

# **Genesis 2 - The Creation of Man**

- **The Supposed Conflict  
Between Genesis 1 and 2**
- **Did Man Descend from  
Adam or Apes?**

# Genesis 2:4ff – The “Generations” of the Heavens and the Earth

*These are the generations* [or – “*This is the account*” (NET, NIV)] *of the heavens and the earth when they were created, in the day that the LORD God made the earth and the heavens.*

- The word translated “generations” is a Hebrew word (TOLEDOTH) that is used several times in the book of Genesis.
- In all the other places, TOLEDOTH is used to introduce the descendants that come from a person - Adam (5:1), Noah (6:9, 10:1), Shem (11:10), Terah (11:27), etc. - and to give a more detailed account of what that person and their descendants did.
- Here TOLEDOTH is used to introduce a more detailed account of what happened after God created the heavens and the earth.

## **Genesis 2:5-9 – God Prepares a Garden for Man**

*When no bush of the field was yet in the land and no small plant of the field had yet sprung up -- for the LORD God had not caused it to rain on the land, and there was no man to work the ground...*

## Genesis 2:5-9 – God Prepares a Garden for Man

*When no bush of the field was yet [or – “had yet grown” (NET)] in the land and no small plant of the field had yet sprung up [or – “sprouted” (NET)] -- for the LORD God had not caused it to rain on the land, and there was no man to work the ground...*

Keil and Delitzsch give the following clarification on this passage in their commentary on Genesis: *We must not understand the words as meaning that there was neither shrub nor herb before the rain... or before the creation of man and so draw the conclusion that the creation of plants occurred... after... the creation of man, in direct contradiction to chapter 1:11-12... The growing of shrubs and sprouting of herbs is... the natural development of plants as it has steadily proceeded ever since the creation. This was dependent on upon rain and human culture; their creation was not.*

## Genesis 2:5-9 – God Prepares a Garden for Man

*When no bush of the field was yet [or – “had yet grown” (NET)] in the land and no small plant of the field had yet sprung up [or – “sprouted” (NET)] -- for the LORD God had not caused it to rain on the land, and there was no man to work the ground,*

*<sup>6</sup> and a mist was going up from the land and was watering the whole face of the ground-- <sup>7</sup> then the LORD God formed the man of dust from the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and the man became a living creature.*

**Job 36:27-29 – For [God] draws up the drops of water; they distill his mist [same Hebrew word as Gen. 2:6] in rain, which the skies pour down and drop on mankind abundantly. Can anyone understand the spreading of the clouds, the thunderings of his pavilion?**

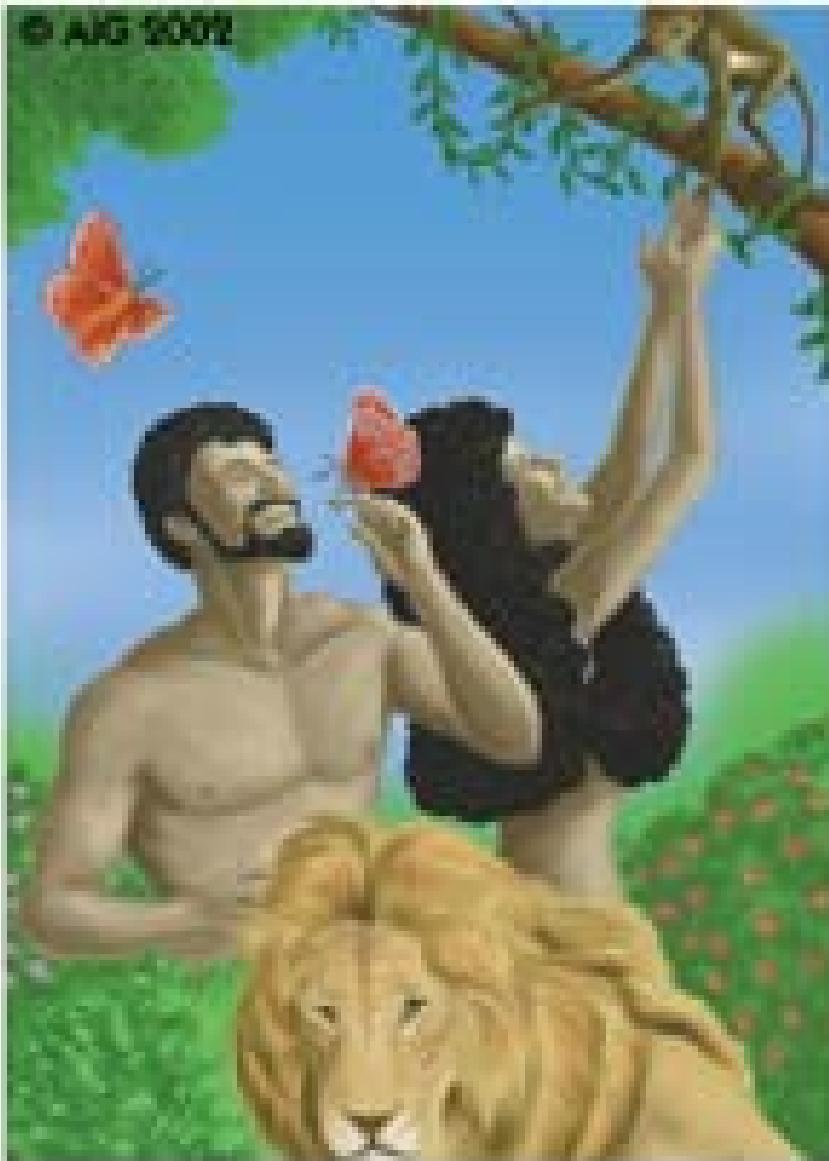
# Genesis 2:5-9 – God Prepares a Garden for Man

*<sup>8</sup> And the LORD God planted [or - “had  
planted”(NIV)] a garden in Eden, in the east, and  
there he put the man whom he had formed. <sup>9</sup> And  
out of the ground the LORD God made to spring up  
every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good  
for food. The tree of life was in the midst of the  
garden, and the tree of the knowledge of good and  
evil.*

# Genesis 2:10-14 – The Rivers in the Garden

*A river flowed out of Eden to water the garden, and there it divided and became four rivers. <sup>11</sup> The name of the first is the Pishon. It is the one that flowed around the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold. <sup>12</sup> And the gold of that land is good; bdellium and onyx stone are there. <sup>13</sup> The name of the second river is the Gihon. It is the one that flowed around the whole land of Cush. <sup>14</sup> And the name of the third river is the Tigris, which flows east of Assyria. And the fourth river is the Euphrates*

# Where was the Garden of Eden located?



- a. Australia**
- b. America**
- c. In the area around the present Tigris and Euphrates rivers**
- d. We can't know**
- e. It's not important**

MT. ARARAT

Nahor      Haran

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

CASPIAN SEA

Paddan-aram

Euphrates

Damascus

Tigris

Babel

Shinar

Ur

Midian

PERSIAN GULF

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# Genesis 2:15-20 – God's First Interaction with Adam

*The LORD God took the man and put him in the garden of Eden to work it and keep it.<sup>16</sup> And the LORD God commanded the man, saying, “You may surely eat of every tree of the garden,<sup>17</sup> but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat, for in the day that you eat of it you shall surely die.”<sup>18</sup> Then the LORD God said, “It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him a helper fit for him.”<sup>19</sup> Now out of the ground the LORD God had formed every beast of the field and every bird of the heavens and brought them to the man to see what he would call them. And whatever the man called every living creature, that was its name.<sup>20</sup> The man gave names to all livestock and to the birds of the heavens and to every beast of the field. But for Adam there was not found a helper fit for him.*

# Genesis 2:21-25 – God Makes a Companion for Adam

*So the LORD God caused a deep sleep to fall upon the man, and while he slept took one of his ribs and closed up its place with flesh. <sup>22</sup> And the rib that the LORD God had taken from the man he made into a woman and brought her to the man. <sup>23</sup> Then the man said, "This at last is bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called Woman, because she was taken out of Man." <sup>24</sup> Therefore a man shall leave his father and his mother and hold fast to his wife, and they shall become one flesh. <sup>25</sup> And the man and his wife were both naked and were not ashamed.*

# The Supposed Conflict Between Genesis 1 and 2

- Genesis chapter 1 gives a broad overview of the six days of creation, laid out in chronological order.
- Genesis chapter 2 briefly recaps some of the creation events mentioned in chapter 1, but focuses primarily on God's creation of, and provision for, Adam, giving more detail.
- Because there is some repetition between the two chapters and some of the events are mentioned in a different order in chapter 2 (than in chapter 1), skeptics have tried to claim that Genesis has “two contradictory creation accounts”.
- But of course this is not the case at all!

# The Supposed Conflict Between Genesis 1 and 2

<b>Sequence of Genesis 1</b>	<b>(Alleged) Sequence of Genesis 2</b>
<b>1. Creation of Plants (1:11-12)</b>	<b>1. Creation of Man (2:7)</b>
<b>2. Creation of Animals (1:24-25)</b>	<b>2. Creation of Plants (2:8-9)</b>
<b>3. Creation of Man (1:26-27)</b>	<b>3. Creation of Animals (2:19)</b>

# Hebrew Style of Writing

## An Example from 1 Kings 6-7

### Tell the Whole Story:

1 Kings 6:1-37	Tells us how Solomon built the temple
1 Kings 6:38	Tells us that Solomon <b>finished</b> the temple
1 Kings 7:1-12	Tells us about Solomon's next project (his palace)

### Then Revisit Some of the Details:

1 Kings 7:13-51	<b>Goes back</b> and tells about one of the craftsman that Solomon hired to work on the temple and gives the <b>details</b> of what he made
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# Comparison of Genesis 1 and 2

## Tell the Whole Story:

Genesis 1 - Gives a Sequential Overview of the Creation Week:

- Day 1 – Light
- Day 2 – Water and Sky
- Day 3 – Land and Vegetation
- Day 4 – Luminaries (Sun, Moon , and Stars)
- Day 5 – Birds and Fish
- Day 6 – Beasts and Man
- Day 7 – Rest

# Comparison of Genesis 1 and 2

## Then Revisit Some of the Details:

### Genesis 2 - Gives the Events of the Creation Week As They Relate To Adam:

- vs.4 - The creation of the heavens and the earth
- vs.5 - Points out that prior to the sprouting and growth of the plants that God placed in the garden:
  - God had not yet caused it to rain on the earth.
  - God had not yet created **man** to cultivate and care for plants.
- vs.6 – Describes the hydrologic cycle that God set up to water the plants on an ongoing basis.

# Comparison of Genesis 1 and 2

## Then Revisit Some of the Details:

### Genesis 2 - Gives the Events of the Creation Week As They Relate To Adam:

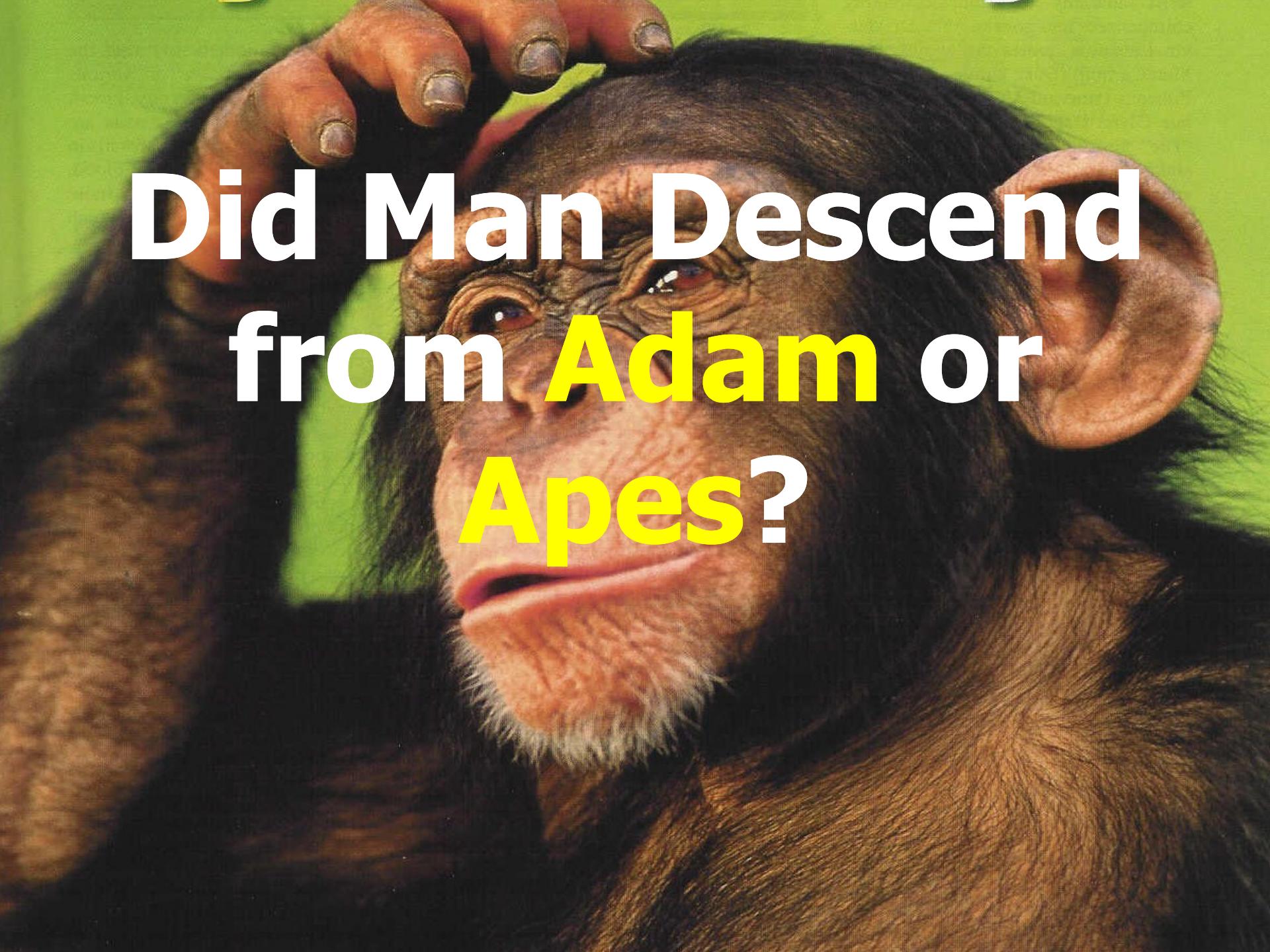
- vs.7 - The formation of Adam from the dust of the ground
- vs.8-9 - The garden of Eden which God “*had* planted” (NIV) for the man
- vs.10-14 - The rivers that ran through the garden of Eden and the natural resources found there

