

Genesis 1 esv

In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth ...

v. 11 And God said, “Let the earth sprout vegetation... each **according to its kind** ...”

v. 20 And God said, “Let the waters swarm with swarms of living creatures, and let birds fly above the earth...” So God created the great sea creatures ... and every winged bird **according to its kind**...

v. 24 And God said, “Let the earth bring forth living creatures **according to their kinds** ...”

v. 26-27 And God said, Let us make man in our image ... and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing ... So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him”

**according to the general voice of
the scientific community,
schools,
media:**

**“myth”
refuted by Darwin
and science**



Chs. Darwin & Origin of Species

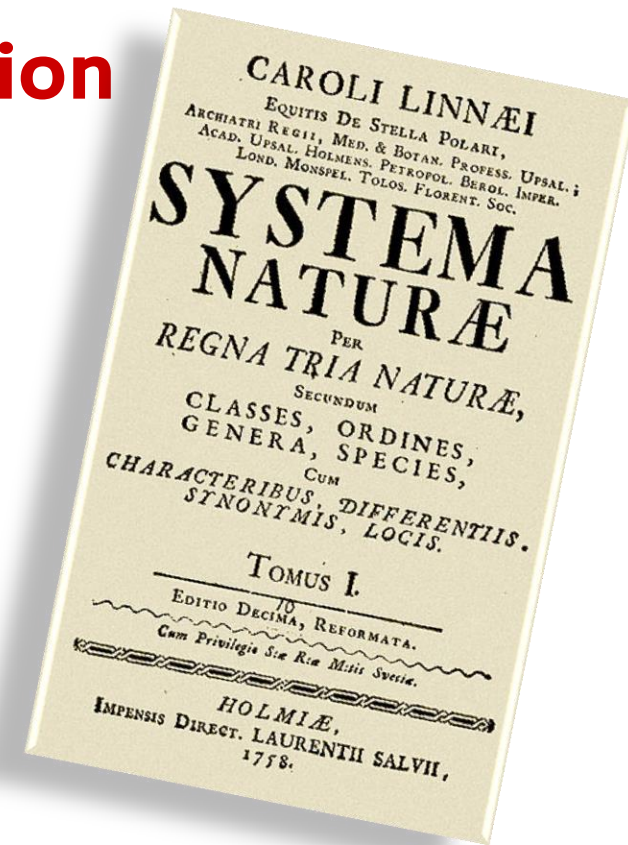
the “species” problem

micro vs. macro evolution

mutations

CAROL LINNAEUS

- Swedish naturalist
- 1707-1778
- established Latin binomial classification



Voyage of the Beagle 1832-1835



PICTORIAL BIOGRAPHY OF CHARLES DARWIN www.thesecondevolution.com/darwin.html

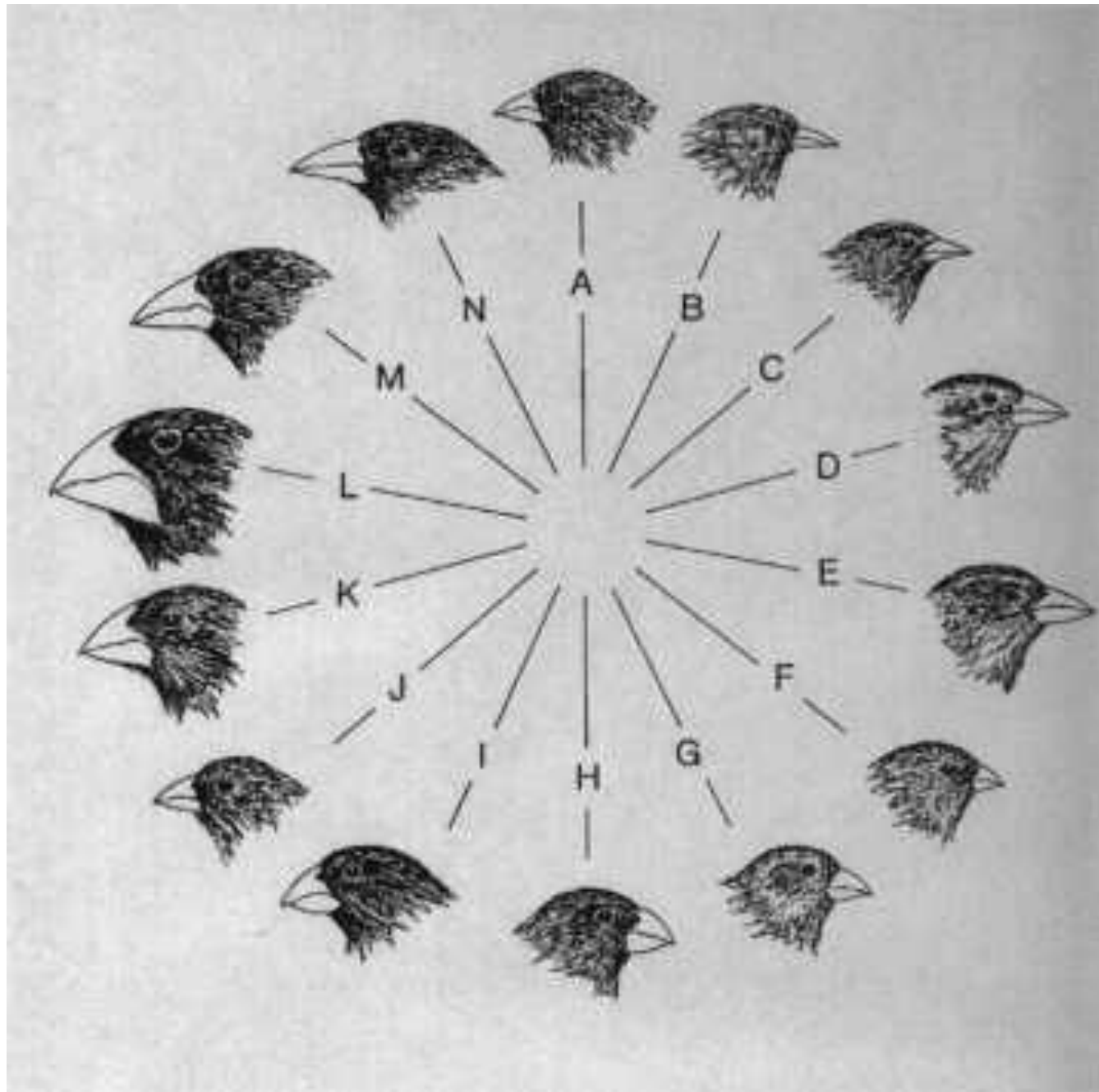
anteater fossil: darwin-online.org.uk/content/frameset?itemID=F8.8&viewtype=text&pageseq=1

