



Creation 3

The Word of God
is like a **LION.**

You don't have
to defend a lion.

All you have to
do is **LET THE
LION LOOSE**

and the lion will
defend itself.

 *Charles Spurgeon*

Creation

► Why


- [Gen 1:28 KJV] And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and **subdue it**: and **have dominion** over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.

► How

- “This is what the Bible Says and we believe it”
- [Rom 1:20 KJV] For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, [even] his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse:




Schedule

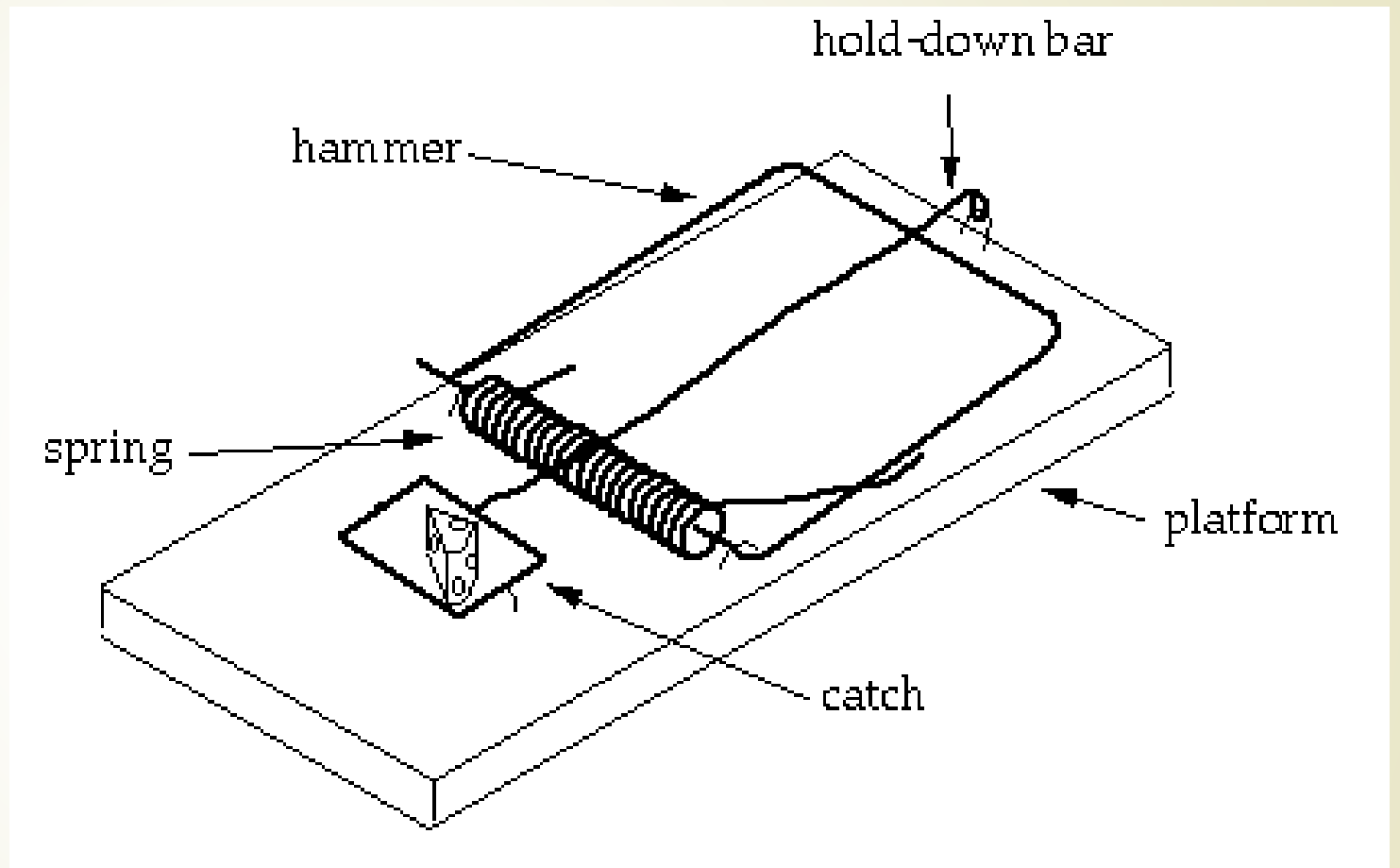
- ▶ Session 1: The Heavens and the Earth
 - ▶ Session 2: Space and Time
 - ▶ Session 3: Life
 - ▶ Session 4: Mind/Brain/Soul/Spirit
- 



