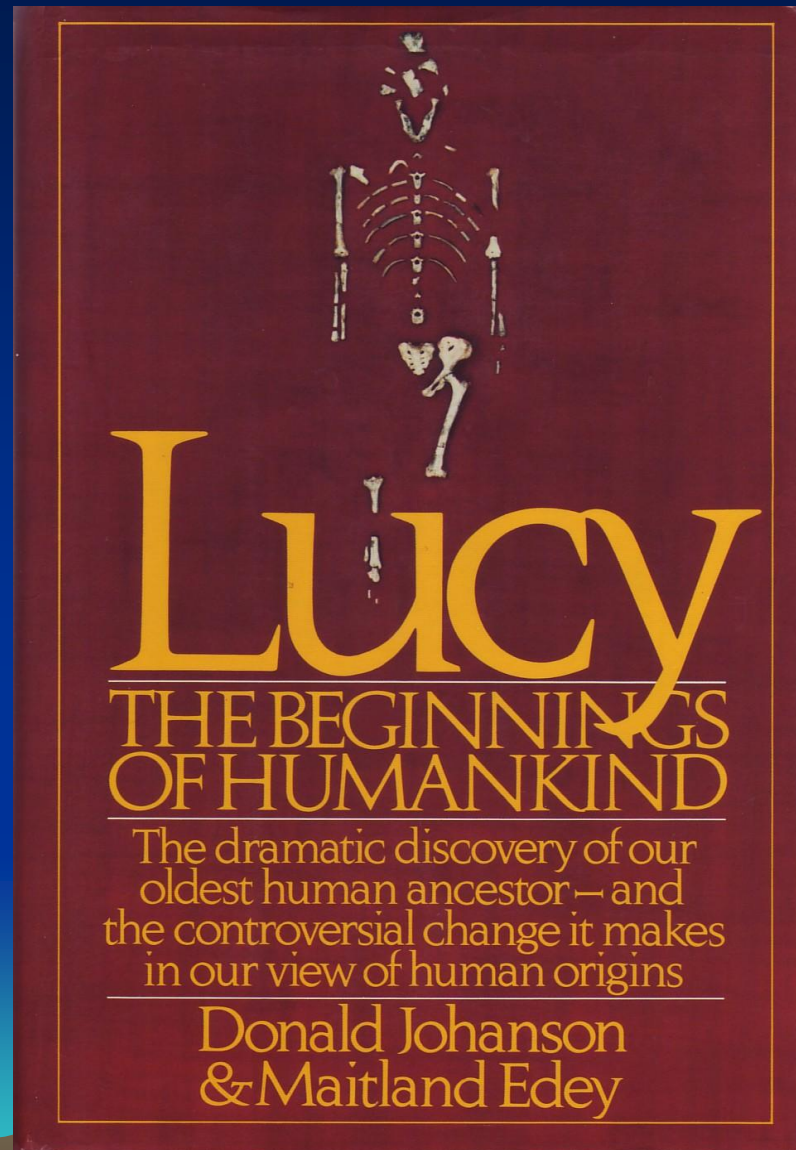


MEN, APES & THE BIBLE

By J.D. Mitchell
Creation Engineering Concepts
2015

RESOURCES:



RESOURCES:

"Picks up where [Johanson's] 1981 *New York Times* bestseller, *Lucy: The Beginnings of Humankind*, left off—posing thoughtful questions as to what exactly makes us who we are." —*Time*