# Comparison of Genesis 1 and 2

## Then Revisit Some of the Details:

### Genesis 2 - Gives the Events of the Creation Week As They Relate To Adam:

- vs.15-18 - The commands and responsibilities given to Adam
- vs.19-20 – Adam names the animals which God “*had* formed”
- vs.21ff - The forming of the woman as a companion for Adam



Did Man Descend  
from **Adam** or  
**Apes?**

# Did Man Descend from Adam or Apes?

## The Biblical Answer:

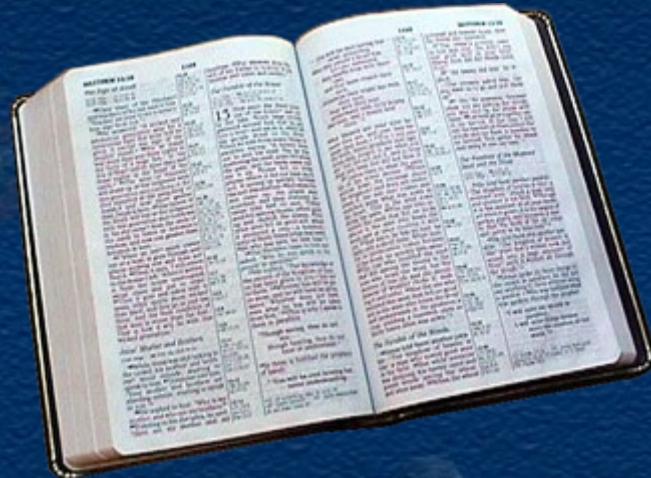
- Genesis 2:7 – *Then the LORD God formed the man of dust from the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and the man became a living creature.*
- Genesis 2:21-23 – *So the LORD God caused a deep sleep to fall upon the man, and while he slept took one of his ribs and closed up its place with flesh. <sup>22</sup> And the rib that the LORD God had taken from the man he made into a woman and brought her to the man. <sup>23</sup> Then the man said, “This at last is bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called Woman, because she was taken out of Man.”*

# Did Man Descend from Adam or Apes? The Biblical Answer:

- 1 Corinthians 11:8-9 – *For man was not made from woman, but woman from man. <sup>9</sup> Neither was man created for woman, but woman for man.*
- Acts 17:26 – *And [God] made from one man every nation of mankind to live on all the face of the earth, having determined allotted periods and the boundaries of their dwelling place...*
- Romans 5:12 – *Therefore, just as sin came into the world through one man, and death through sin, and so death spread to all men because all sinned--*

# Two Contrasting Views

The Bible teaches that  
God created man



Evolution begins with  
the assumption that  
man has evolved from  
ape-like creatures



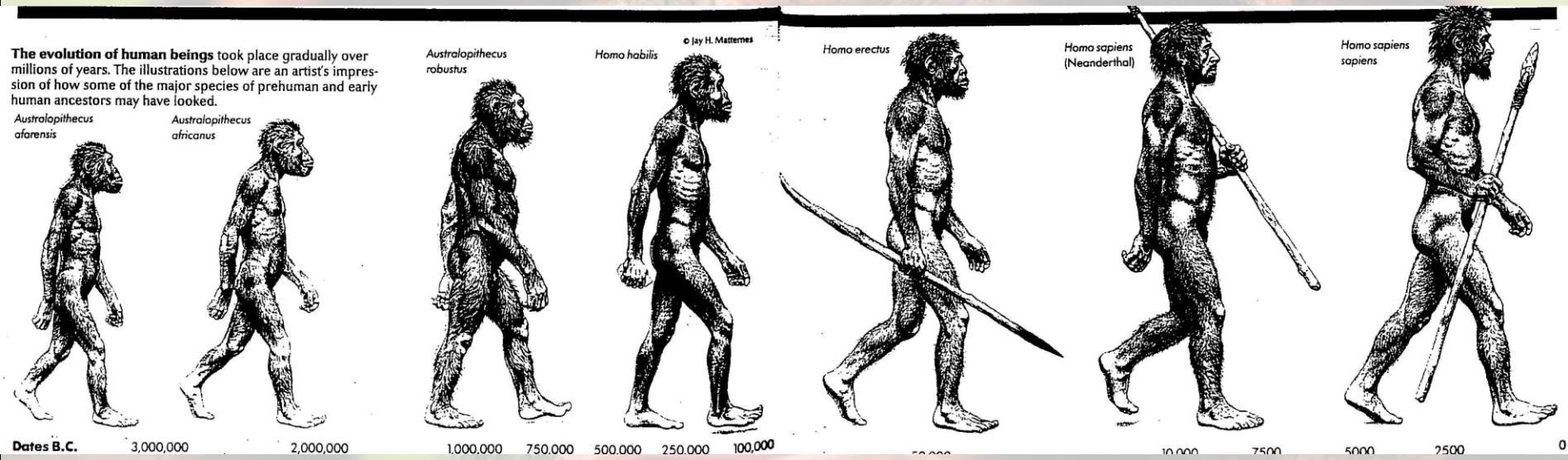
So God created man in  
his own image, in the  
image of God created he  
him; male and female

Genesis 1:27



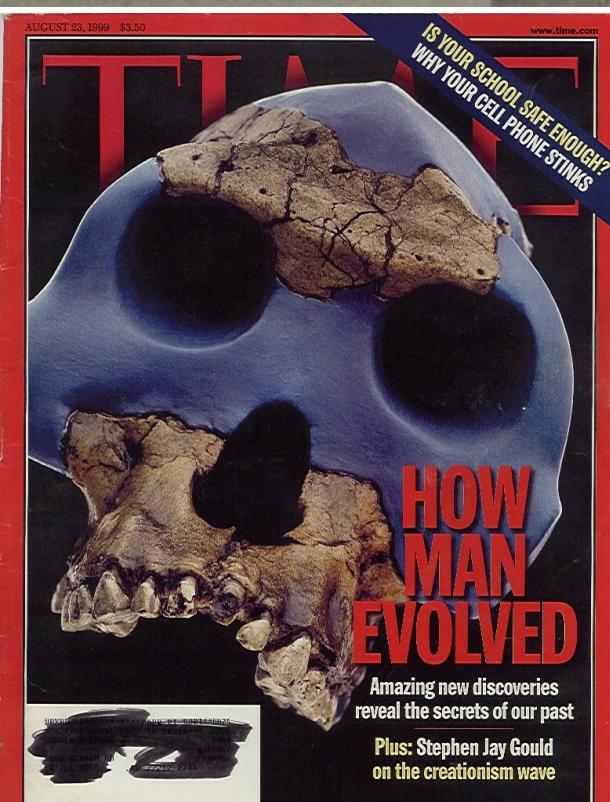
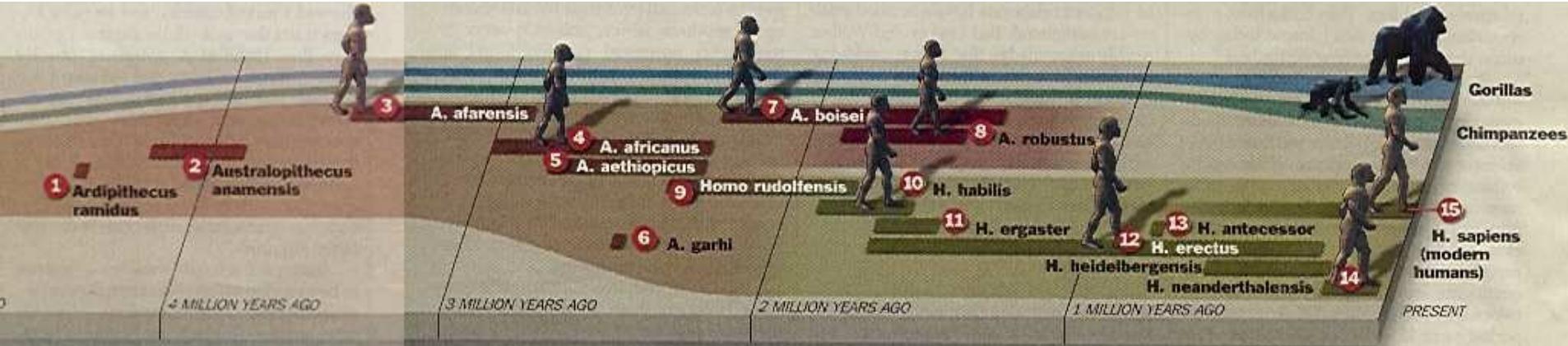
Pick your relative

# The Evolution of Man According to the 1996 World Book Encyclopedia



Of course the specifics of the evolutionary theories are always changing. . .

# For example, according to Time magazine (Aug 1999):



“The path from proto-apes to modern humans is commonly seen as a succession of new and improved species taking the place of worn out evolutionary clunkers. It’s a satisfying, if slightly chauvinistic tale, but experts in human evolution have known for years that it is dead wrong. . .”

*Time Magazine, August 23, 1999, p.51*  
(emphasis added)

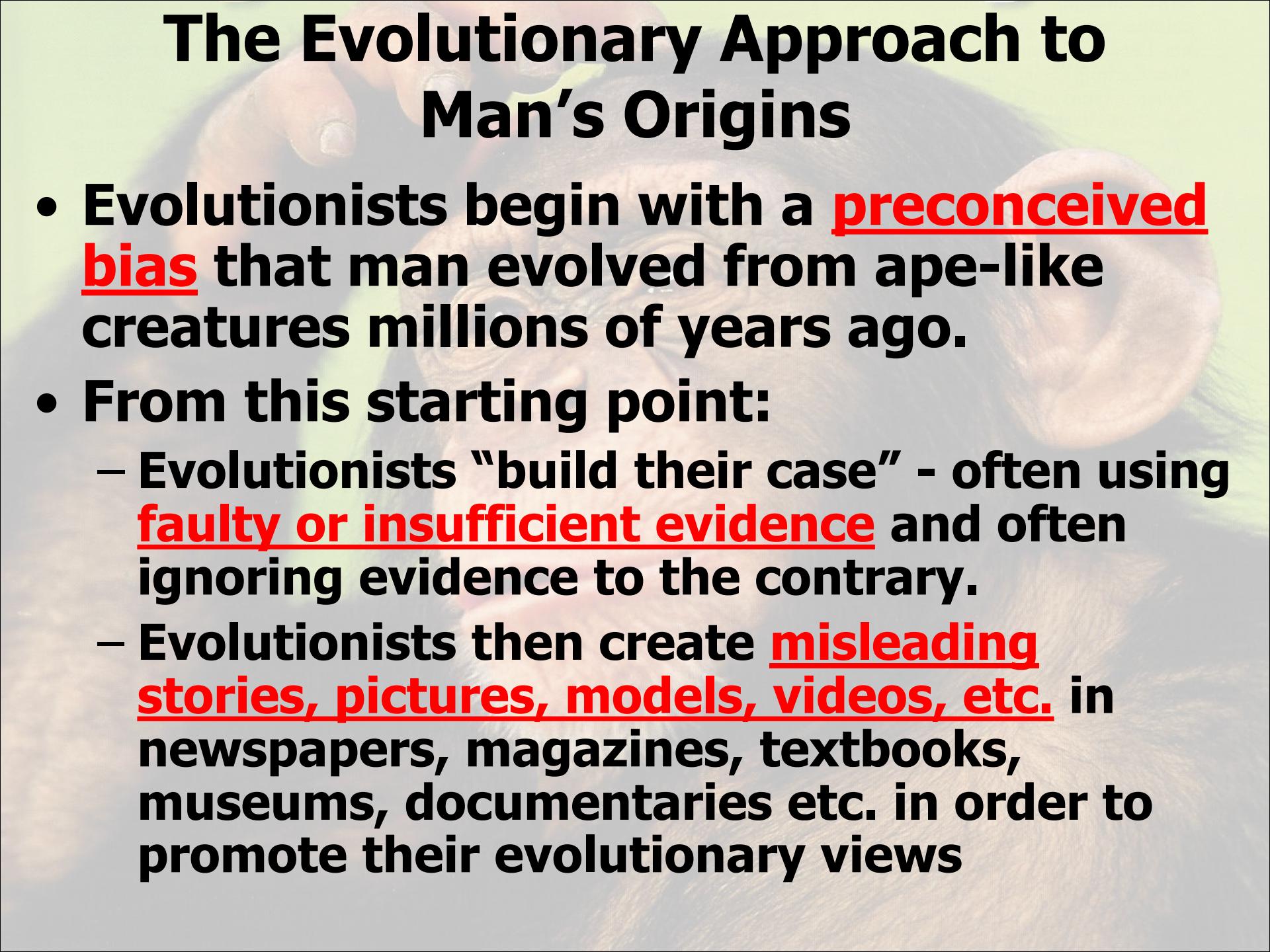
# But though the details may change. . .

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Miller and Levine, *Biology*, 2000, p. 757.