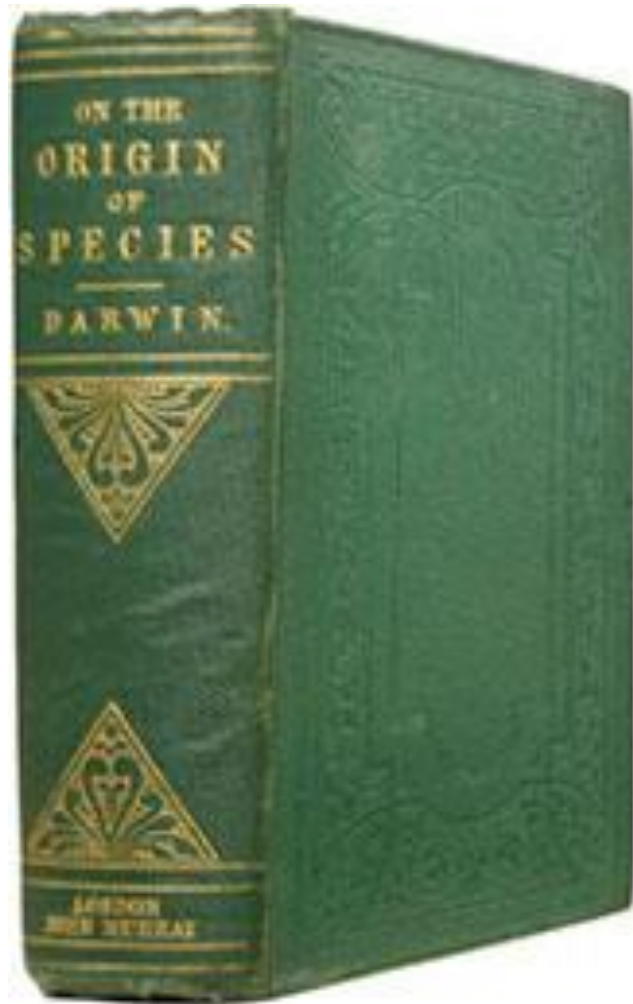
Back in England, working on his journal: a look into Darwin's thought process

anteater fossil: “The extinct animal bore every mark of being the ancestor to the modern, living animal. If it was, then every species on earth could *not* have been separately created by ‘elemental atoms’ suddenly flashing into specialized tissues. Many years later Darwin recalled in his autobiography that this was the moment when he fully faced this revolutionary, disturbing thought, the moment when he no longer could deny the undeniable.”

