universe of 30 billion years old (versus the smaller 13.8 BYA as evolutionists have alleged).

c. We shall assume that the known universe is 5 billion (5×10^9) light-years in radius (with a light-year equal to the distance light would travel in a year while moving at a speed of over 186,000 miles per second).

d. Also, let's assume that it is crammed with tiny particles of the size of an electron, the smallest known particle in existence. It has been estimated that 10^{80} such particles exist in the universe, but if there were no empty space, approximately 10^{130} particles conceivably could exist there.

e. To be extremely liberal, we assume that each particle can take part in 10^{20} (that is a hundred billion billion) events each second, and then allow 10^{20} seconds of cosmic history (this would correspond to 3,000 billion years, or 200 times the current maximum estimate of the age of the universe), then the greatest conceivable number of separate events that could ever take place in all of space and time would be:

$$\mathbf{10^{130} \times 10^{20} \times 10^{20} = 10^{170} \text{ events (maximum)}}$$

Therefore, any event calculated with a possibility less than 1 in 10^{170} is a "statistical zero" – a theoretical impossiblity.

e. Panspermia – An Option from Desperation?

i. **Many Naturalistic scientists are now considering "Panspermia" as their favored theory for the "origin of life" on Earth, since they no longer see how life could have arisen on Earth through natural processes.**

ii. **Some Famous scientists who held to "Panspermia": Francis Crick (DNA), Sir Fred Hoyle, Chandra Wickramasingh, Leslie Orgel, and J.B.S. Haldane**

iii. **Theory**: Panspermia (pan - 'all' and sperma - 'seed') is the hypothesis that life exists elsewhere in the universe, and was distributed by space dust, meteoroids, asteroids, comets, or by spacecraft deliberately setting out to seed life in the Universe. The theory argues that life could not have originated on Earth because its environment and natural processes seems seem to make it impossible.

iv. Three Impossibility Problems With "Panspermia":

a. **Impossibility Problem #1, The Travel Distance is Too Far for Life Forms to Travel and Personally Plant "Life"**: The nearest start to Earth is Proxima Centauri at 25 trillion miles away. The closest viable star from Earth (that may have planets) is 150 Million Lightyears (MLYs) away, but to travel that would require a travel distance of 250 Million Lightyears (MLYs) to avoid known space obstacles and dangers. Additionally, the fastest theoretical speed for a spacecraft is 1% the speed of light (7 million miles per hour) and this would require 25,000 years in travel time. The ability for spacecraft to fly that fast, with the lifespan of travelers, with the added weight for fuel, and the huge energy demand to fly that fast for so long, **makes is theoretically impossible today and in the future.**

   i. SETI has scoured for signals at 150 MLYs in all directions with no sign of life; also to traverse space beyond that requires routing to avoid space obstacles, therefore minimum trip would which turn into a total one-way trip of 250 MLYs)

   ii. **PS: Finding and passing through a theoretical "worm hole," would not solve the time problem since the immense gravitation field would pull the spaceship, the travelers, all their biological "seeds," and all matter completely apart.**

b. **Impossibility Problem #2, Space and Star radiation, vacuum, and winds would destroy all** (directed or undirected) DNA, RNA, proteins, Single or Multicellular organisms packaged and destined for Earth makes this approach theoretically impossible today and for the future

   i. "Given the minimum travel distances and the harsh radiation and vacuum conditions of interstellar space, any microbe not shielded by at least a meter thickness of solid rock would be killed and destroyed beyond recognition. As for interstellar rock delivery, astronomer H. Jay Melosh calculated the probability of Earth receiving a rock from beyond the solar system larger than a human fist as being much less than 1 part in 100,000 over the entire history of the solar system!"

   ii. "Scientists at the Centre of Molecular Biophysics in Orleans, France, managed to simulate a meteorite entry by attaching rocks to the heat shield of a returning Russian spacecraft (FOTON M3 capsule). These rocks were smeared with a hardy bacterium called Chroococcidiopsis—supposed to resemble a proposed germ on Mars. The rocks also contained microfossils. After the spacecraft was retrieved, the microfossils survived, but the Chroococcidiopsis was burned black, although their outlines remained. ... STONE-6 showed at least two centimeters (0.8 inch)

of rock is not sufficient to protect the organisms during [atmospheric] entry."

c. **<u>Probable Impossibility Problem #3</u>, No Planets in the Whole Known universe are found able to sustain life like Earth**: Scientists hope and suggest, but there has been no other known earth-like planet recognized in our whole entire universe yet, and may never be. **If True, this also makes is Abiogenesis impossible.**

i. **Quote from National Geographic (2025)**
"Earth, our home planet, is a world unlike any other. The third planet from the sun, Earth is the only place in the known universe confirmed to host life."