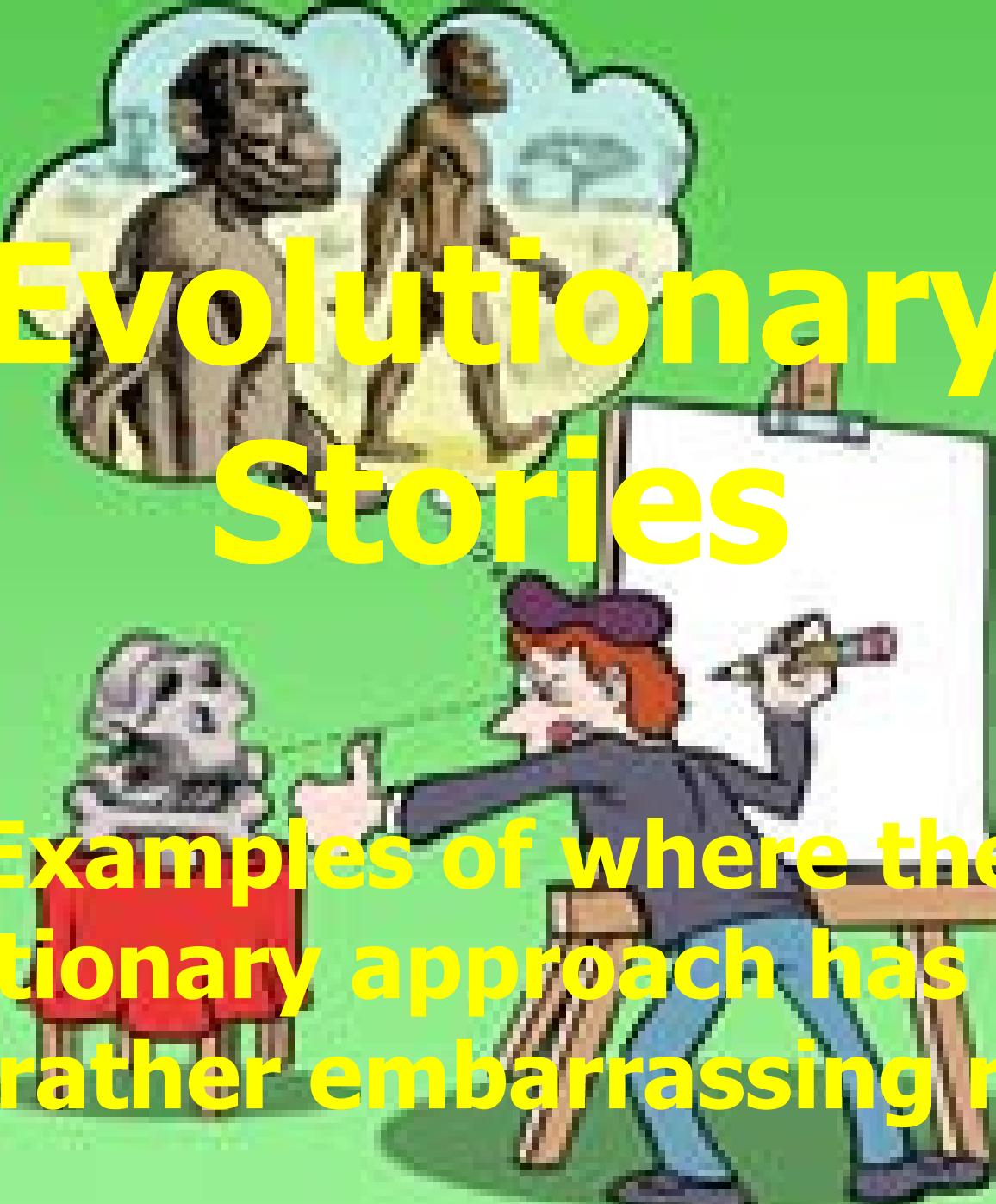
“. . . all [evolutionary] researchers agree on certain basic facts. We know, for example, that humans evolved from ancestors we share with other living primates such as chimpanzees and apes.”





# The Evolutionary Approach to Man's Origins

- Evolutionists begin with a preconceived bias that man evolved from ape-like creatures millions of years ago.
- From this starting point:
  - Evolutionists “build their case” - often using faulty or insufficient evidence and often ignoring evidence to the contrary.
  - Evolutionists then create misleading stories, pictures, models, videos, etc. in newspapers, magazines, textbooks, museums, documentaries etc. in order to promote their evolutionary views



# Evolutionary Stories

Examples of where the evolutionary approach has led to some rather embarrassing results

# Ramapithecus

- Discovered in India in 1932
- Consisted of part of a fossilized jaw and a few teeth
- Some famous experts declared that these fossils proved that this creature was on its way to becoming human

Summarized from *The Amazing Story of Creation* by Dr. Duane Gish, 1990, pp.77-85

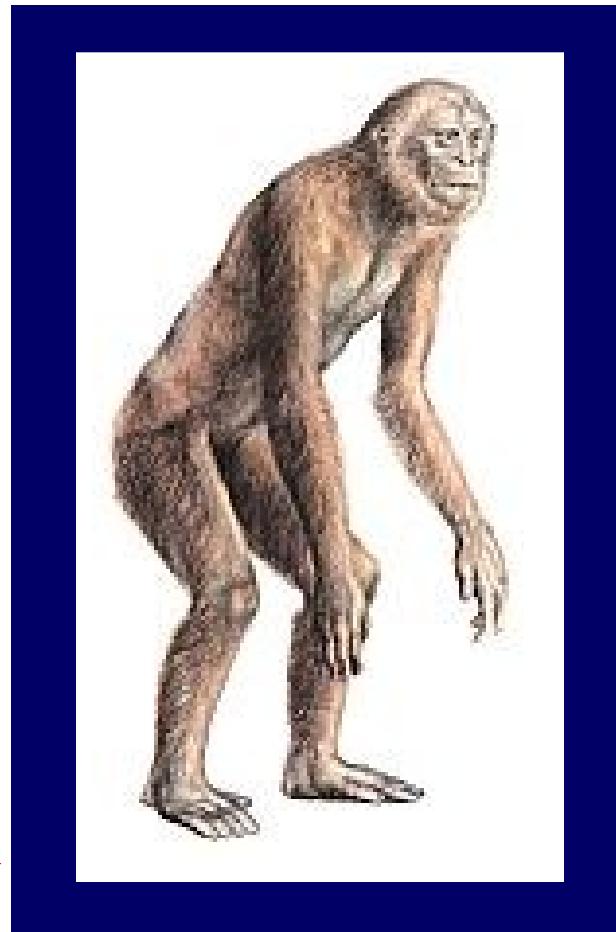
# Ramapithecus

1930s



What they found

What they drew



# Ramapithecus

- **What they said:**
  - **“Ramapithecus is ideally structured to be an ancestor of hominids. If he isn't, we don't have anything else that is.”**
  - **Time Magazine (Nov. 7, 1977)**

# Ramapithecus

- **As it turns out:**
  - In 1970 a baboon living in Ethiopia was discovered with the same dental structure as that of the Ramapithecus fossil.
  - As a result, evolutionists no longer try to claim that Ramapithecus is a human ancestor.

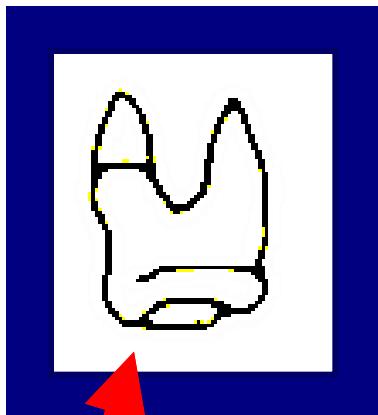
# Nebraska Man

- **Discovered in western Nebraska In 1922**
- **Consisted of a single tooth!**
- **Was shown to one of America's foremost fossil experts, Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, professor at Columbia University.**
- **Dr. Osborn and other experts declared that the tooth had certain characteristics intermediate between ape and man**

Summarized from *The Amazing Story of Creation* by Dr. Duane Gish, 1990, pp.77-85

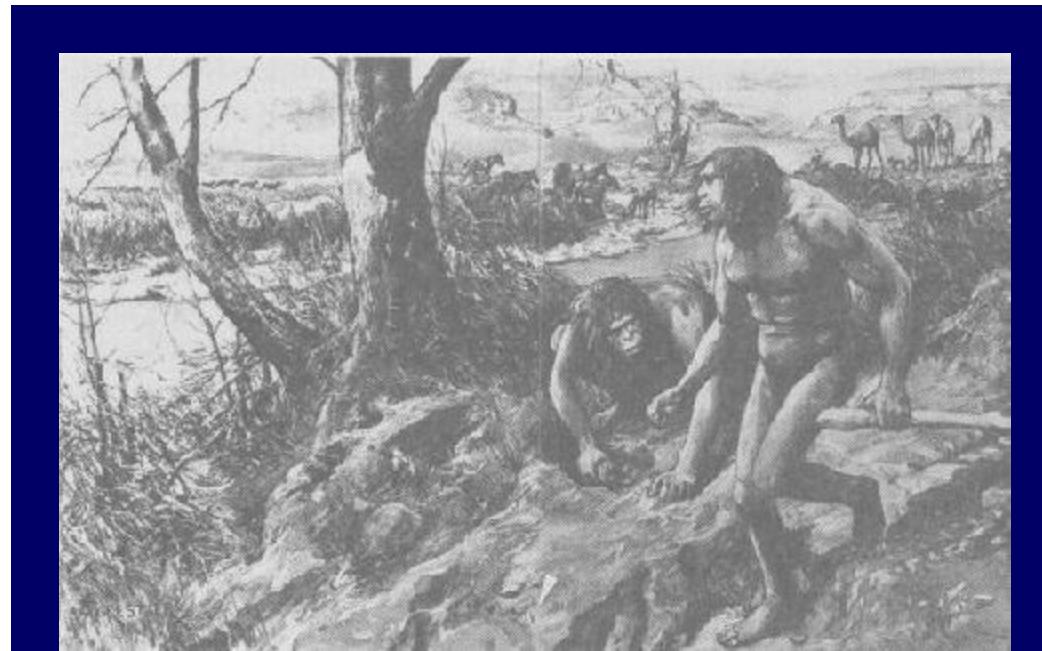
# Nebraska Man

1922



What they found

What they drew



Illustrated London News, 160:942-4

# Nebraska Man

- **As it turns out the tooth on which Nebraska man was built was the tooth of an extinct pig!**

Summarized from *The Amazing Story of Creation* by Dr. Duane Gish, 1990, pp.77-85

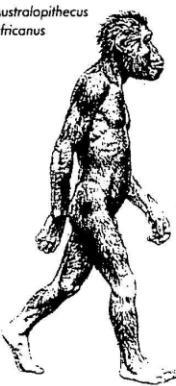
# The Evolution of Man According to the 1996 World Book Encyclopedia

The evolution of human beings took place gradually over millions of years. The illustrations below are an artist's impression of how some of the major species of prehuman and early human ancestors may have looked.

Australopithecus  
afarensis



3,000,000



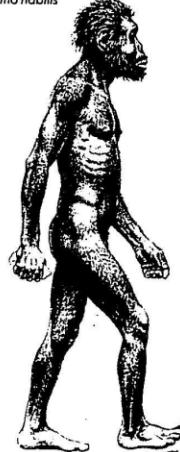
2,000,000

Australopithecus  
robustus



1,000,000

Homo habilis



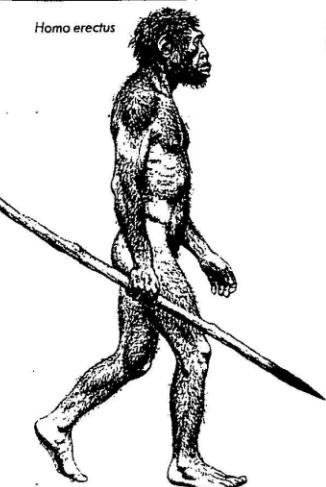
500,000

250,000

100,000

© Jay H. Matternes

Homo erectus



50,000

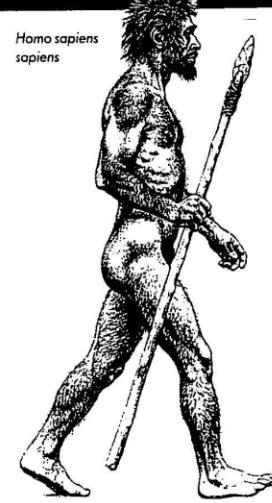
Homo sapiens  
(Neanderthal)



10,000

7,500

Homo sapiens



5,000

2,500

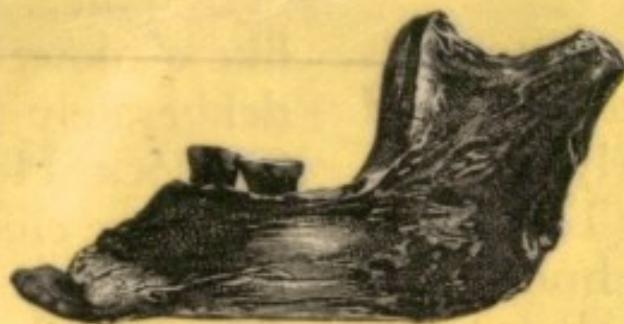
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Dates B.C.



# The Great Piltdown Hoax

Charles Dawson,  
who "discovered"  
the jawbone of  
the Piltdown Man



Alden P. A.