-EVOL. Time Life books '62, pg. 40 ibid p.39

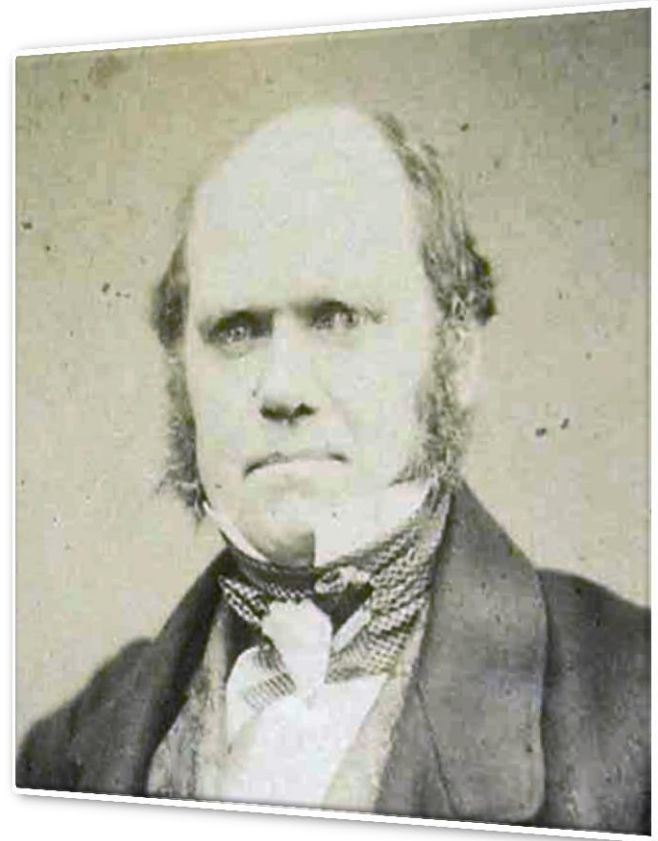
GALAPOGAS FINCHES





On The Origin of Species

by
Charles
Darwin
London
1859



ON

THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES

BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION,

OR THE

PRESERVATION OF FAVOURED RACES IN THE STRUGGLE
FOR LIFE.

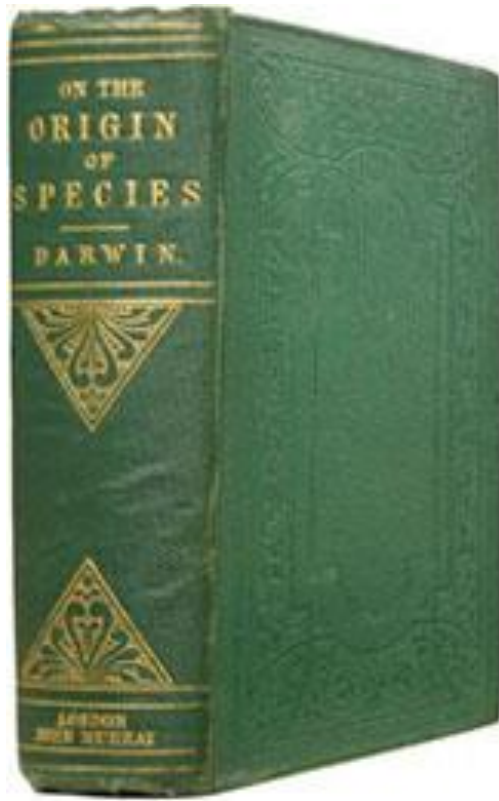
By CHARLES DARWIN, M.A.,

On the Origin of Species

INTRODUCTION

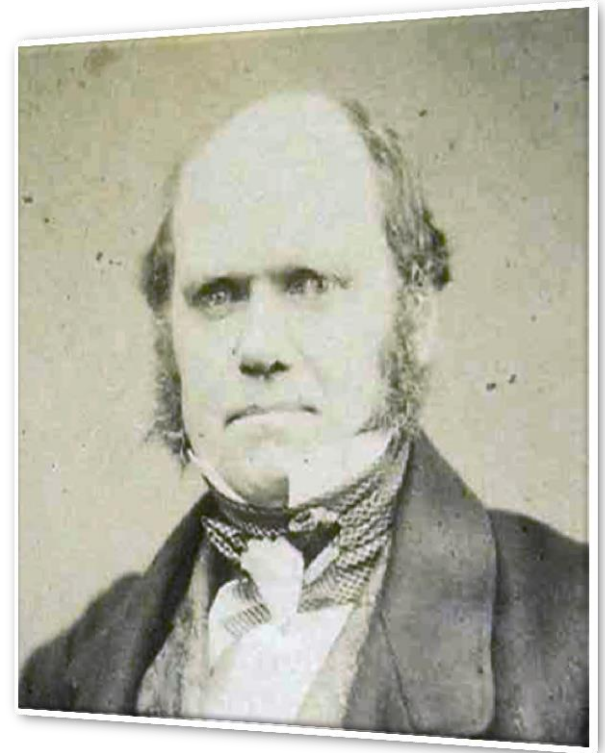
“When aboard H.M.S. Beagle, as a naturalist, I was much struck with certain facts in the distribution of the organic beings inhabiting South America ... seemed to throw some light on the origin of species...

“the view that most naturalists until recently entertained, and which I formerly entertained - namely, that each species has been independently created - is erroneous. I am fully convinced that species are not immutable”



On The Origin of Species

by
Charles
Darwin
London 1859



- CH. I. VARIATION UNDER DOMESTICATION
- CH. II. VARIATION UNDER NATURE
- CH. III. STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE
- CH. IV. NATURAL SELECTION



CH. I. VARIATION UNDER DOMESTICATION
CH. II. VARIATION UNDER NATURE
CH. III. STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE
CH. IV. NATURAL SELECTION



Masked Pig



Yorkshire Large Breed



Old Irish Pig

CH. I. VARIATION UNDER DOMESTICATION

CH. II. VARIATION UNDER NATURE

CH. III. STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE

CH. IV. NATURAL SELECTION



- CH. I. VARIATION UNDER DOMESTICATION
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- CH. I. VARIATION UNDER DOMESTICATION
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- CH. I. VARIATION UNDER DOMESTICATION
- CH. II. VARIATION UNDER NATURE
- CH. III. STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE
- CH. IV. NATURAL SELECTION**

Those were his observations.

This was his conclusion.