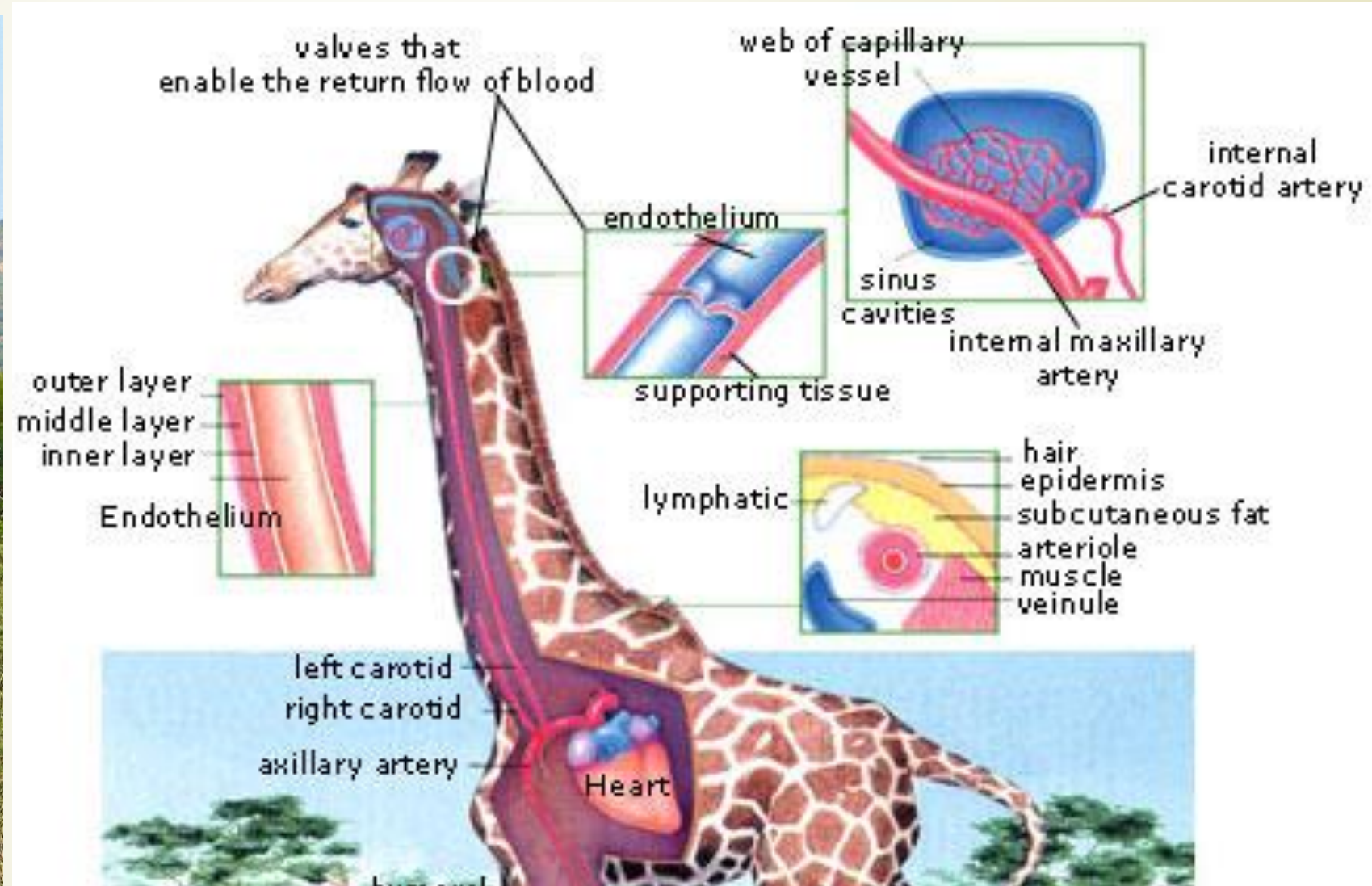
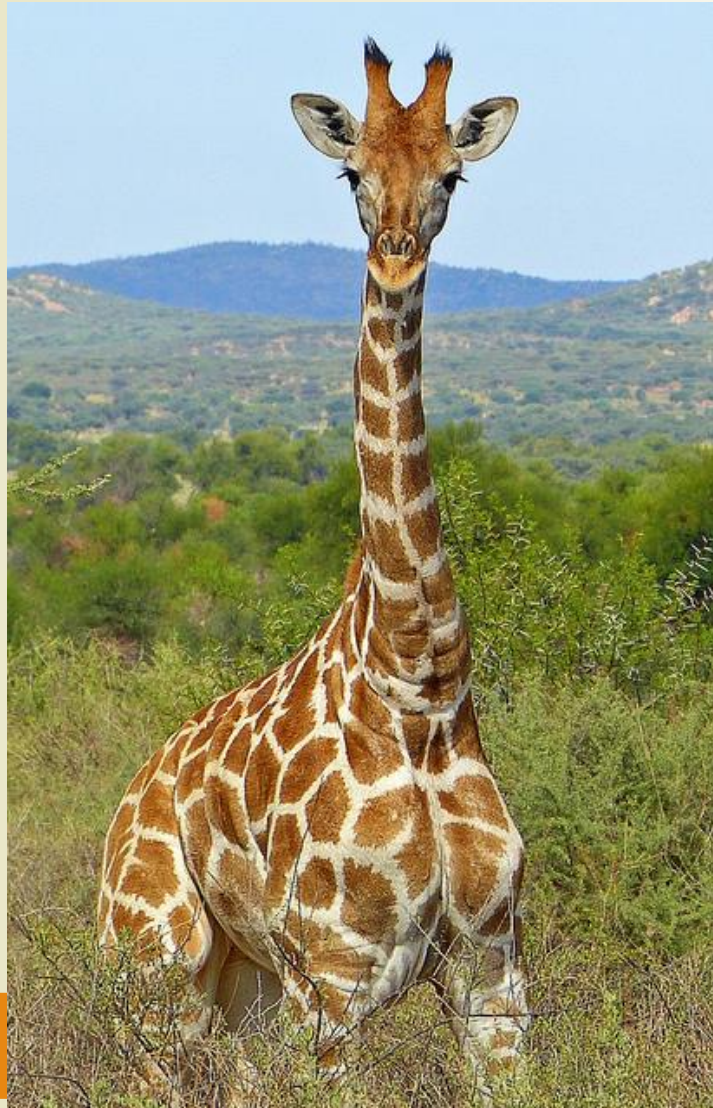
Principles of Evolution

- ▶ Traits vary among individuals with respect to morphology, physiology, and behavior (phenotypic variation)
 - ▶ Different traits confer different rates of survival and reproduction (differential fitness)
 - ▶ Traits can be passed from generation to generation (heritability of fitness).
- 