**P**FOR MORE THAN 40 years Piltdown Man was a member in more or less good standing of the



Condensed from  
Popular Science  
Monthly

October 1956 Reader's Digest  
reprint of April 1956 Popular  
Science article

# Piltdown Man

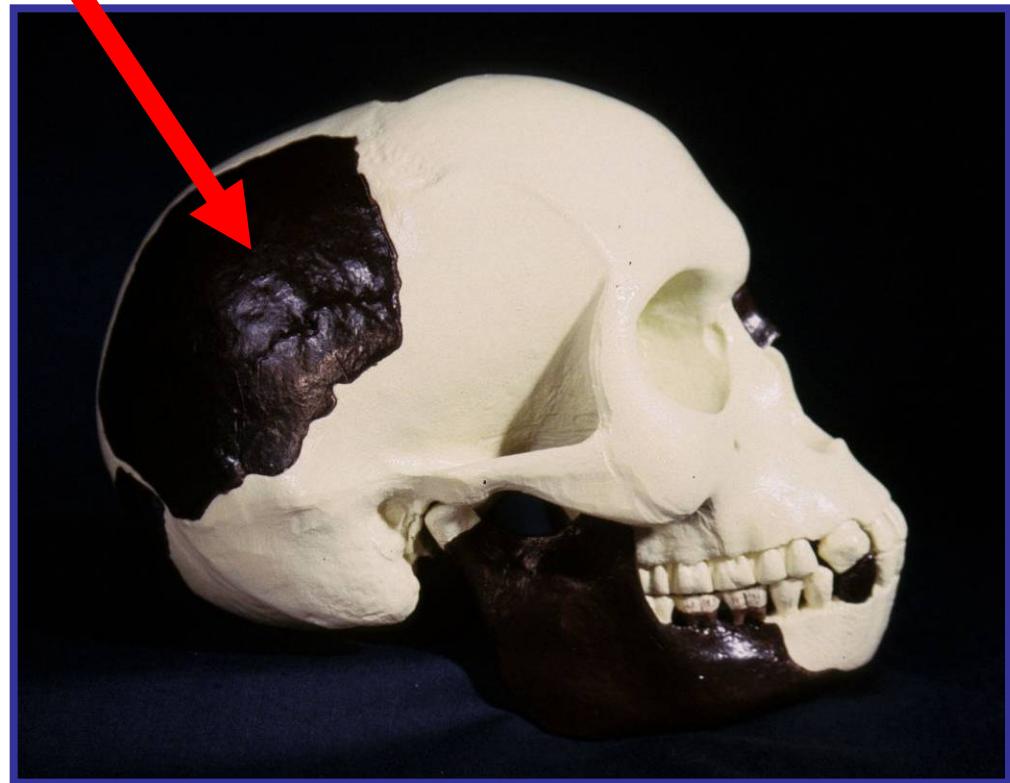
- **In 1912, Charles Dawson, a lawyer and amateur fossil hunter, discovered a few fragments of a jawbone and pieces of a skull in a gravel pit near Piltdown, England.**

Summarized from *The Amazing Story of Creation* by Dr. Duane Gish, 1990, p.79

# Piltdown Man



Segment of lower  
ape-like jaw



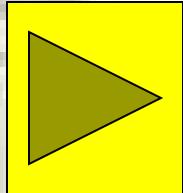
Segment of human skull

# Piltdown Man

- In 1912, Charles Dawson, a lawyer and amateur fossil hunter, discovered a few fragments of a jawbone and pieces of a skull in a gravel pit near Piltdown, England.
- The jawbone appeared to be quite ape-like, but the teeth and skull appeared to be quite human-like.
- Dawson and the English scientists with whom he consulted declared that these fossils were from a creature intermediate between ape and man that existed 500,000 years ago.
- In 1925, Piltdown Man was used as one of the evidences of human evolution (from apes) in the famous Scopes Trial.

Summarized from *The Amazing Story of Creation* by Dr. Duane Gish, 1990, p.79

# Piltdown Man



Used as Evidence in the  
Famous Scopes Trial

# Piltdown Man

## Used as Evidence in the Famous Scopes Trial\*

*“Anthropologists accept evolution as the most satisfactory explanation of the observed facts relating to the universe, to our world and all life on it... [The anthropologist] has selected a series of points for observation [on the human body]... These observations... are so definite that given a single skull or skeleton it is possible to tell with considerable certainty the age, sex and race of the individual... The skeletons tell much of man’s history... how he walked, how he held his head and many other details of his life.”*

\*Quotations are from the testimony of Fay-Cooper Cole at the Scopes trial (1925) quoted in *D-Day at Dayton*, Jerry R. Tompkins, 1965, pp.169-173

# Piltdown Man

## Used as Evidence in the Famous Scopes Trial\*

*“It does appear . . . that both man and other primates have a common [ancestor] . . . If this is true, then we might hope to find in ancient strata of the rocks some evidences of the earlier forms of men, who might more closely approach the common ancestor. This is exactly the case. . . [A find was made] near Piltdown in Sussex, England. This [find] consisted of the crushed skull of a woman and a jaw which can scarcely be distinguished from that of a chimpanzee... The skull is exceedingly thick and its capacity much less than that of a modern man, but is distinctly human, while as indicated, the jaw approaches that of an anthropoid [ape].”*

\*Quotations from the testimony of Fay-Cooper Cole at the Scopes trial (1925) quoted in *D-Day at Dayton*, Jerry R. Tompkins, 1965, pp.169-173

# In 1953, 28 years after the famous Scopes trial, Piltdown Man was shown to be a hoax!\*

- As it turns out:
  - The “fossil” bones had been planted in the gravel pit.
  - The jawbone was from an ape.
  - The skull was that of a modern human.
  - The teeth had been filed to make them look human like instead of apelike.
  - The bones had been treated with chemicals to make them look old.
- The Piltdown hoax fooled scientific “experts” for more than 40 years!

\*Summarized from *Reader's Digest*, “The Great Piltdown Hoax”, Alden P. Armagnac, 1956, pp.179-185

# Summary of “Facts”

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- ◆ Ramapithecus ..... **Ape**
- ◆ Nebraska Man ..... **Pig**
- ◆ Piltdown Man ..... **Hoax**

What about the dates?

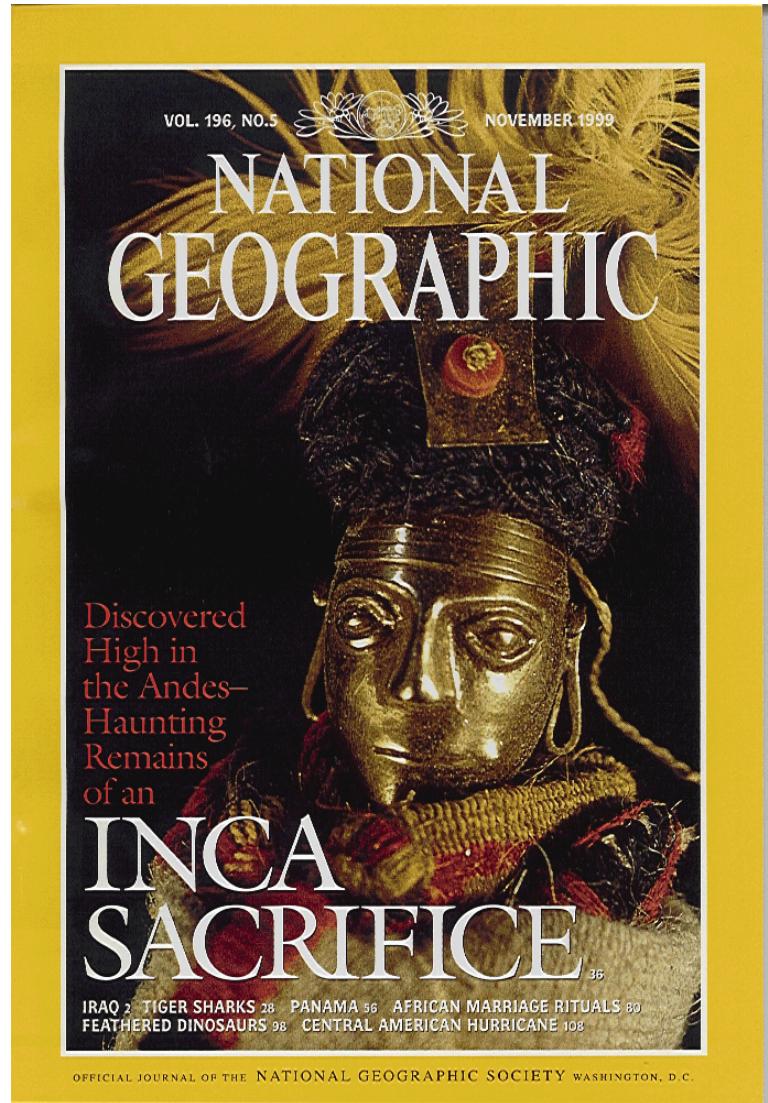
In each case the date (age)  
was completely **WRONG!**

A photograph of a man with light brown hair, wearing a white lab coat over a dark shirt. He is looking down at a computer monitor which displays a dark, abstract image. The background is a laboratory setting with various pieces of equipment and shelves.

**Note: “Expert” scientists  
can sometimes be fooled  
by hoaxes today!**

# A Modern Hoax

## National Geographic November 1999



# A Modern Hoax

VOL. 196, NO. 5

NOVEMBER 1999

- In the November, 1999, National Geographic published a 10 page article with **color pictures** in which they stated that clear evidence had been found which proved that dinosaurs had evolved into birds! They wrote:
  - *“It’s a missing link between terrestrial dinosaurs and birds that could actually fly”* (p.100)
  - *“We can now say that birds are theropods [a type of dinosaur] just as confidently as we say that humans are mammals”* (p.105)

IRAQ 2 TIGER SHARKS 28 PANAMA 56 AFRICAN MARRIAGE RITUALS 80  
FEATHERED DINOSAURS 98 CENTRAL AMERICAN HURRICANE 108

FEATHERED PREDATOR



We can now say that  
BIRDS ARE THEROPODS  
just as confidently as we say that  
humans are mammals.

# A Modern Hoax

VOL. 196, NO. 5

NOVEMBER 1999

- *“Then came the **bad** news. The discovery was **phony**. An opportunistic Chinese farmer, finding several sets of old bones in a shed, managed to rearrange them in such a manner that he was later able to persuade a buyer that one tail structure from some large but unidentifiable fowl belonged at the back end of an apparently legitimate dinosaur. That’s all it took to convince some pretty high powered scientists that this remarkable animal was once covered with feathers instead of scales, and that it had been airborne” (World, February 19, 2000 issue, p.18)*

IRAN 36 PANAMA 36 AFRICAN MARRIAGE RITUALS 80  
FEATHERED DINOSAURS 98 CENTRAL AMERICAN HURRICANE 108

# A Modern Hoax

VOL. 196, NO. 5

NOVEMBER 1999

- In March, 2000, National Geographic published a retraction of its earlier article (in small print in the magazine's obscure, had-to-find "Forum" section):
  - *"After observing a new feathered dromaeosaur... And comparing it with the fossil known as Archaeoraptor, I have concluded that Archaeoraptor is a composite... A dromaeosaur tail and a bird body [Letter from Xu Xing]... Xu Xing is one of the scientists who originally examined Archaeoraptor."*

IRAQ 2  
FEATHERED DINOSAURS 98  
MARRIAGE RITUALS 80  
CENTRAL AMERICAN HURRICANE 108

# WAR OF THE WORLDVIEWS

What is the Evidence  
for Human Evolution?



# What is the Evidence for Human Evolution?

- Outside of what God tells us in the Bible, fossils are the only historical evidence we have that can prove whether or not man evolved from apes.
- In order to prove that ancient apes evolved into humans, evolutionists would have to find fossil evidence of a series of apes who were on their way to becoming human – i.e. a series of ape-men.
- These ape-man fossils would have a mix of both human and ape characteristics – the earlier fossils having more apelike characteristics, that later fossils having more human characteristics.

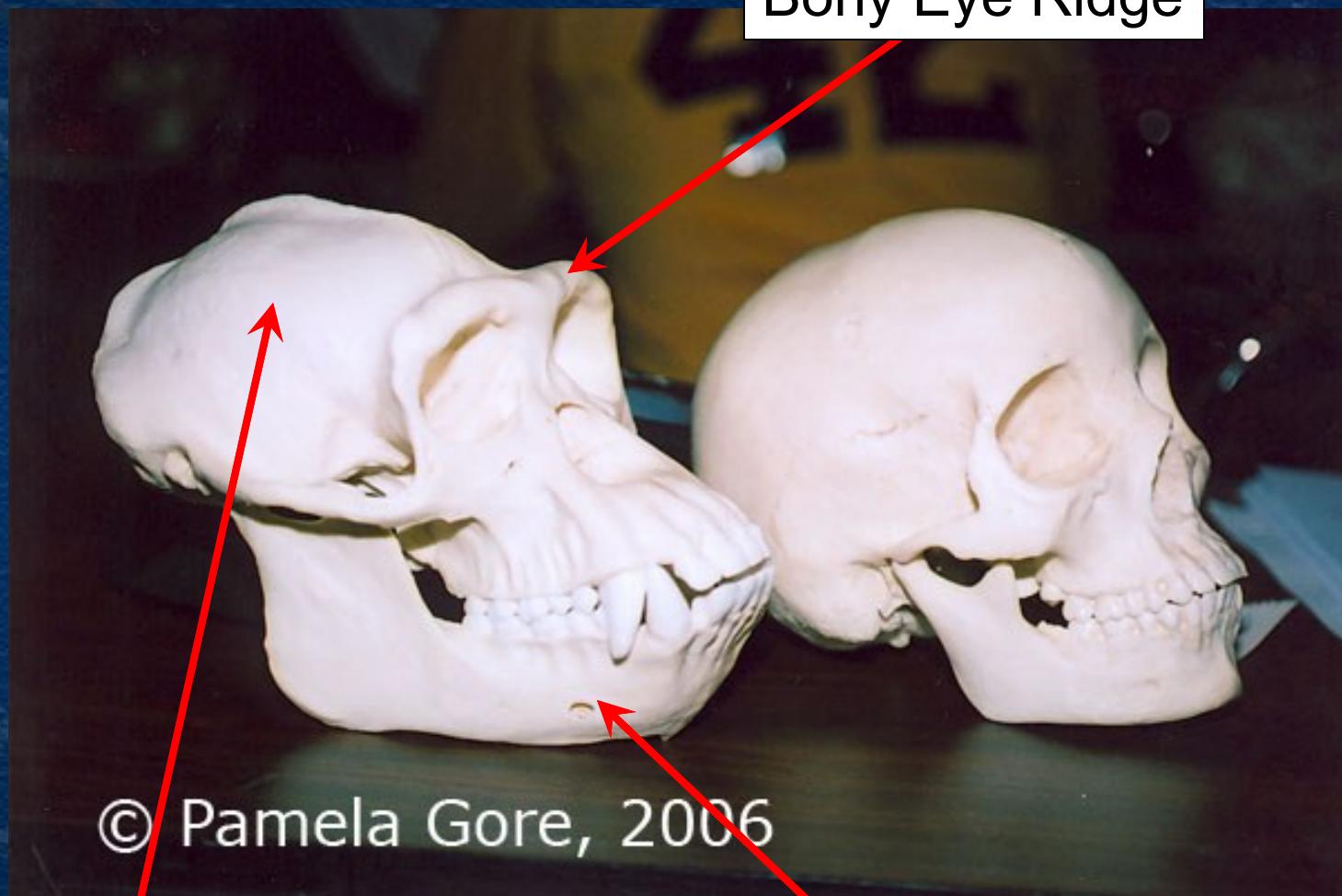
# Human vs. Ape Anatomy

## ◆ Key Areas of Comparison:

- Skulls
- Jaws and Teeth
- Rib Cage
- Pelvis
- Knee Joint
- Hands (and sometimes wrists)
- Feet