**“I can see no limit to the
amount of change”**

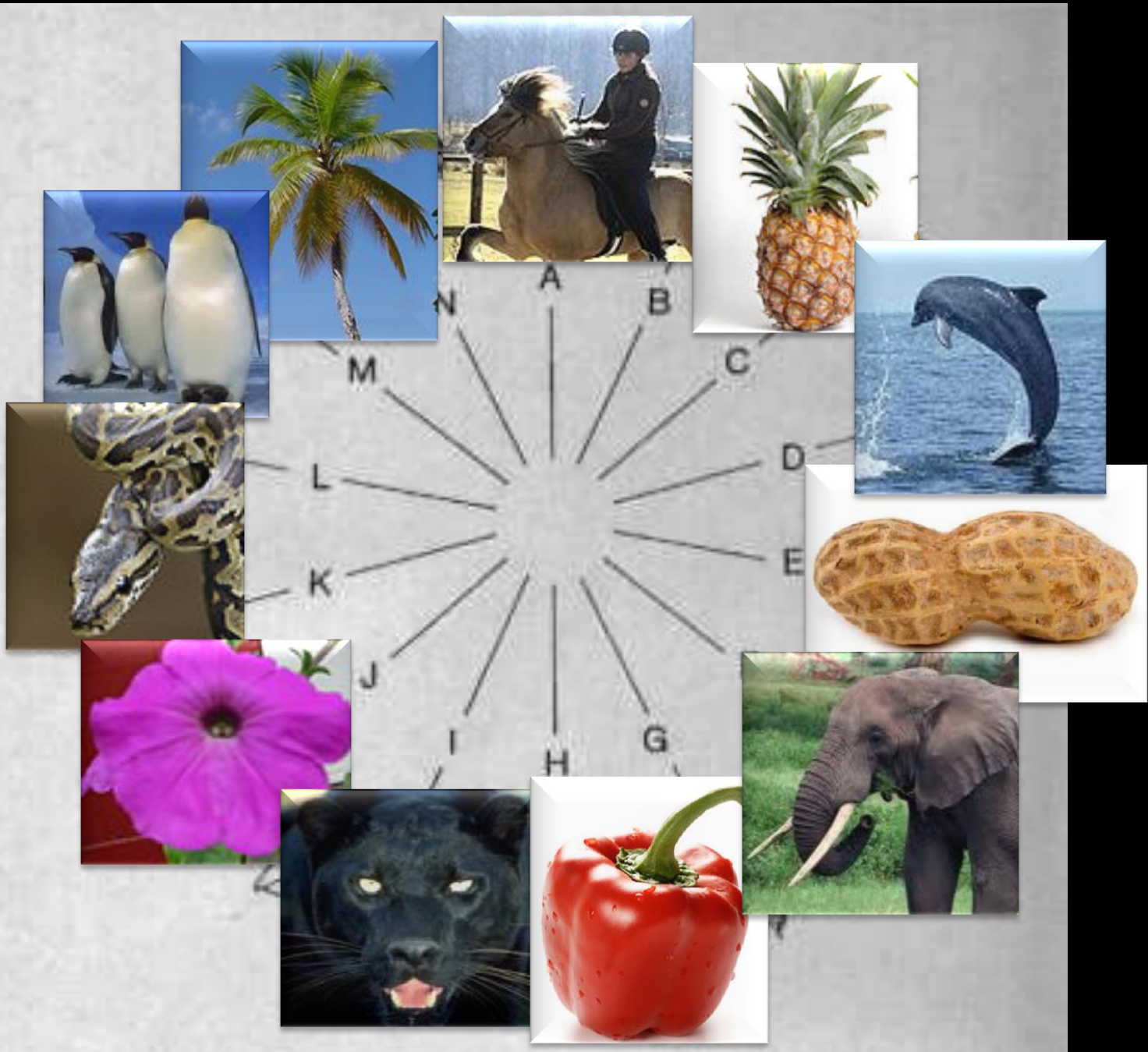
-Charles Darwin

Slow though the process of selection may be,
if feeble man can do much by his powers
of artificial selection,

**I can see no limit to
the amount of change,**

to the beauty and infinite complexity of the
coadaptations between all organic beings, one with
another and with their physical conditions of life,
which may be effected in the long course of time by
nature's power of selection.

On the Origin of Species, Chs. Darwin 2nd ed., p.109



Most images from wikipedia or google search for free wallpaper

The assumptions & conclusions:

- Previous: each species fixed and immutable
- Observation: a plurality of “species” [such as finches] can arise from one ancestral species...
- Conclusion: species are not fixed and immutable.
- Extended conclusion: if species are not immutable, then all species can have 1 evolutionary descent

But SPECIES does not = basic KINDS.
When variations within a kind
are termed “species,”
then of course such “species” are variable.

Species classification is often, as Darwin noted, not dissimilar to subspecies. It can be minute, subjective, or even arbitrary.