Lucy's Legacy

THE QUEST FOR HUMAN ORIGINS

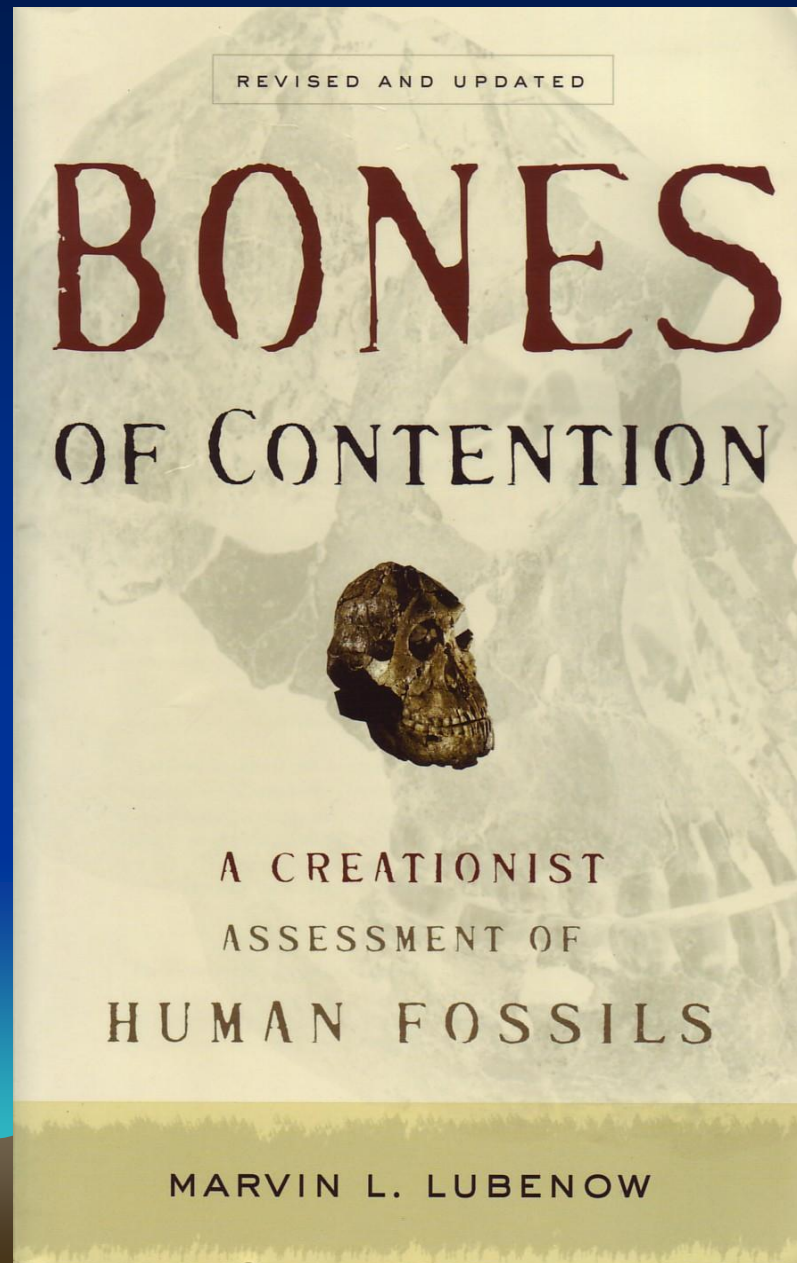


DONALD C. JOHANSON

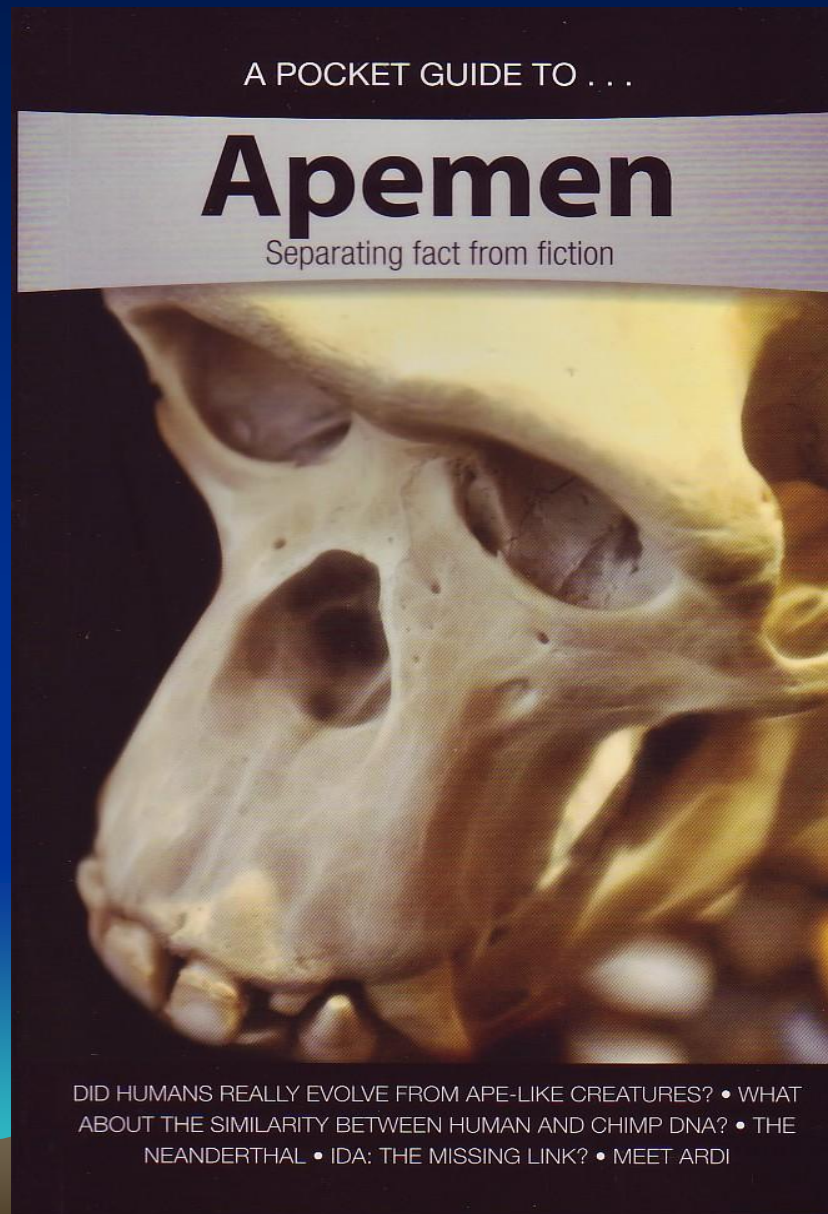
Author of *Lucy: The Beginnings of Humankind*