# Skulls

Bony Eye Ridge



© Pamela Gore, 2006

Smaller Brain Capacity

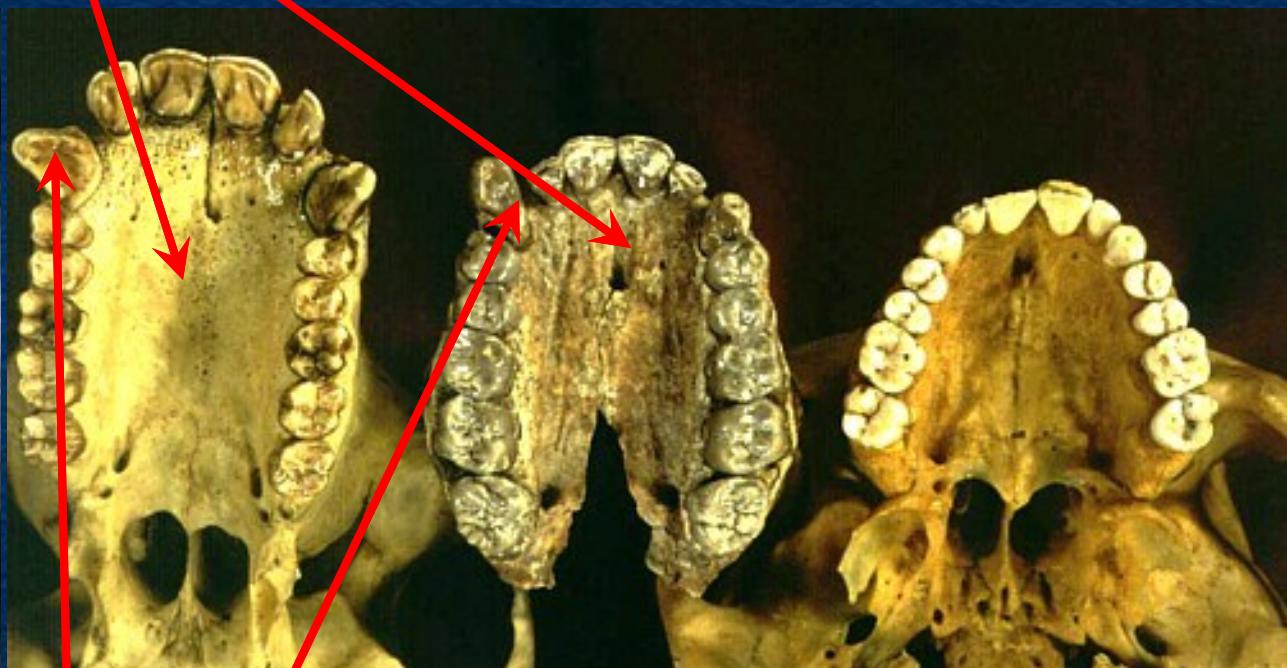
Protruding Lower Jaw

# Jaws and Teeth

U-Shaped



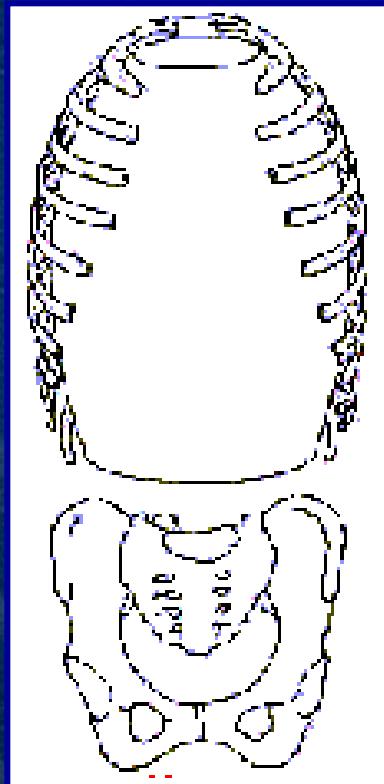
Large Canines



# Rib Cage

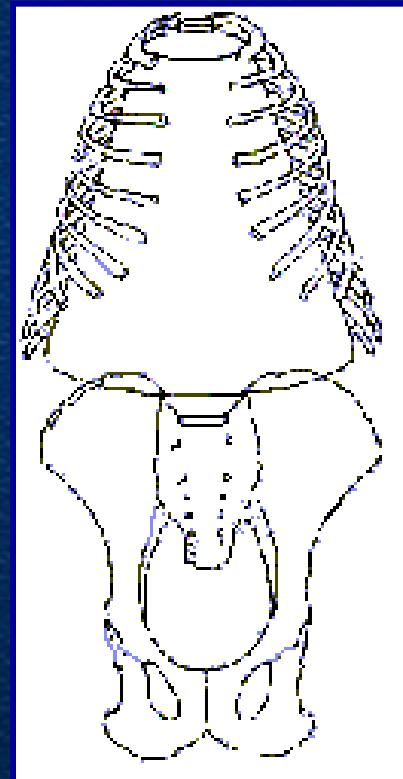
- ◆ Ape ribs are conical shaped
- ◆ Human ribs are barrel-like

Human



Circular barrel-like

Ape



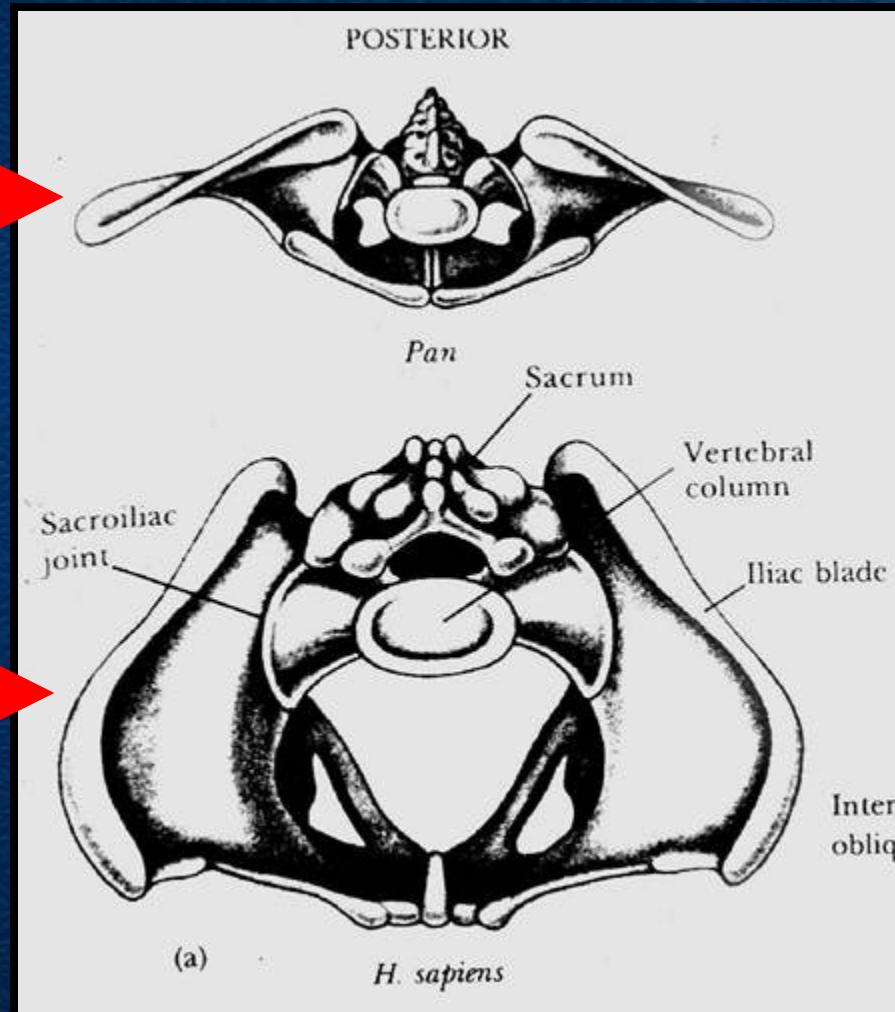
Conical shape

# Pelvis

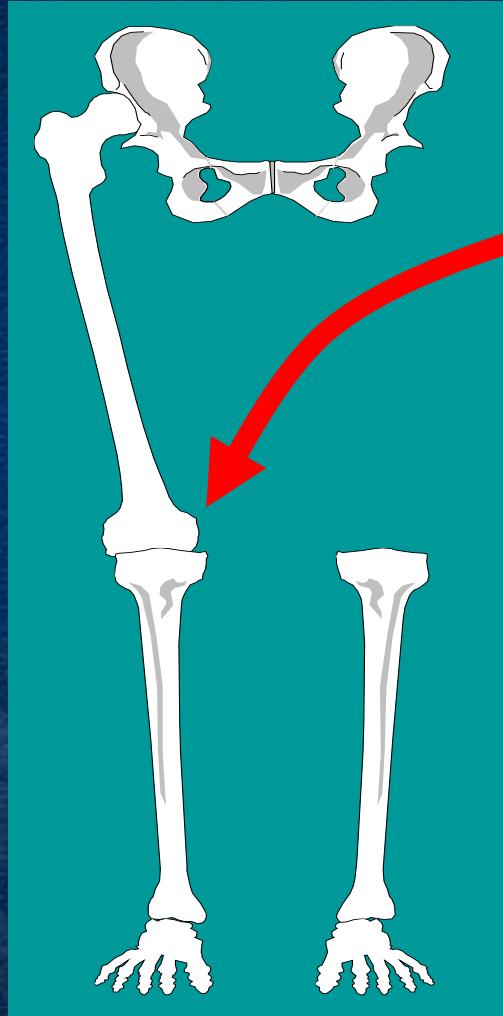
Chimp



Human



# Knee Joint



Carrying angle (valgus)