Irreducibility of Complex Systems



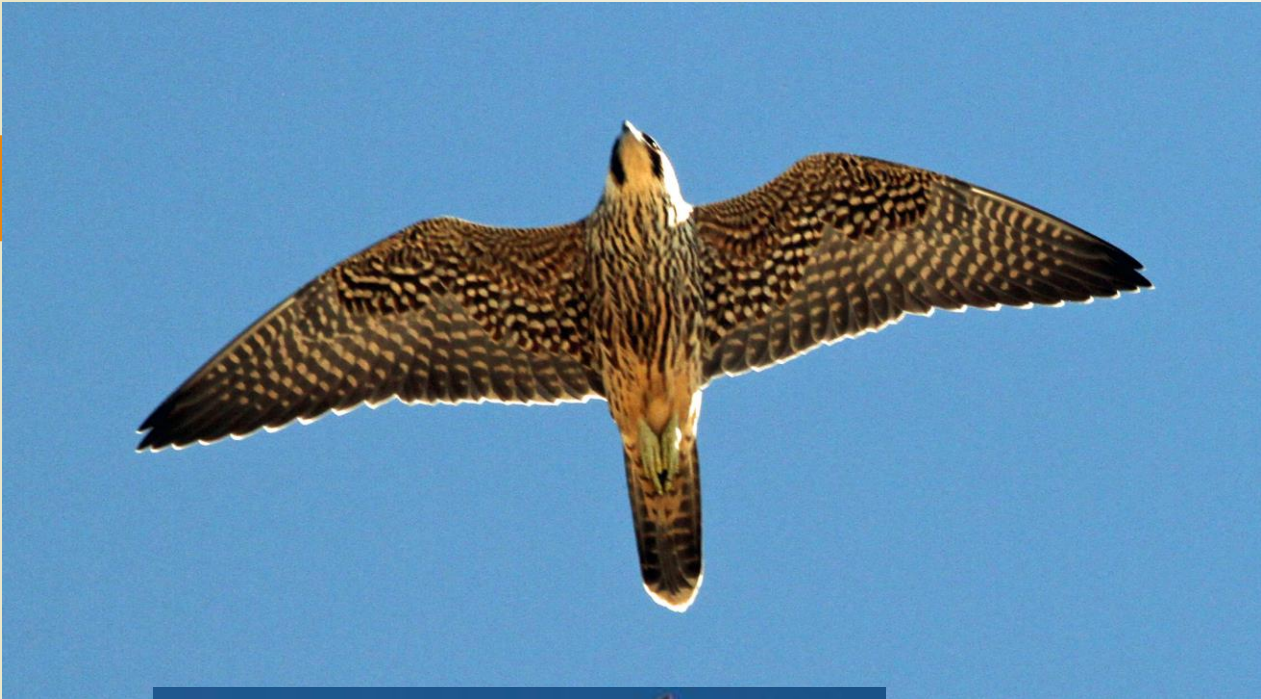
Giraffe

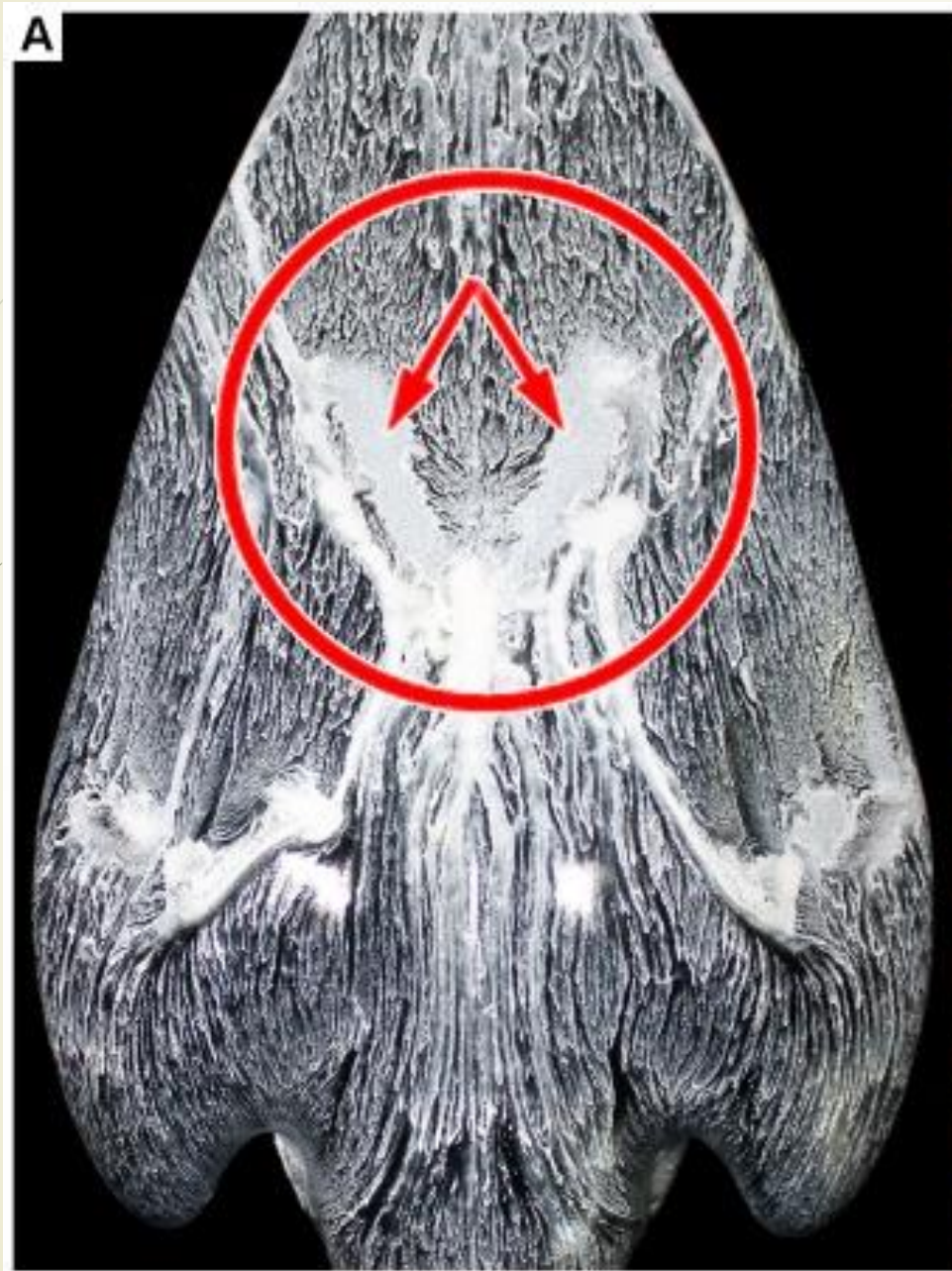


Peregrine Falcon

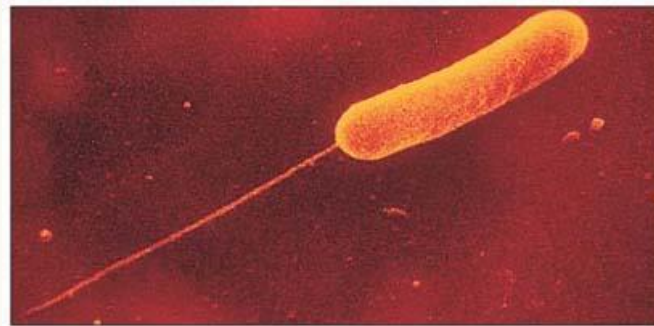
➡ I am SPEED!