1. **Context**: Earth has unique and exceptional qualities, including its liquid water, size, and orbit around a G-type star, which no other discovered planet has fully replicated. The article contrasts Earth with other exoplanets, noting that even those in habitable zones lack confirmed life-supporting conditions. ***(National Geographic, "Planet Earth facts and information" (Published: April 16, 2025).***

d. **Conclusion:** Even If directed Panspermia was ever found to be true (and there is no evidence for Panspermia at all), it would still negate the premise if Abiogenesis, that states that "life came from non-Life." Directed Panspermia would only evidence that "life" does come from existing "Life and Intelligence."

v. Where Does The Evidence Lead?

a. **American Scientist George Wald states that there are only two possibilities for the "Origin of Life" on Earth, either:**

1) **Spontaneous Generation [Macro-Evolution], or**
2) **Special Creation [a Creator]**

b. George Wald (American Scientist):
"The reasonable view was to believe in spontaneous generation [Evolution]; the only alternative, [is] to believe in a single, primary act of supernatural creation. There is no third position." *(George Wald, Scientific American, August 1954, pgs 44-53)*

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vi. The Two Airplane Test: Now Boarding. Which Will You Choose?

higher forms of life is represented by the number $10^{40,000}$ — representing the specificity with which some 2,000 genes, each of which might be chosen from 10^{20} nucleotide sequences of the appropriate length, might be defined. Evolutionary processes would, Hoyle said, require several Hubble times to yield such a result. The chance that higher life forms might have emerged in this way is comparable with the chance that "a tornado sweeping through a junk-yard might assemble a Boeing 747 from the materials therein".

Sir Fred Hoyle, Nature, 1981

Now Boarding, Please Pick Your Flight:

" The reasonable view was to believe in spontaneous generation; the only alternative, to believe in a single, primary act of supernatural creation. <u>There is no third position</u>. For this reason many scientists a century ago chose to regard the belief in spontaneous generation as a "philosophical necessity." .... unwilling to accept the alternative belief in special creation."
George Wald, Scientific American 1954

Evolution of Higher Life: Success rate 1 out 10^40000 = <0.000000000000000000000000.....001%

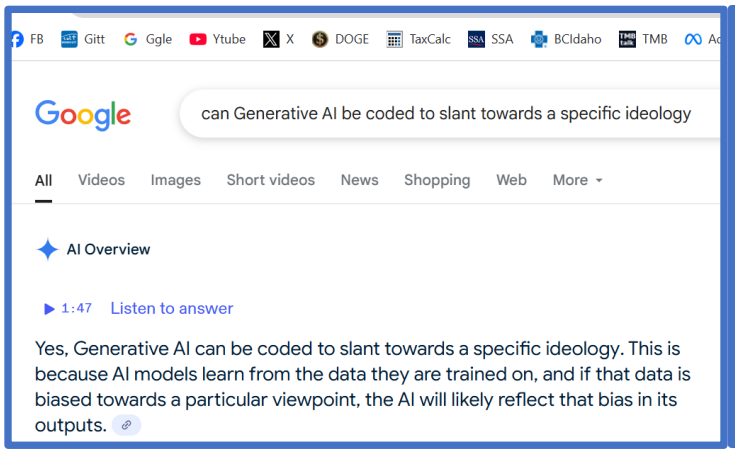
Creator of Higher Life: Success rate 1 out 1 = >99.999999999999999999999.....99%

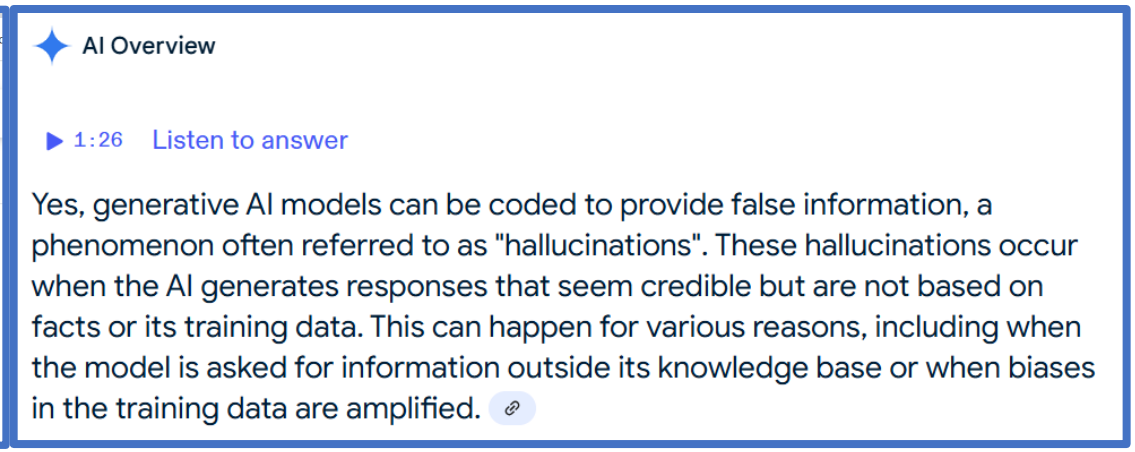
9) The Caution: AI-Engines Are Useful, But Can Be Biased

a. AI-Engines are trained on "training data;" if that dataset contains any false or ideologically-slanted data, the AI Engine will not recognize that and present it as truth.