Human = 9°

Gorilla = 0°

Chimp = 0°

Orangutan = 9°  
Spider monkey = 9°

# Hands and Feet

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Gibbon



Orangutan



Bonobo



Chimpanzee



Gorilla

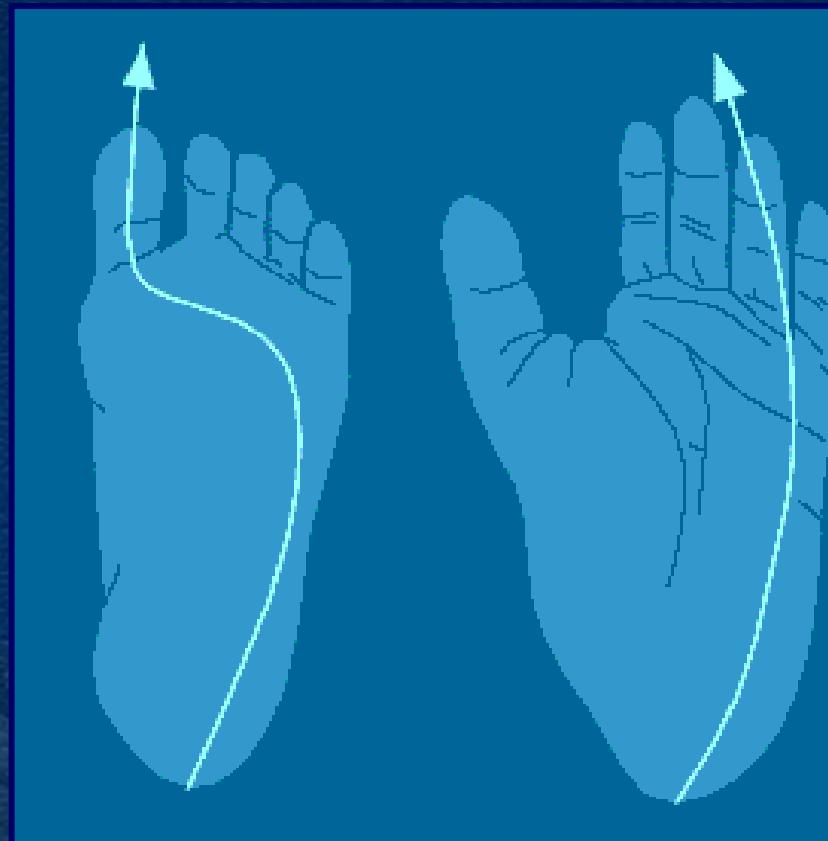


Human



# Footprints

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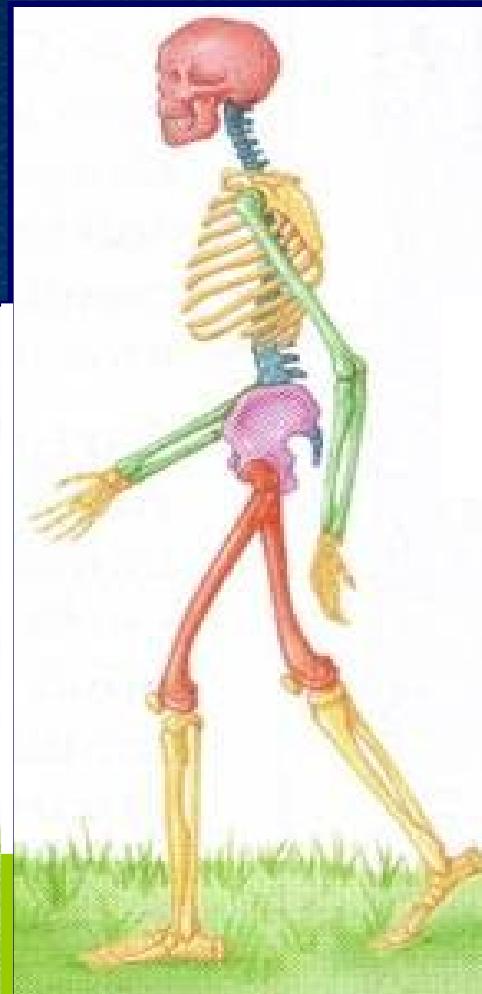
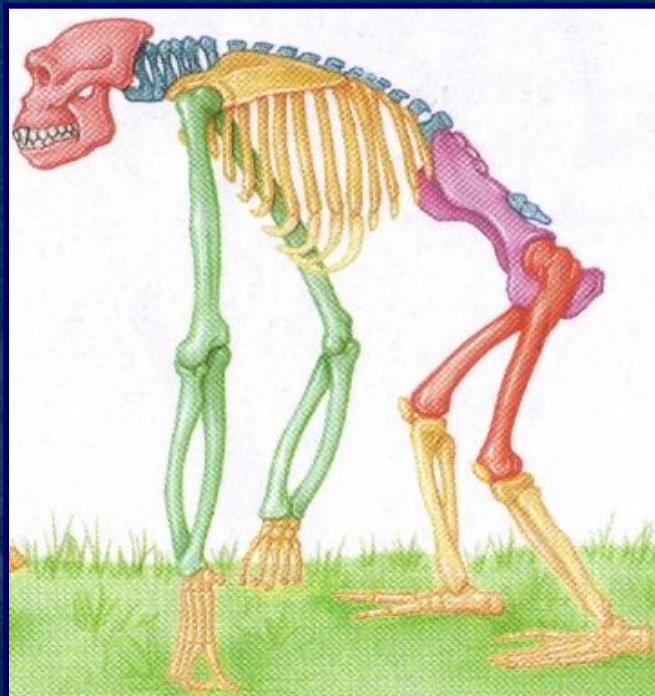


Human

Ape

# Skeleton

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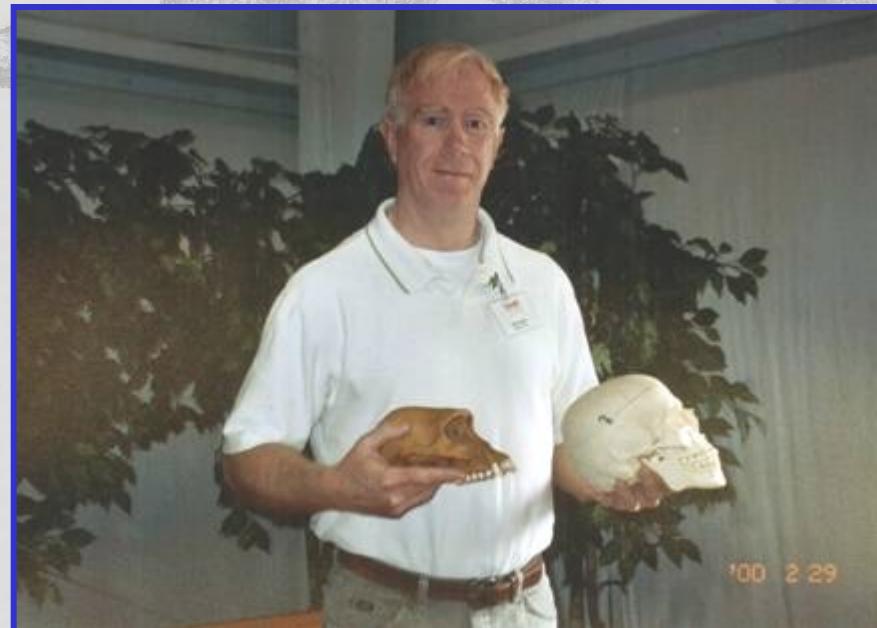
# Only Three Ways to Make an “Apeman” \*

- Knowing from Scripture that God didn’t create any ape-men, there are only **three** ways for the evolutionist to create one:
  - **Combining Men and Apes** - Combine ape fossil bones with human fossil bones and declare the two to be one individual-a real “ape-man.” (e.g. “Piltdown Man”)
  - **Making Man Out of Apes** - Emphasize certain humanlike qualities of fossilized ape bones, and with imagination upgrade apes to be more humanlike.
  - **Making Apes Out of Man** - Emphasize certain apelike qualities of fossilized human bones, and with imagination downgrade humans to be more apelike.
- These three approaches account for ***all*** of the attempts by evolutionists to fill the unbridgeable gap between apes and men with fossil apemen.

\* <http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/wow/did-humans-really-evolve>

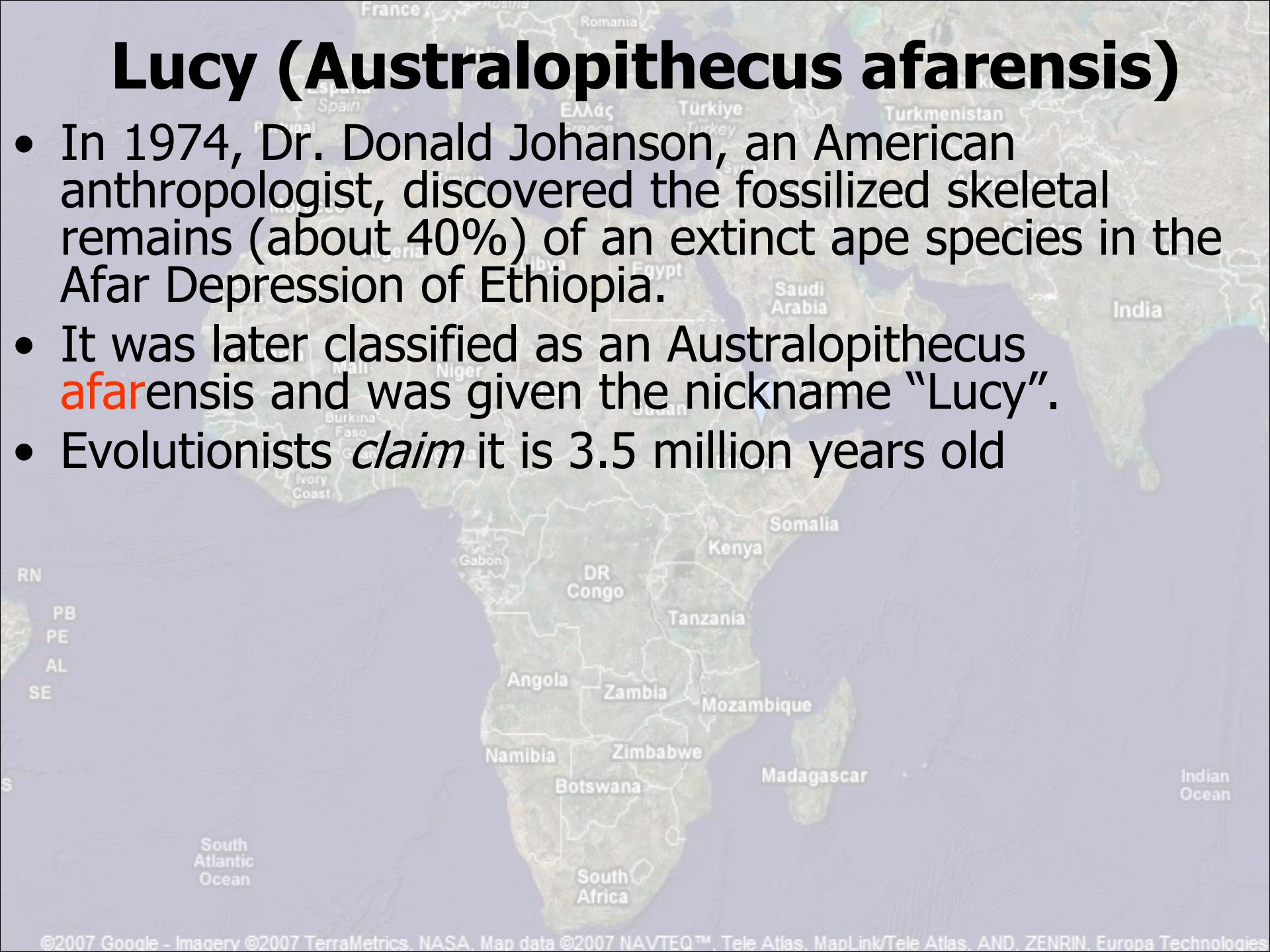
# Making Man Out of Apes

## Lucy and the Australopithecines



# Lucy (*Australopithecus afarensis*)

- In 1974, Dr. Donald Johanson, an American anthropologist, discovered the fossilized skeletal remains (about 40%) of an extinct ape species in the Afar Depression of Ethiopia.
- It was later classified as an *Australopithecus afarensis* and was given the nickname “Lucy”.
- Evolutionists *claim* it is 3.5 million years old

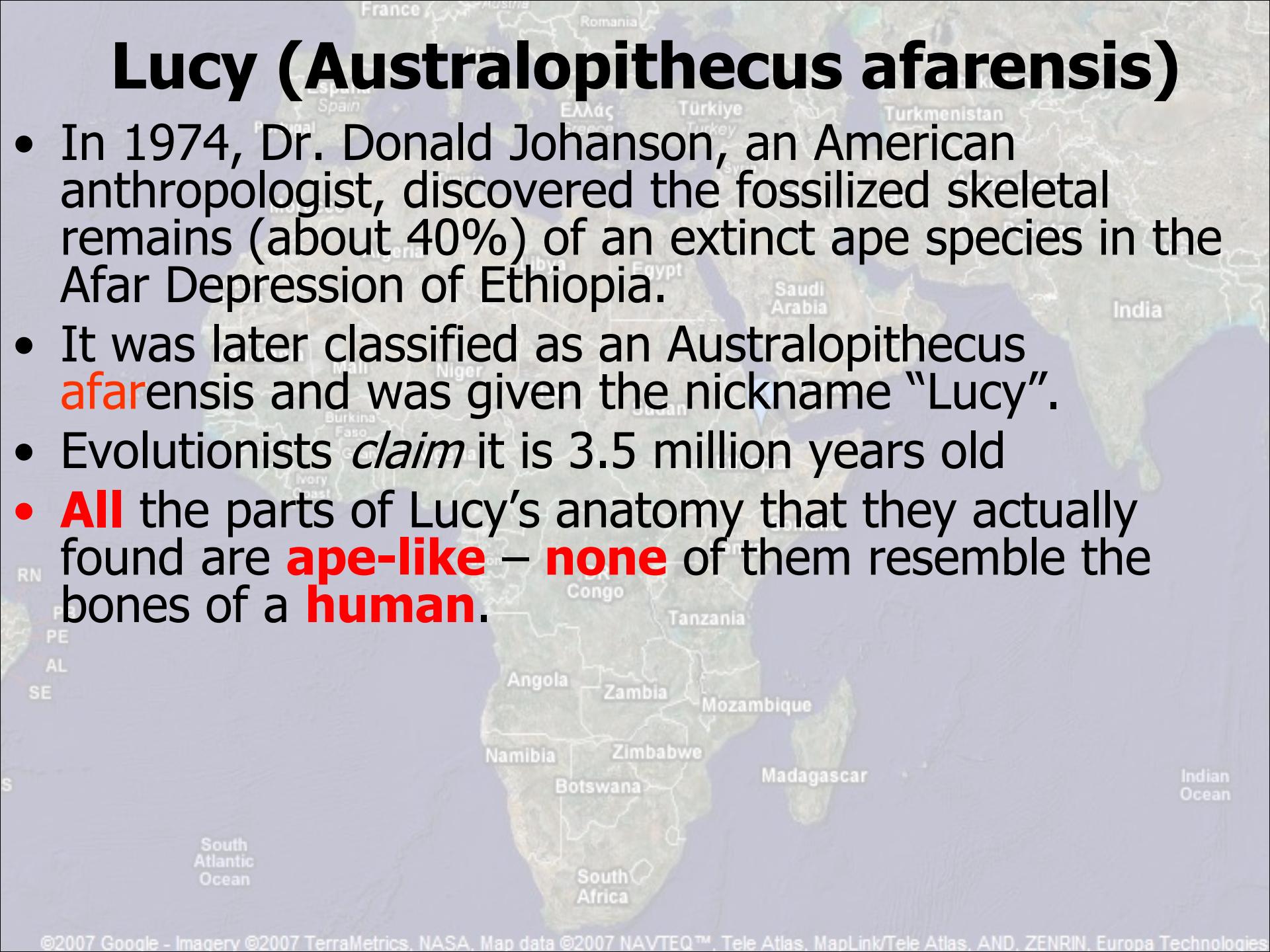


# Lucy (*Australopithecus afarensis*)



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- It was later classified as an *Australopithecus afarensis* and was given the nickname “Lucy”.
- Evolutionists *claim* it is 3.5 million years old
- **All** the parts of Lucy’s anatomy that they actually found are **ape-like** – **none** of them resemble the bones of a **human**.