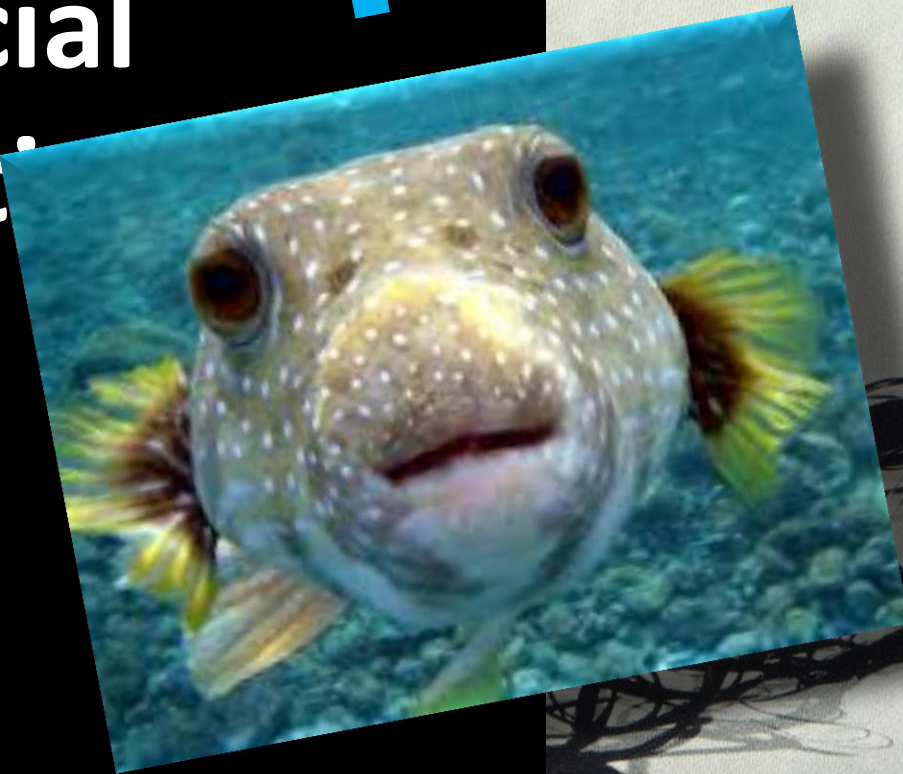
- Finch species...
- Cockroach species...
- Rattlesnakes...
- Dogs... Wolves... Coyotes...

canine breeding challenge:



“which of these things is not like the other?”

intraspecies
variation: ?
artificial
selecti



DARK CORNISH COCKEREL



BIRCHEN GAME BANTAM



FRIZZLED SULTAN ROOSTER

ONAGA-DORI COCK

Chs. Darwin & Origin of Species



the “species” problem

micro vs. macro evolution

mutations

2003

ScienceDaily

Your source for the latest

News

Health & Medicine

Mind & Brain

Science News

Just How Many Species

ScienceDaily (May 26, 2003)

"Right now we can only guess that the correct answer for the total number of species worldwide lies between 2 and 100 million," says

Rosenzweig

PLOS biology 2011

... predicts **8.7 million** (± 1.3 m...) species globally... Our results suggest that some **86%** of the species on Earth, and **91%** in the ocean, still await description.

<http://www.plosbiology.org/article/info:doi/10.1371/journal.pbio.1001127>
Mora C, Tittensor DP, Adl S, Simpson AGB, Worm B (2011) How Many Species Are There on Earth and in the Ocean? PLoS Biol 9(8): e1001127.
doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1001127

There Might Be 1 Trillion Species on Earth

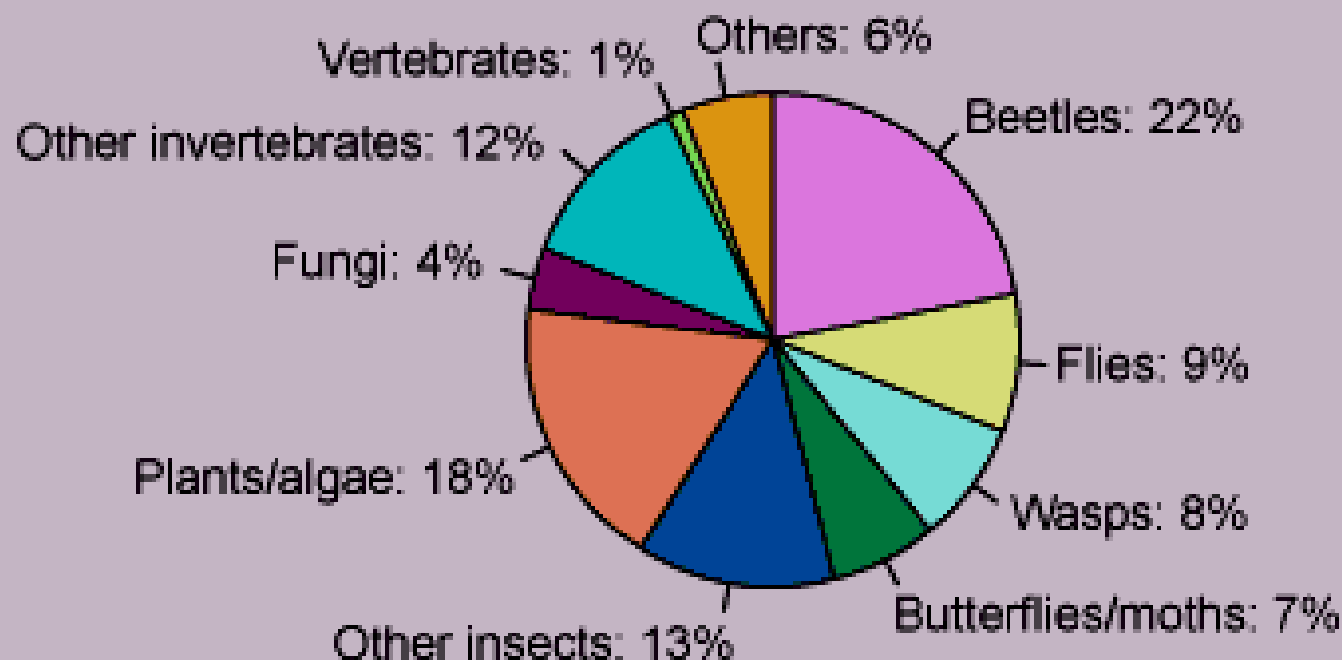
By Stephanie Pappas, Live Science Contributor | May 5, 2016 03:39pm ET