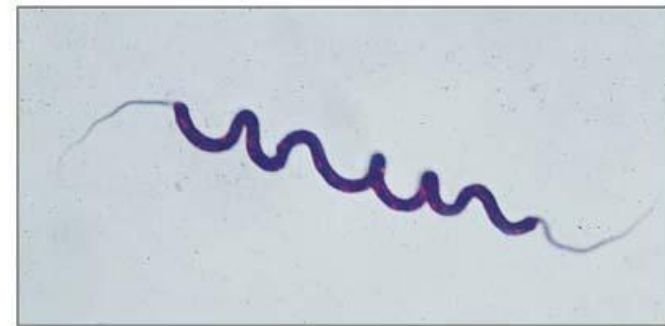
Bacterial Flagellum



(a) Monotrichous

SEM

1 μm



(b) Amphitrichous

SEM

10 μm



(c) Lophotrichous

SEM

1 μm

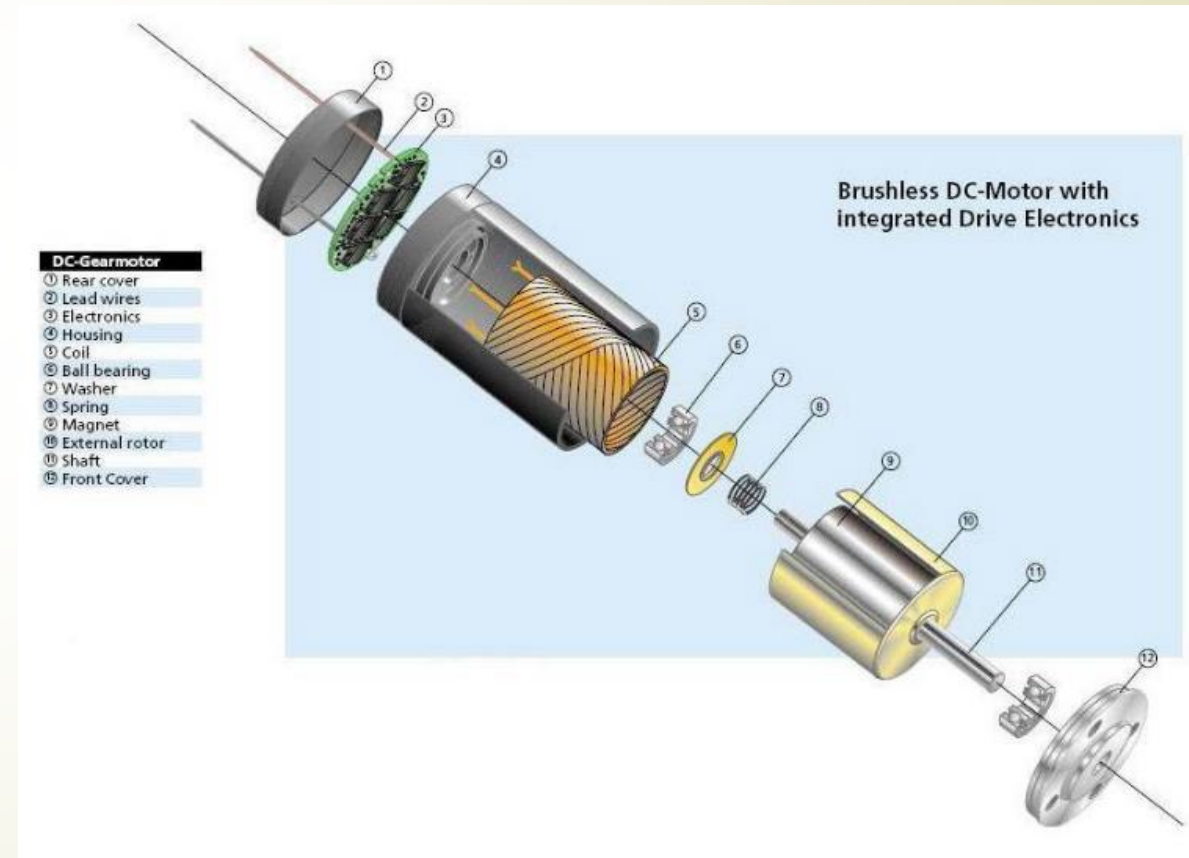
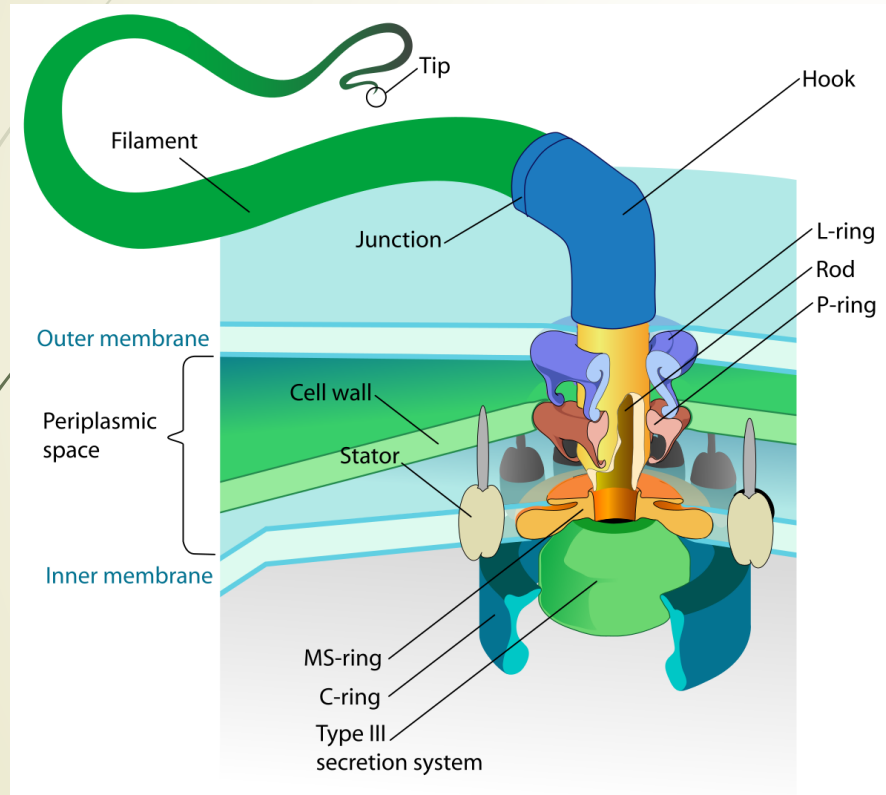