# Lucy's Brain Size is Apelike

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- ◆ ““Although brain organization is more important than brain size alone, the significant gap between the cranial capacities of the largest australopithecine and the smallest human, fossil or living, has not been bridged.” (**Marvin Lubenow** in *Bones of Contention*, 1992 ,p.168)

# Lucy's Jaw and Teeth are Apelike

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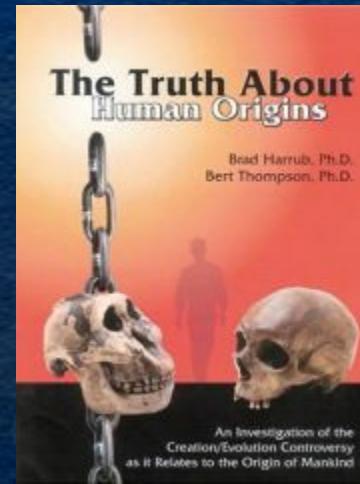
Comparison of Chimp (left), *A. afarensis* (middle), and human (right)

# Lucy's Rib Cage is Apelike

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“In Lucy’s case, her **ribs** are conical, **like** those found in apes.”

Brad Harrub (Ph.D. Anatomy and Neurobiology) and Bert Thompson (Ph.D. Microbiology), *The Truth About Human Origins*, 2003, p. 47.



# Lucy's Pelvis is Apelike

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“The marked resemblance of AL 288-1 (Lucy) to the chimpanzee is equally obvious...” (J. Stern & R. Sussman, *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 1983, pp. 291 & 292)

Stern and Sussman go on to say that even though they believe Lucy walked upright, because of the shape of Lucy's pelvis they believe her method of standing was more like that of a chimp than a human.

# Lucy and the Australopithecines

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- ◆ Long arms identical to chimpanzees
- ◆ Upper leg bone is similar to chimpanzees
- ◆ Legs were very ape-like
- ◆ Hands were similar to pygmy chimpanzee
- ◆ Feet were long and curved
- ◆ No similarity in appearance to humans
- ◆ And yet, according to evolutionists, Lucy and the Australopithecines were on their way to becoming human!
- ◆ Why do they make this claim?

# Evolutionists Begin With a Preconceived Bias. . .

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Commenting on the facial reconstruction of the *Australopithecus afarensis*, (Lucy's family) artist John Gurche told National Geographic:

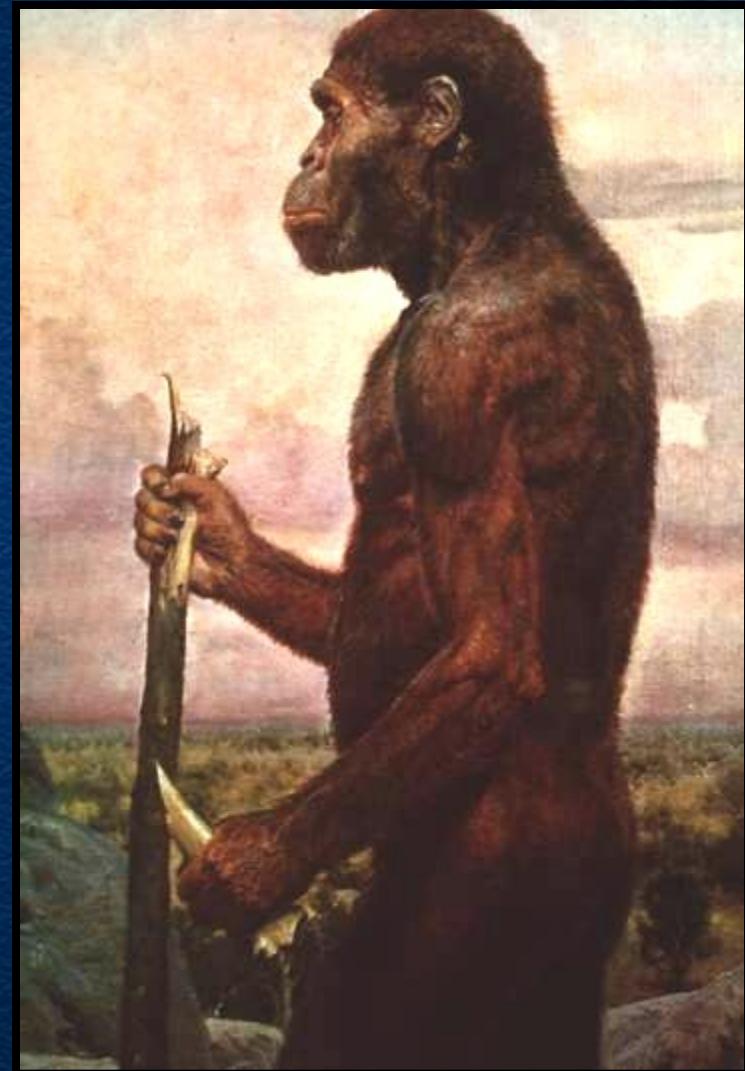
“I wanted to get a human soul into this ape-like face, to indicate something about where he was headed.” (John Gurche, artist, *National Geographic*, March, 1996 p. 109).

# Evolutionists then create misleading stories, pictures, models, etc. . .

## Artistic conception *Australopithecus africanus*

What do you notice about this picture?

Note the contemplative gaze, human hands and use of tools.



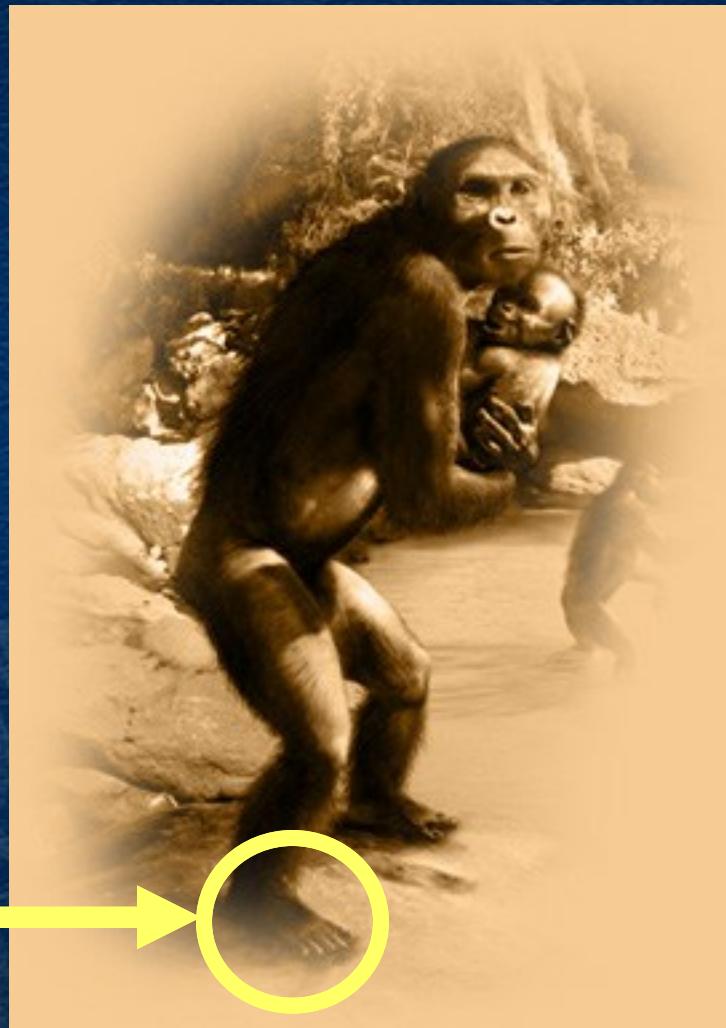
# Lucy – What They Found:

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# Lucy – What They Drew:

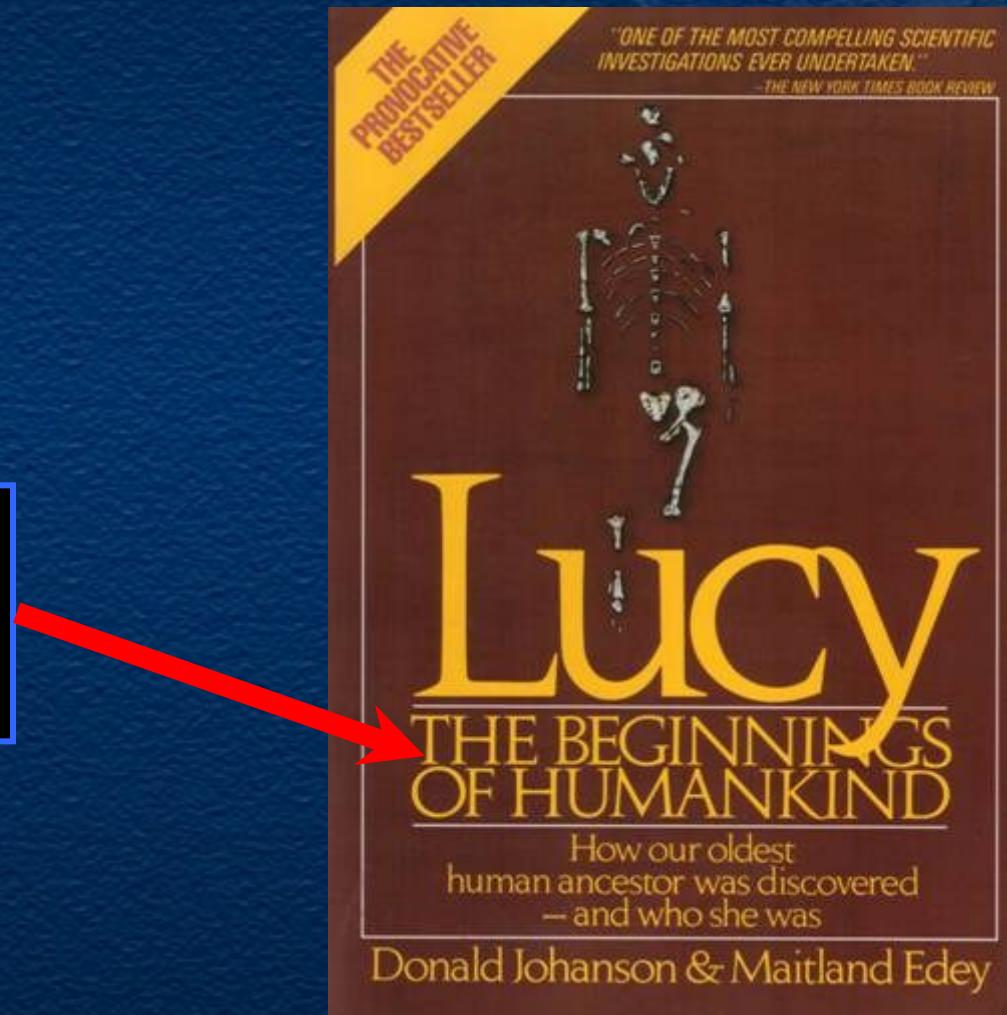
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<http://lucyexhibition.com/life-in-lucys-time.aspx>

# Lucy – What They Said:

Note: Lucy is our ancestor



# Lucy: What They Modeled:

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Exhibit at the St. Louis Zoo

# And If the Evidence Doesn't Fit...

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No problem!

The evolutionists just make it fit!

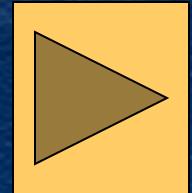
# Example: Lucy's pelvis is “wrong” because it is very ape-like



*PBS Nova Series; In Search of Human Origins  
episode one 1994 (Dr. Owen Lovejoy)*

# “Fixing” Lucy with a power saw!

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*PBS Nova Series; In Search of Human Origins  
episode one 1994 (Dr. Owen Lovejoy)*

# Romans 1:22,25

*Claiming to be wise, they  
became fools . . . they  
exchanged the truth about God  
for a lie and worshiped and  
served the creature rather than  
the Creator. . .*

# Neanderthals

Making humans more ape-like



<http://dsc.discovery.com/convergence/cavemen/evolve/evolve.html>

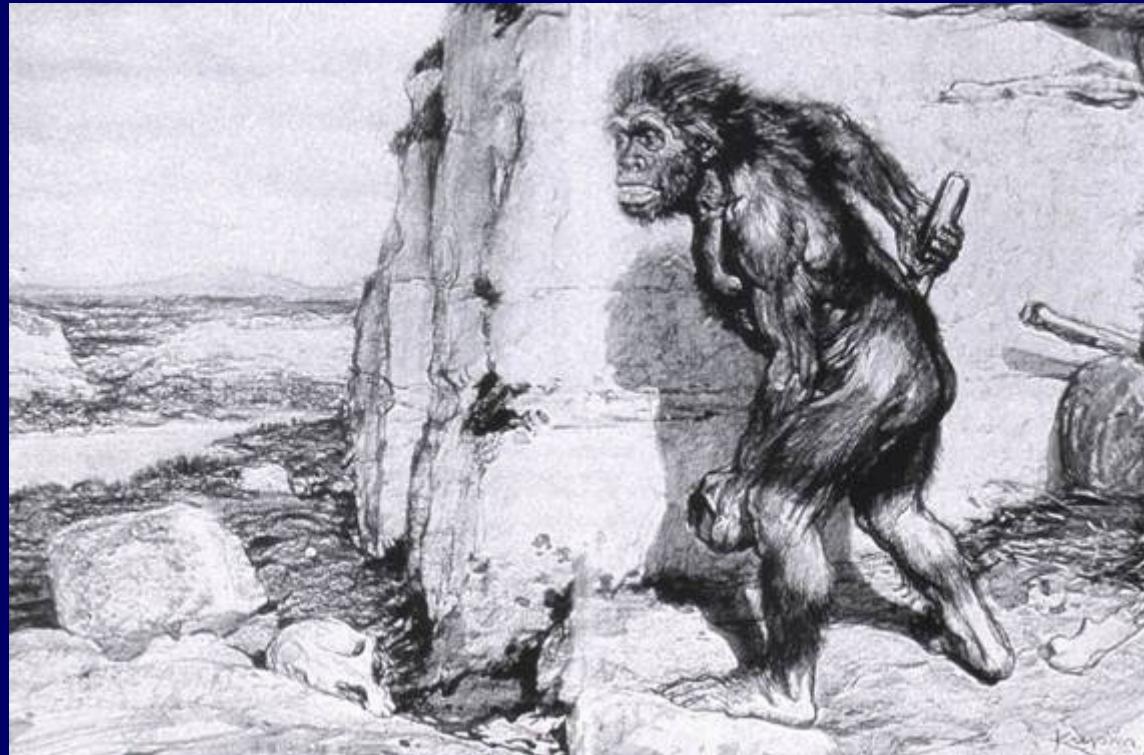
# Neandertals\*

- Neandertal man was first discovered in 1856 by workmen digging in a limestone cave in the Neander valley near Dusseldorf, Germany.
- The fossil bones were examined by an anatomist (professor Schaafhausen) who concluded that they were human.
- At first, not much attention was given to these finds, but with the publication of Darwin's *Origin of Species* in 1859, the search began for the imagined "apelike ancestors" of man.
- Darwinians argued that Neandertal man was an apelike creature, while many critical of Darwin (like the great anatomist Rudolph Virchow) argued that Neandertals were human in every respect, though some appeared to be suffering from rickets or arthritis.