Researchers aren't even sure how many land animals are out there, much less the numbers for plants, fungi or the most uncountable group of all: **microbes**.

Now, researchers have attempted to use the laws of math to make an estimate that includes both micro and macro life. The researchers estimated that there may be as many as **1 trillion species** out there.

If you were to randomly pick an extant animal species, odds are that it would be a beetle. While there are 250,000 described species of plants, 12,000 described species of roundworms, and only 4,000 described species of mammals, there are over 350,000 beetle species described, with many more beetles yet to be discovered!

Percentages of Described Species

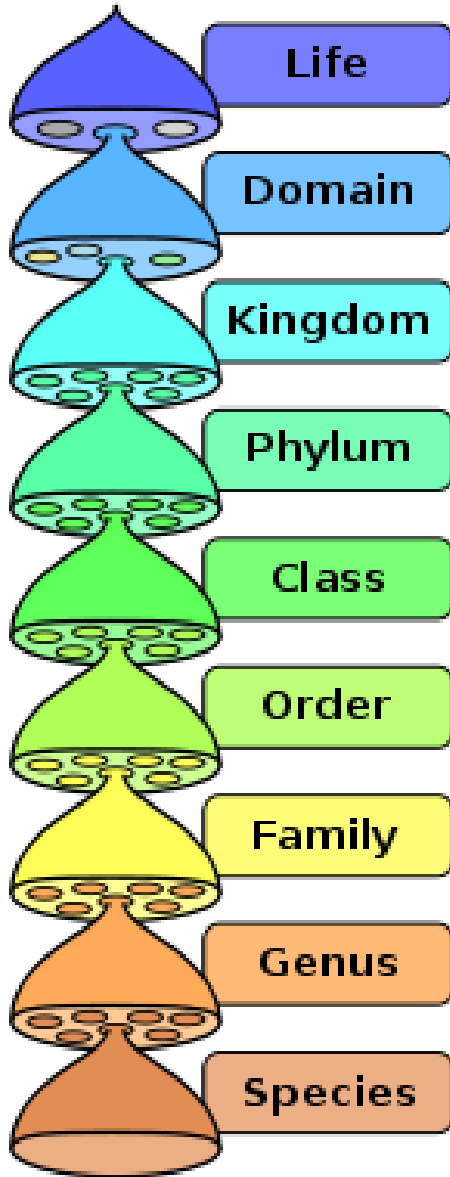


?

genus, species, etc.

**understanding
classification**

*compare to:
“20 Q’s”*



Identifier of California Rattlesnakes

Crotalus atrox

Body Pattern



south/east of California Distribution

Tail Pattern

starts with black



Head Scales

white part little bit larger



Crotalus mitchellii stephensi



south/east of California



Crotalus ruber

reddish / brownish coloration

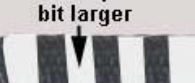


south coast of California

starts with black



white part little bit larger



Crotalus oreganus helleri



south coast of California



dark part larger than white part



Crotalus oreganus oreganus



north/middle coast of California



black part larger than white part



Crotalus scutulatus



south/east of California

starts with white



white part 2-3 time larger than black part



**“species”
illustrated
in
canines**



GORDON SETTER

IRISH SETTER

ENGLISH SETTER



ENGLISH POINTER

SCOTTISH DEERHOUNDS

ROUGH-COATED GERMAN POINTER



BLOODHOUND

BEAGLE HOUNDS

SMOOTH-COATED GERMAN POINTER



FOXHOUND

BOSTON TERRIER

FRENCH TOY BULLDOG

ENGLISH BULLDOG



MASTIFF

IRISH WATER SPANIEL

GERMAN DACHSHUND



BULL TERRIER

GREAT DANES

PUG

COCKER SPANIEL



YORKSHIRE TERRIER

GREYHOUND

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND

ITALIAN GREYHOUND

BULL TERRIER



BLACK AND TAN TERRIER

AIREDALE TERRIER

SCOTCH TERRIER

IRISH TERRIERS



FOX TERRIERS

MEXICAN HAIRLESS

SKYE TERRIER

DALMATIAN COACH DOG



ROUGH-COATED ST. BERNARD

SMOOTH-COATED ST. BERNARD

TERRIER

POODLE



CLUMBER SPANIEL

JAPANESE SPANIEL

MALTESE TERRIER

KING CHARLES SPANIEL

BLENHIM SPANIEL



ESKIMO DOGS

COLLIES

LHASA

LEADING BREEDS OF DOGS

How to recognize a gray wolf

GRAY WOLF

Color: light gray to black

Dimensions: 2.5 feet tall, 5-6 feet long

Broad snout

Round ears



C. lupus

80-120 pounds

Paw size: 4" x 5"