(d) Peritrichous

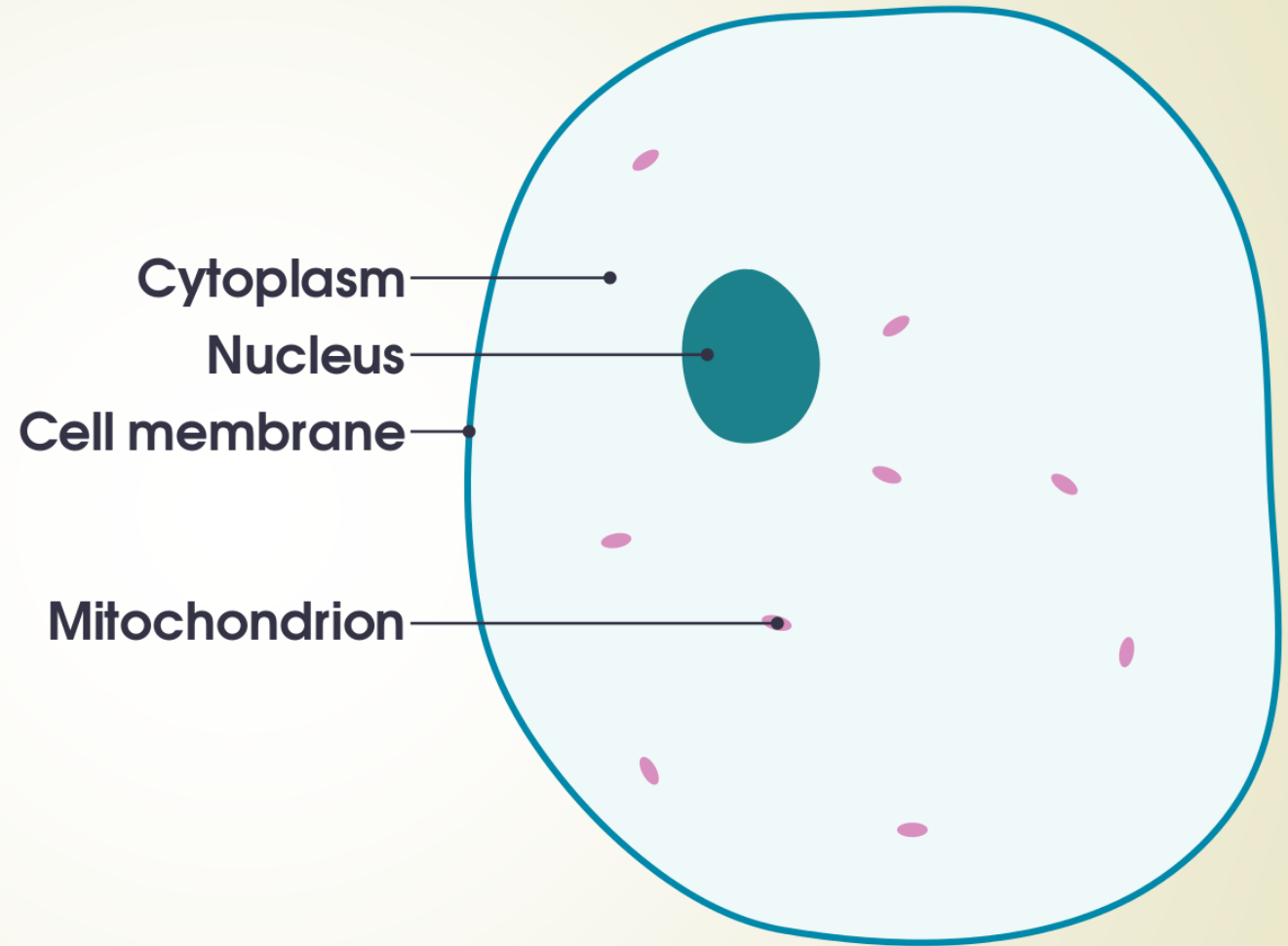
SEM

1 μm

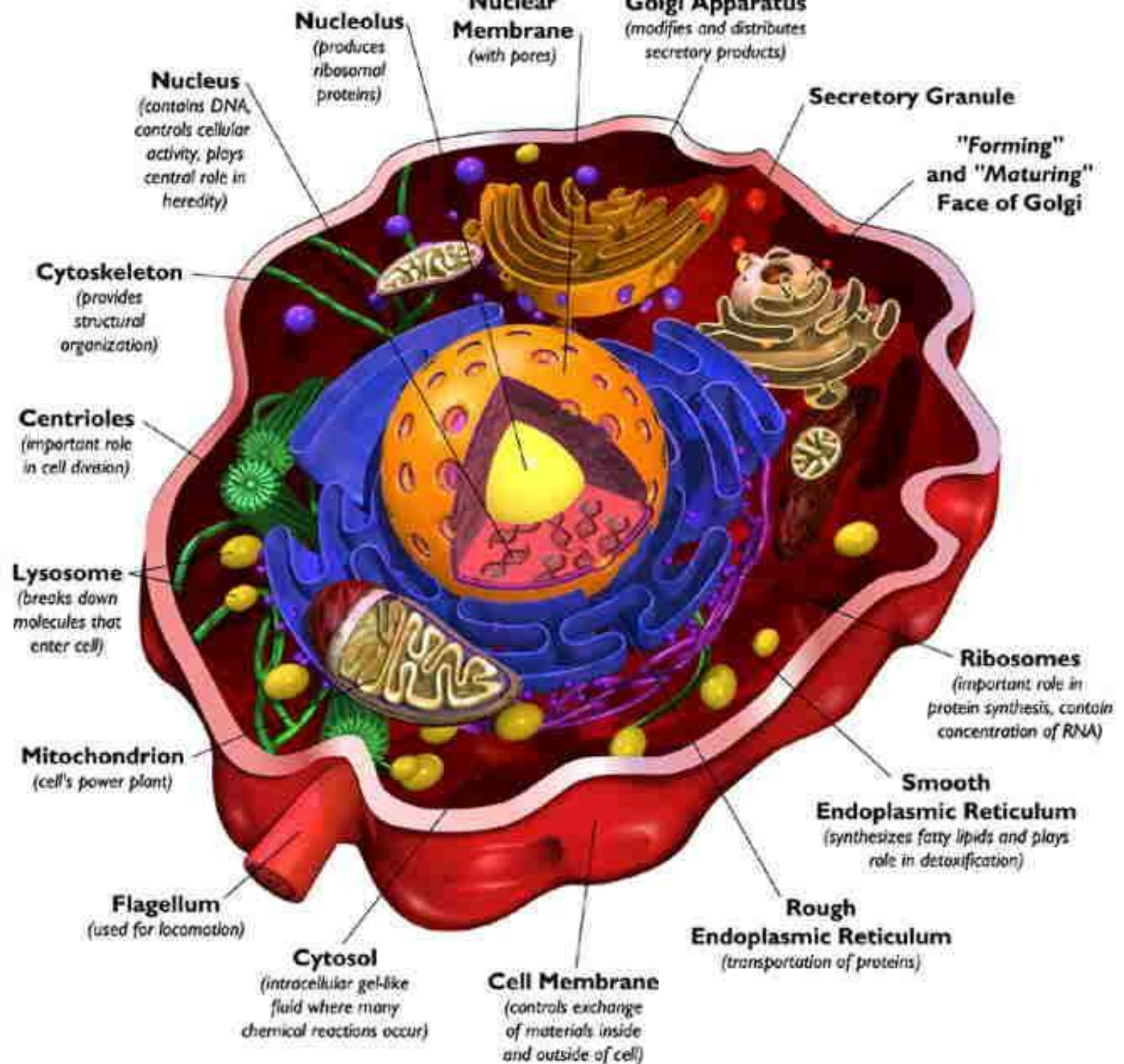
Bacterial Flagellum



The “Simple” Cell