\* <http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/wow/did-humans-really-evolve>

# Neandertals

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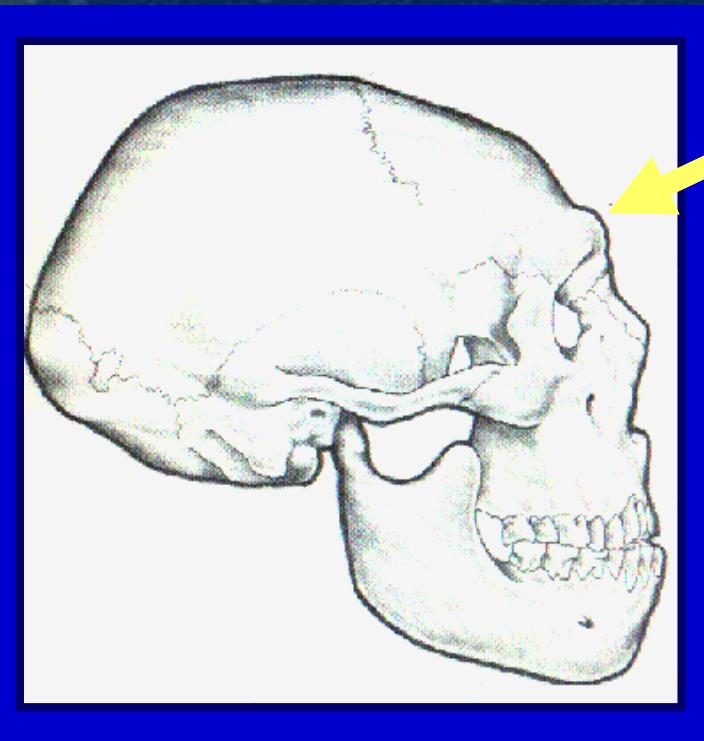
Original Drawing of Neandertal

# Neandertals\*

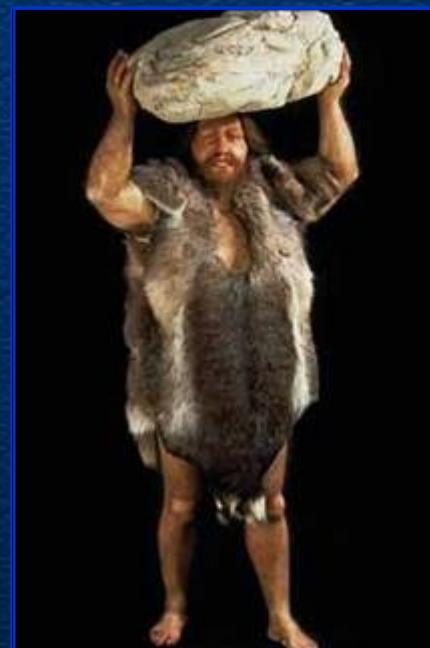
- Over 300 Neandertal specimens have now been found scattered throughout most of the world, including Belgium, China, Central and North Africa, Iraq, the Czech republic, Hungary, Greece, northwestern Europe, and the Middle East.
- This race of men was characterized by prominent eyebrow ridges (like modern Australian Aborigines), a low forehead, a long narrow skull, a protruding upper jaw and a strong lower jaw with a short chin.
- They were deep-chested, large-boned individuals with a powerful build.
- It should be emphasized, however, that none of these features fall outside the range of normal human anatomy.
- Interestingly, the brain size (based on cranial capacity) of Neandertal man was actually *larger* than average for that of modern man, though this is rarely emphasized.

\* <http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/wow/did-humans-really-evolve>

# Neandertal Anatomy



Thick brow  
Stocky body build  
Short extremities



# Neandertals\*

- In addition to the fact that their bodies are consistent with those of modern humans, there is also a great deal of cultural evidence that Neanderthals are fully human:
  - They buried their dead and had elaborate funeral customs that included arranging the body and covering it with flowers.
  - They made a variety of stone tools and worked with skins and leather.
  - A wood flute was recently discovered among Neanderthal remains.
  - There is even evidence that suggests that he engaged in medical care.
  - Some Neanderthal specimens show evidence of survival to old age despite numerous wounds, broken bones, blindness and disease.

# Conclusion About Neandertals

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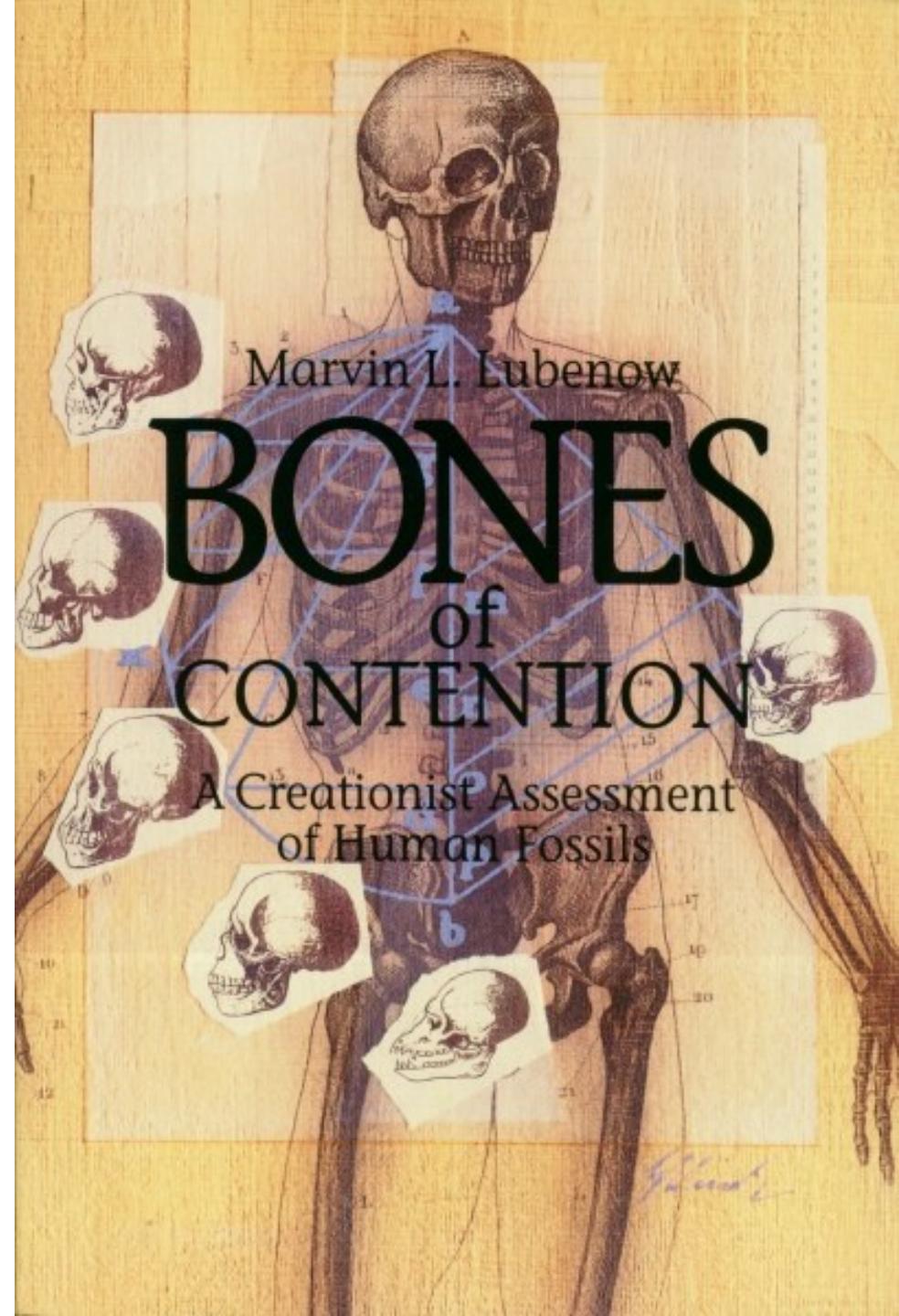
- ◆ Protruding brow ridge
- ◆ Stocky body build and short extremities
- ◆ Isolated population of people
- ◆ Lived in a cold, harsh climate
- ◆ 100% human

Neandertal man,  
reconstructed from a  
skull found in La  
Chapelle-aux-Saints,  
France



# A Creationist Response to the Evolutionary View of Human Origins

As Given by Marvin Lubenow in *Bones of Contention*, 1992



# Humans Did Not Evolve From Apes\*

- *“There are fossils that are indistinguishable from modern humans that extend all the way back to 4.5 million years on the evolutionary time scale.”* (p.169)
- *“As far back as the human fossil record goes the human body has remained substantially the same and has not evolved from something else.”* (p.140)

\*Marvin Lubenow in *Bones of Contention*, 1992

# Chart of Ape/Man Fossil Evidence

As Given by Marvin Lubenow in *Bones of Contention*, 1992, p.171

Composite Fossil Chart (Evolution Time Scale)			
modem <i>H. sapiens</i>	archaic <i>H. sapiens</i>	<i>Homo erectus</i>	Australopithecines
Springbok Flats	Cape Flats/Dire Dawa	Mossgriel/Cossack	
Predmosti/Bmo	Tangier/Eliye Sp.	Lake Nitchie	
Lake Mungo/Keilor	Dar es Soltan	Java Solo people	
Cro-Magnon/Niah	Haua Ftah/999	Kow Swamp/Cohuna	
Bacho Kiro/Liujiang	Florisbad/L. H. 18	Coobool/Talgai	
Jebel-Qafzeh	La Chaise/Azych	WHL 50/Témara	
Wadjak/Singa/Krapina	Krapina D/Eyasi	Namada/Xujilayao	
Border Cave/Skhül	Montmaurin	Cave of Hearths	
Klasies River/Mumba	Klasies River	Hazorea/L. H. 29/Mapa	
Fontechevade/Omo 1	Omo 2/Jebel-Irhoud	Hexian/Wadi Dagadié	
	Bilzingsleben/Garba	DingCun/Changyang	
Pontnewydd	Castel di Guido	Rabat/Peking Man	
Rhodesian leg bones	Rhodesian Man skull	Sidi Abderrahman	
	Saldanha/Atapuerca	Kapthurin/Salé/Yunxian	
.5 m.y.a.	Swanscombe/Steinheim	Jinniu Shan/Dali	
	Bodo/Arago 21	Thomas 1&3/Arago	
Java Man femur	Vérteszöllös	Luc Yen/Lang Trang	
Sondé molar	Ndutu	Java Man skullcap	
		Peking Man/ O. H. 23	
		Lainyamok/Lantian	
		Ternifine/Yunshien	
		Java (Sangiran)	
	Petalona	Olduvai Hominid 12	
	Mauer	Olduvai Hominid 28	
		Olduvai Hominid 22	
		Yayo	
		Yuanmou	
		Dmanisi	
		Olduvai Hominid 2	
1 m.y.a.		Lantian	
		Olduvai Hominid 29	
		Olduvai Hominid 51	
		Gomboré II	
		Olduvai Hominid 9	
		Olduvai Hominid 36	
		Sambungmachan	
		Omo L-996-17/O.H.15	
		KNM-ER 992, 803	
		KNM-ER 3883, 737, 820	
		KNM-WT 15000	
		KNM-ER 1808, 730	
		KNM-ER 3733, 1507	
		SK-15, 18a, 18b	
		SK-84/SK-847	
		SKX-5020	
		Java (Djetis)/Damiao	
		KNM-ER 3228	
Koobi Fora prints			
Gomboré IB-7594			
KNM-ER 813/O.H. 48			
Olduvai Structure			
2 m.y.a.			
KNM-ER 1472			
KNM-ER 1590			
KNM-ER 1470, 1481			
3 m.y.a.			
Laetoli footprints			
4 m.y.a.			
Kanapoi humerus			
5 m.y.a.			

# Man is NOT Just Another Kind of Animal

*“Most eight-year-olds can write an understandable letter to their grandparents describing a trip to the zoo, or can move to a foreign country and learn any other language in the world, and we think it entirely normal. But no animal will ever write such a letter to its grandparents, or give the past, present, and future of even one French verb, or read a detective story and understand it, or understand the meaning of even one verse from the Bible. Human children do all these things quite readily, and in so doing they show themselves so far superior to the whole animal kingdom that we wonder why people have sometimes thought that we are merely another kind of animal.”*

(Wayne Grudem, *Systematic Theology*, pp. 446-447)

# Psalm 139:14

*I praise you, for I am fearfully  
and wonderfully made.  
Wonderful are your works; my  
soul knows it very well.*