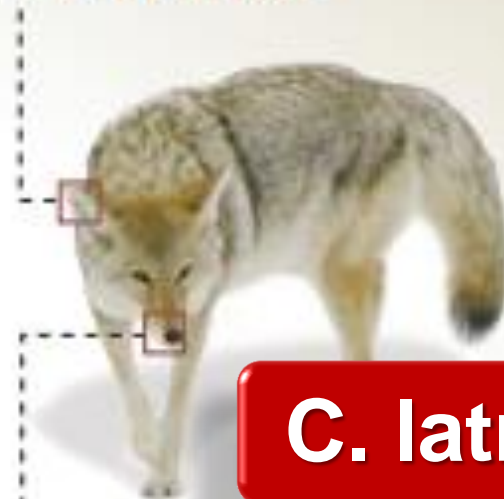


COYOTE

Color: light gray/brown

Dimensions: 1.5 feet tall, 4 feet long

Tall pointed ears



C. latrans

Narrow snout

20-50 pounds

Paw size: 2" x 2.5"



Wolves are protected by federal law under the Endangered Species Act.

Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The Salt Lake Tribune

before 1993

C. lupus



C. latrans



C. familiaris



Name the animals in this picture :



Canis lupus



Canis latrans

Name the animals in this picture :



Canis lupus

Canis lupus

Coyotes Now at Home in Eastern U.S.

Robert Winkler
for National Geographic News
August 6, 2002

**NG interview of:
Matthew Gompper, assist.
prof. of mammalogy, Univ. of
Missouri ... studying coyote
population biology in the
Northeast.**

As coyotes spread east, did they hybridize with wolves?

There's good data to suggest that coyotes hybridized with wolves ... As coyotes expanded into the Northeast, for example, they may have hybridized with remnant populations of wolves

What about hybridization with domestic dogs?

Coyotes hybridize with dogs, but this is very rare in the wild, where they have plenty of opportunity to mate with members of their own species.



NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

Daily News

Coyote-Wolf Hybrids Have Spread Across U.S. East

Predators bred with Great Lakes wolves. then moved south. DNA shows.



A coyote is seen in Virginia's Shenandoah National Park in June.

Photograph by Elijah Goodwin, Whimbrel Nature Photography

Christine Dell'Amore
National Geographic News
Published November 7, 2011

Hybrid offspring of **coyotes** and **wolves** have spread south along the eastern seaboard, a new DNA study confirms.

Scientists already knew that some coyotes, which have been gradually expanding their range eastward, mated with wolves in the **Great Lakes (map)** region. The pairings created viable hybrid offspring—identified by their DNA and skulls—that have been found in mid-Atlantic states such as New York and Pennsylvania.

Husky



Wolf



Giant Malamute/Timber Wolf/British Columbian Wolf/ Mackenzie Valley Wolf cross."



Chs. Darwin & Origin of Species

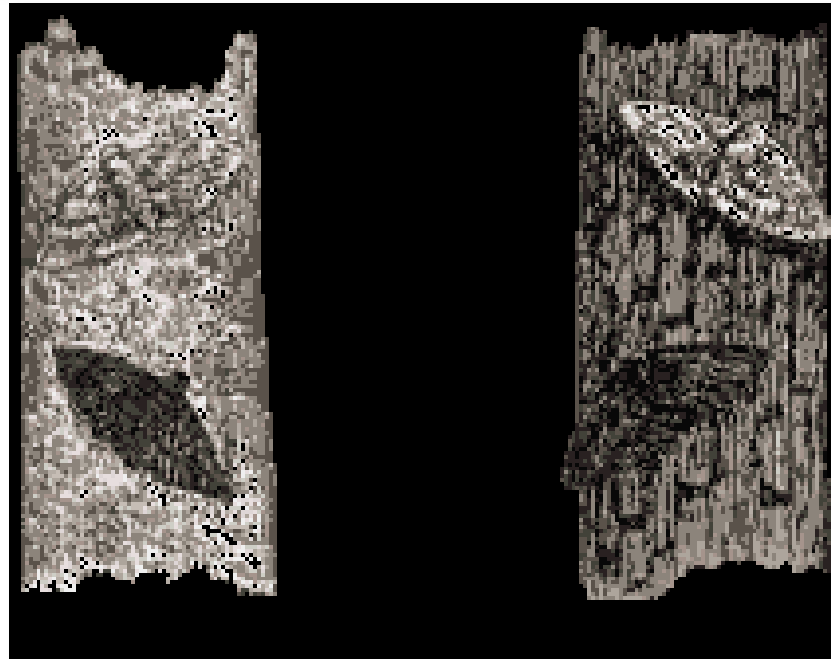
the “species” problem



micro vs. macro evolution

mutations

Peppered moths?



**Roger Lewin, “Evol. Theory Under Fire,”
Science, vol. 210 (Nov. 10, 1981), pp. 883-887:**

“An historic conference in Chicago challenges the four-decade long dominance of the Modern Synthesis ... A wide spectrum of researchers ... gathered at Chicago’s Field Museum of Natural History under the simple conference title:

Macroevolution.