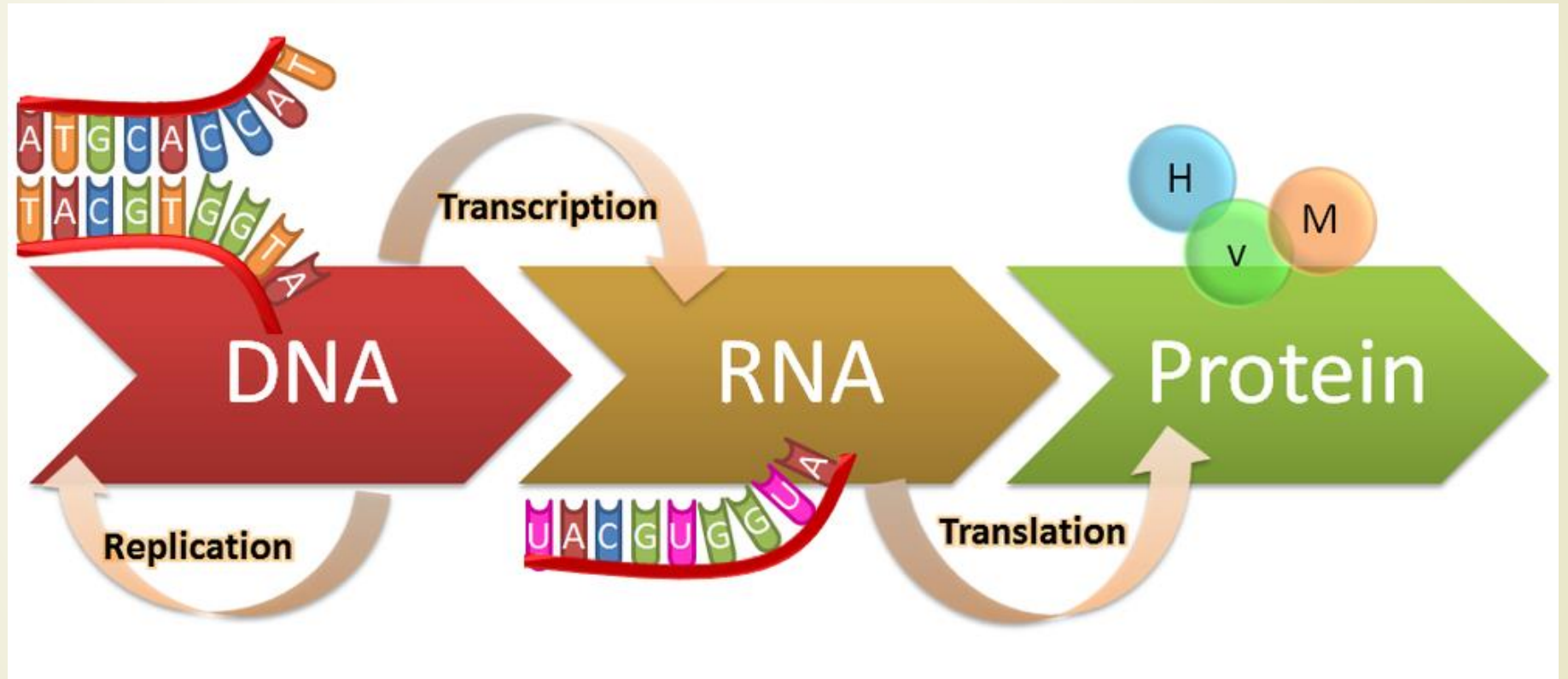
The "Not so simple" Cell



DNA




DNA

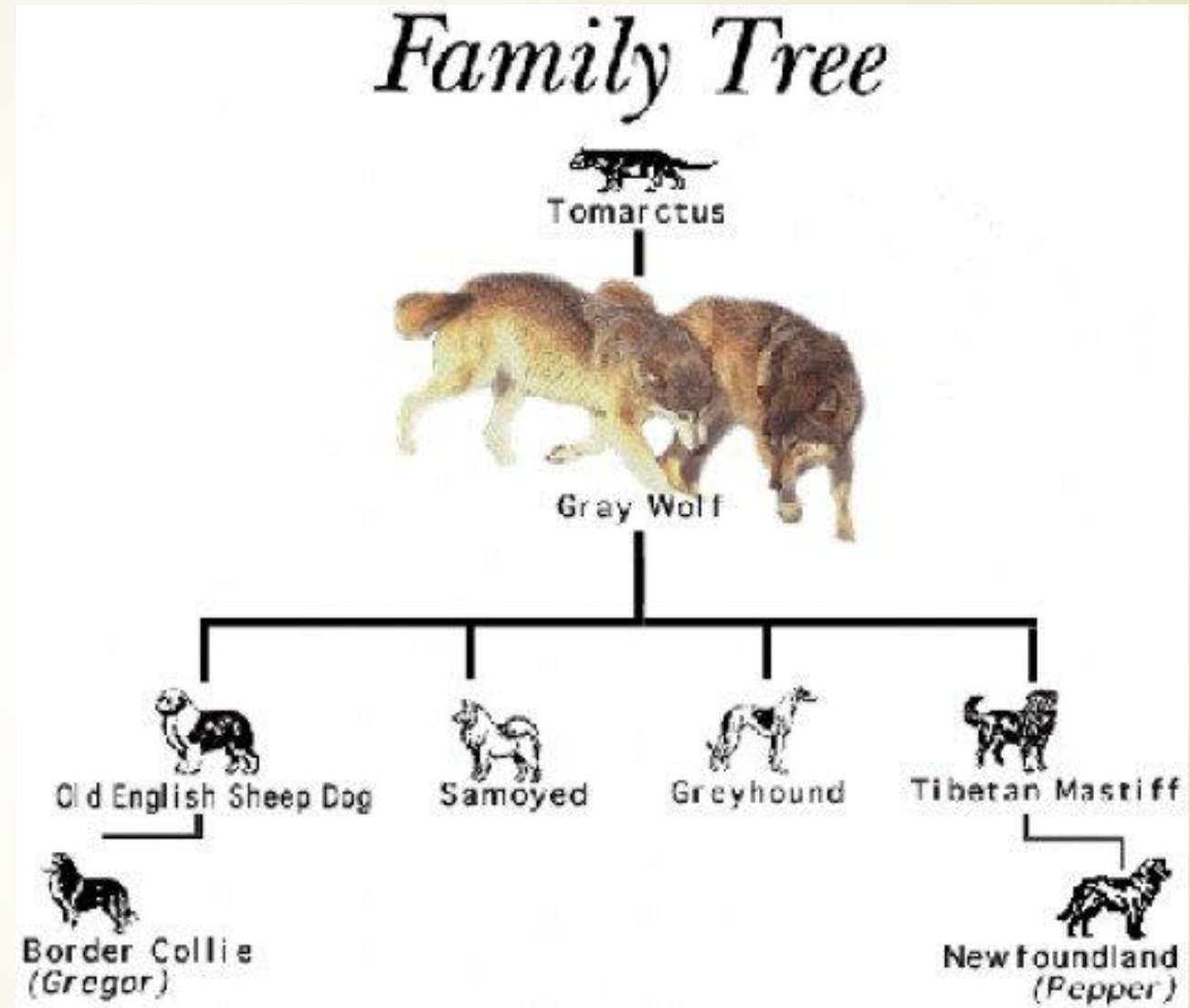




Micro Evolution vs. Macro Evolution

- ▶ Irreducibility of complex systems requires many millions of lines of computer code
 - ▶ “Different traits confer different rates of survival and reproduction (differential fitness)”
- 