b. See AI Responses Below:

i. "Q1: Can AI provide information be Ideologically Slanted" [Google AI, 4-11-25]:
ii. "Q2: Can AI be coded to provide false information" (Google AI, 4-15-25):





10) Summary:

a. The use of the term "evolution" is frequently used by "equivocation," consciously or unconsciously. Presenting evidence for "evolution" (but providing only bounded-microevolution) and then calling it strong support for "macroevolution" is misleading.

b. The term "evolution" would be better isolated and just used for the proposition of "macroevolution," and microevolution is best represented by the phrase "bounded-variation"; this is why A4S strongly suggests the strict use of the term "bounded-variation" instead of "microevolution in all cases.

c. <u>As Shown, the top Proposed Evidences for the Model of Macroevolution Fail:</u>

   i. Either the proposed evidence actually:
      a. Only supports a Common-Designer (Creator) view,
      b. Better supports a Common-Designer (Creator) view, or
      c. Equally supports a Common-Designer (Creator) view.

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#	Google-AI's Top 7 Evidence for Macroevolution *(Review section 7)*	What the Evidence Best Supports:
1	**The Fossil Record:**	**Common Designer**
2	**Comparative Anatomy:**	**Common Designer and/or Micro-evolution**
3	**Molecular Biology:** DNA	**Common Designer** (see A4S-Session-#9 on Bio-Information)
4	**Biogeography:** The geographical distribution	**Common Designer and/or Micro-evolution**
5	**Embryology:** Comparing the development	**Common Designer and/or Micro-evolution**
6	**Direct Observation:** Macroevolutionary changes	**Common Designer**
7	**Phylogenetic Tree:**	**Common Designer**

d. Our goal should always be to find and respect true-truth. But sometimes, our presuppositions may sway our view of evidence, which may subtly limit our possible conclusions:

1. **Prof David Meredith Seares Watson (Professor of Zoology, London, 1929):**

> "… the theory of evolution itself, a theory universally accepted not because it can be proved by logically coherent evidence to be true but because the only alternative, special creation [a Creator], is clearly incredible [that is, undesirable]."
>
> ***(NATURE, 1928, Watson, D. M. S. "Adaptation.", p233)***

2. **George Wald (A Leading American Scientist, *Atheist- Pantheist*), 1954:**

> "The reasonable view was to believe in spontaneous generation [i.e., macro-evolution]; the only alternative [was] to believe in a single, primary act of supernatural creation. *There is no third position*. For this reason, many scientists a century ago chose to regard the belief in spontaneous generation as a "philosophical necessity" …. unwilling to accept the alternative belief in special creation [that is, a Creator]."
>
> ***(Scientific American, Origin of Life, George Wald, 1954-08-01, p48)***

3. Richard Lewontin (**Evolutionary biologist, Harvard, mathematician, 1977):**

> "Our willingness to accept scientific claims that are against common sense is the key to an understanding of the real struggle between science and the supernatural. We take the side of science in spite of the patent absurdity of some of its constructs, … in spite of the tolerance of the scientific community for unsubstantiated just-so stories, ***because we have a prior commitment, a commitment to materialism …. Moreover, [our] materialism is absolute, for we cannot allow a Divine Foot in the door*.**
>
> *(Billions and Billions of Demons, by Richard C. Lewontin, New York Review of Books, 1997)*

e. **Conclusion: We should explore the questions of life, and when truth has proven itself, we should seriously consider it, even if runs counter to our current ideologies.** The worldviews of Macroevolution and Creationism have very different outcomes, values, and destinies. If the Macroevolution (Naturalism) model fails upon serious scrutiny, then the result is Special Creation (a Creator) then becomes the model that prevails.

11) Additional Resources

i. Books and Resources

a. The Stairway To Life: An Origin-Of-Life Reality Check
b. The Scientific Approach to Evolution: What They Didn't Teach You
c. Origins of Life: Biblical and Evolutionary Models Face Off
d. Evolution of Living Organisms: Evidence for a New Theory
e. Creation Basics and Beyond
f. A4S Session 14A
g. A4S Session 14B
h. A4S Session 14C

ii. Websites:

a. www.answersingenesis.com
b. www.Creation.com
c. www.icr.org
d. https://biblicalgeology.net/
e. https://isgenesishistory.com/
f. https://genesisapologetics.com/