The central question of the Chicago conference was whether the mechanisms underlying **microevolution** can be extrapolated to explain the phenomena of **macroevolution**....

[emph. mine. ss]

**Roger Lewin, “Evol. Theory Under Fire,”
Science, vol. 210 (Nov. 10, 1981), pp. 883-887:**

“... At the risk of doing violence to the positions of some of the people at the meeting the answer can be given as a clear, No.” ...

“Species do indeed have a capacity to undergo minor modifications in their physical and other characteristics, but this is limited...”

**“macroevolution should be
decoupled from microevolution”**

-Perlas, on Mayr, *Towards*, v.2 (Spring '82)

**“macroevolution is not simply
microevolution extrapolated”**

-Stephen Jay Gould, “Return of Hopeful Monsters”
Natural Hist. V.86 (Jun-Jul,'77) pp.24

**“macroevolution is decoupled from
microevolution”**

-Steven Stanley, *Macroevolution: Pattern & Process*
'79; p.187

Natural selection?

- **peppered moths**
- **varieties of finches**
- **etc. etc.**

From a single cell to this?

- **PALM TREES**
- **PENQUINS**
- **PYTHONS**
- **PINEAPPLES**
- **PETUNIAS**
- **PORPOISES**
- **PEPPERS**
- **PEOPLE**

**SURVIVAL of the fittest
is not the same as the
ARRIVAL of the fittest**

**NOR DOES IT
ACCOUNT FOR
HOW LIFE CAME
ABOUT IN THE
FIRST PLACE .**

Chs. Darwin & Origin of Species

the “species” problem

micro vs. macro evolution



mutations

Synthetic theory

- Gregor Mendel and genetic inheritance
- Mutation accepted as the mechanism for introducing improvements

PROBLEM

NATURAL SELECTION OF FAVORABLE FILE CORRUPTIONS:



“BENEFICIAL MUTATIONS” ?



Wingless beetles?

in conclusion

Genesis 1 esv

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**SURVIVAL of the fittest
is not the same as the
ARRIVAL of the fittest**

**NOR DOES IT
ACCOUNT FOR
HOW LIFE CAME
ABOUT IN THE
FIRST PLACE .**

fini

Here, Now:

We do exist.

We are alive.

We exhibit design.

how?

why?

1.

**nothing comes
from nothing**

2.

**life comes
from life**

3.

**intelligent design comes
from an intelligent designer**

debates ...

**Scott, Eugenie C.,
“Monkey Business,”**

The Sciences (January/February 1996), pp. 25.

Scott is Executive Director of the National Center for Science Education, Berkeley, California, and received her Ph.D. in Anthropology, Missouri University, 1974. Past previous position, Assistant Prof., University of Colorado at Boulder, 1984-86.

“Avoid Debates. If your local campus Christian fellowship asks you to ‘defend evolution,’ please decline. Public debates rarely change many minds... And you probably will get beaten.”

Colin Patterson

"Evolution and Creationism," Speech at the American Museum of Natural History, New York (November 5, 1981).

Dr. Patterson is a senior paleontologist at the British Museum of Natural History, and editor of its journal, as well as author of the book *Evolution*.

[first part of quote from "Their Words against Them" H. Morris, p.128-129]

"I'm speaking on two subjects—evolutionism and creationism—and I believe it's true to say that I know nothing whatever about either of them."

**Dr. Colin Patterson,
Speech at the American Museum of Natural History**

“Last year I had a sudden realization. For over twenty years I had thought that I was working on evolution in some way. One morning I woke up ... and it struck me that I had been working on this stuff for twenty years and there was not one thing I knew about it. That’s quite a shock, to learn that one can be so misled so long ... So for the past few weeks I’ve tried putting forth a simple question to various people and various groups of people ...”

**Dr. Colin Patterson,
Speech at the American Museum of Natural History**

“...Question is: Can you tell me anything you know about evolution, any one thing ... that is true? I tried that question on the geology staff at the Field Museum of Natural History and the only answer I got was silence.”

- Darwin on Trial, P. E. Johnson, p.10

**Dr. Colin Patterson,
Speech at the American Museum of Natural History**

**“... I tired it on the members of the
Evolutionary Morphology Seminar in the
University of Chicago, a very prestigious
body of evolutionists, and all I got there
was silence for a long time and eventually
one person said,
‘I do know one thing --
it ought not to be taught in high School.’ ”**

**Dr. Colin Patterson,
Speech at the American Museum of Natural History**

“The absence of answers seems to suggest... evolution does not convey any knowledge, or if so, I haven’t yet heard it... I think many people in this room would acknowledge that during the last few years, if you have thought about it at all, you have experienced a shift from evolution as knowledge, to evolution as faith. I know that’s true of me and I think it is true of a good many of you here”

- Algeny, J. Rifkin, p.113

**Dr. Colin Patterson,
Speech at the American Museum of Natural History**

“Then I woke up and realized that all my life I had been duped into taking evolutionism as revealed truth in some way.”

“I feel that the effects of hypotheses of common ancestry in systematics has not been merely boring, not just a lack of knowledge; I think it has been positively anti-knowledge.”

p. 14

“In other words, evolution may very well be true, but basing one’s systematics on that belief will give bad systematics.”

Their Words Against Them, H. Morris, p.129

just a note about similarities...

John R. Stratton