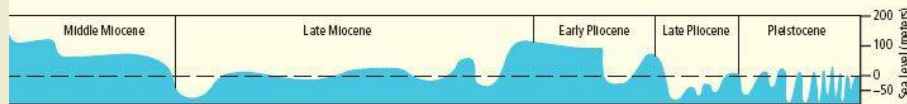
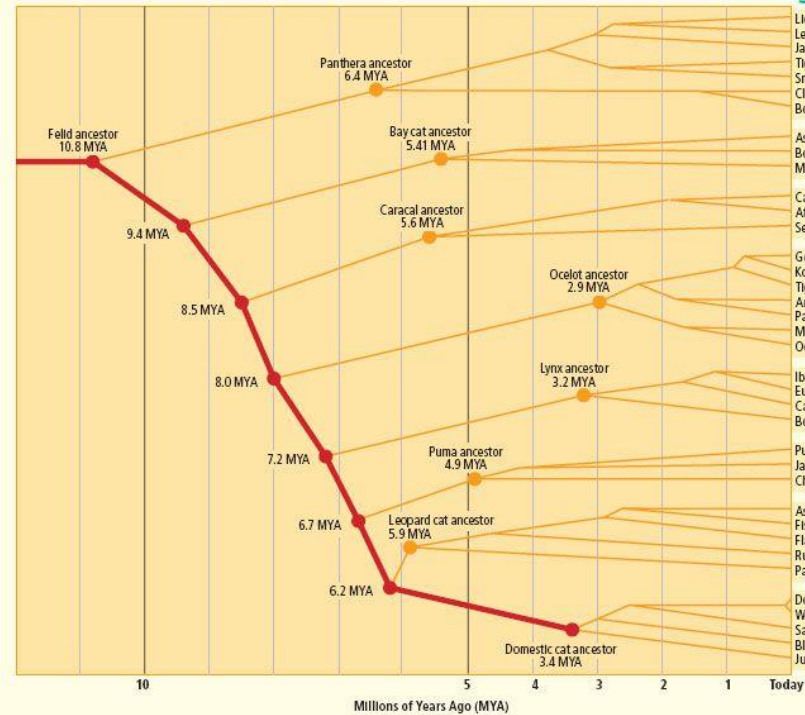
The Dog family



The Cat Family

THE CAT FAMILY TREE

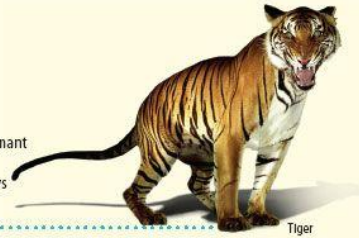
Scientists compared DNA sequences in all 37 species of cats to determine the tree's branches. Fossils provided dates that indicate when major branching occurred.



8 LINEAGES

1 PANTHERA

These medium- to large-size cats (15 to 350 kilograms) are found throughout the world. They are the dominant predators in the ecosystems and on the continents that they inhabit, often specializing on large ungulate species. The lion, tiger, jaguar, leopard and snow leopard have an incompletely ossified hyoid, which allows them to roar. The two clouded leopard species do not roar.



2 BAY CAT

This poorly known group of small- to medium-size cats (two to 16 kilograms) is restricted to forested habitats in tropical Southeast Asia. Before the authors' genetic analyses, taxonomists did not consistently group these species together.



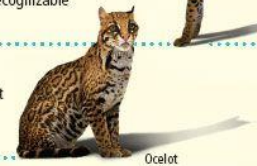
3 CARACAL

These medium-size cats (five to 25 kilograms), which are restricted to Africa, are distinctive and recognizable but were not typically grouped together before the authors' genetic work.



4 OCELOT

These small- to medium-size cats (1.5 to 16 kilograms) live in a broad range of habitats throughout Central and South America. They have a different number of chromosomes than other Felidae species do (36 instead of 38).



5 LYNX

These medium-size cats (six to 20 kilograms) all have short tails and pointed ears. They live in temperate climates of North America and Eurasia and tend to specialize on hare and rabbit. With the exception of the Iberian lynx, these species have been among the most widely exploited for their fur.



6 PUMA

These diverse cats, from the small jaguarundi (three to 10 kilograms) to the large African cheetah (21 to 65 kilograms), originated in North America but have spread widely across four continents and remain broadly distributed. Pumas can be locally common and are legally hunted in parts of their range.



7 ASIAN LEOPARD CAT

These small cats (two to 12 kilograms) occupy a wide range of habitats in Asia, from mangrove forest to Mongolian steppe. The Asian leopard cat is the most common small cat in Asia.



8 DOMESTIC CAT

These small cats (one to 10 kilograms), with the exception of the domestic cat, which is worldwide, have African and Eurasian distribution.





Did the Theory of Evolution take God by Surprise?

- ▶ [Gen 1:11 KJV] And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, [and] the fruit tree yielding fruit **after his kind**, whose seed [is] in itself, upon the earth: and it was so.
- ▶ [Gen 1:12 KJV] And the earth brought forth grass, [and] herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed [was] in itself, **after his kind**: and God saw that [it was] good.
- ▶ [Gen 1:21 KJV] And God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, **after their kind**, and every winged fowl **after his kind**: and God saw that [it was] good.
- ▶ [Gen 1:24 KJV] And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature **after his kind**, cattle, and creeping thing, and beast of the earth **after his kind**: and it was so.
- ▶ [Gen 1:25 KJV] And God made the beast of the earth **after his kind**, and cattle **after their kind**, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth **after his kind**: and God saw that [it was] good.
- ▶ [Gen 6:20 KJV] Of fowls **after their kind**, and of cattle **after their kind**, of every creeping thing of the earth **after his kind**, two of every [sort] shall come unto thee, to keep [them] alive.
- ▶ [Gen 7:14 KJV] They, and every beast **after his kind**, and all the cattle **after their kind**, and every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth **after his kind**, and every fowl **after his kind**, every bird of every sort.