and KATE WONG

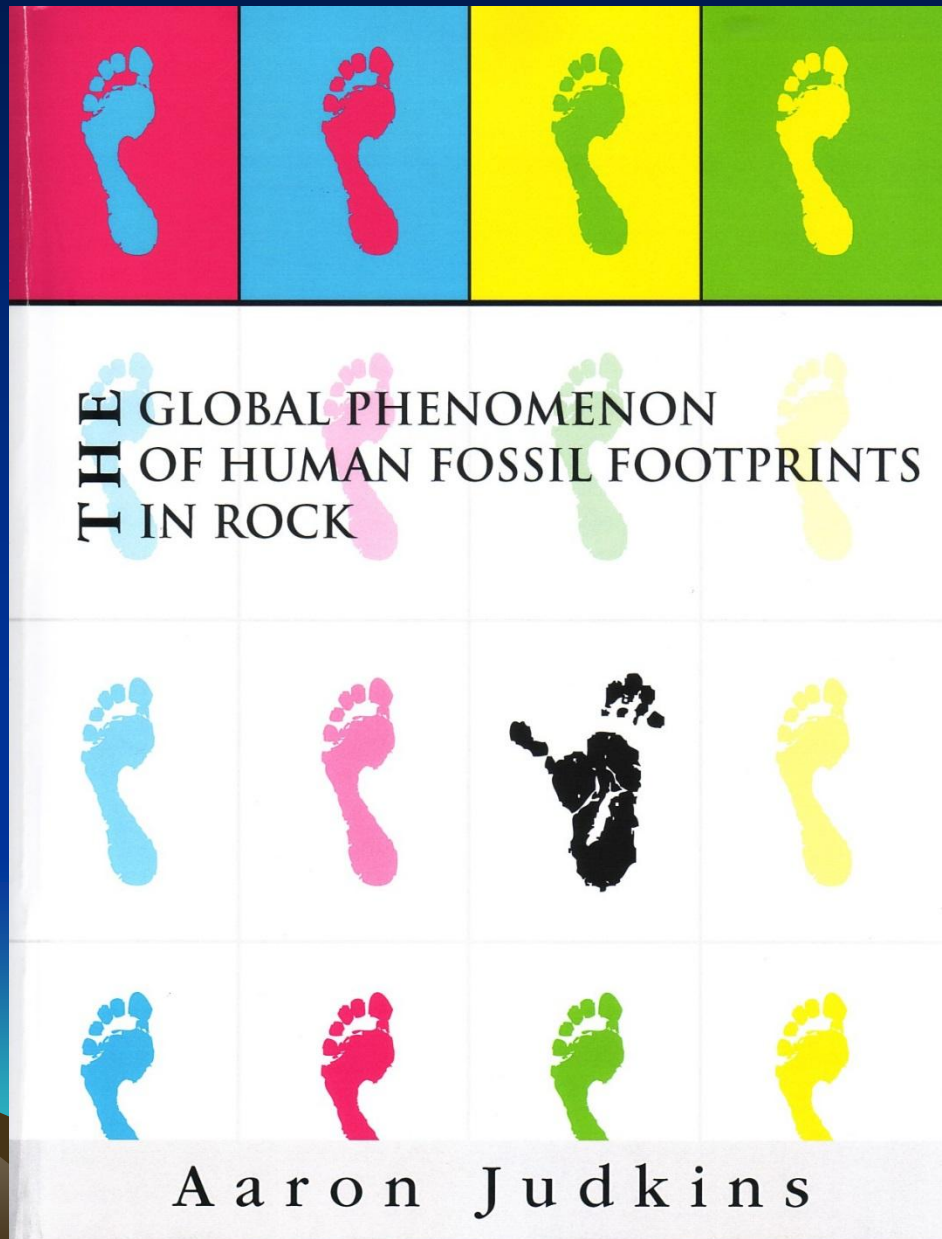
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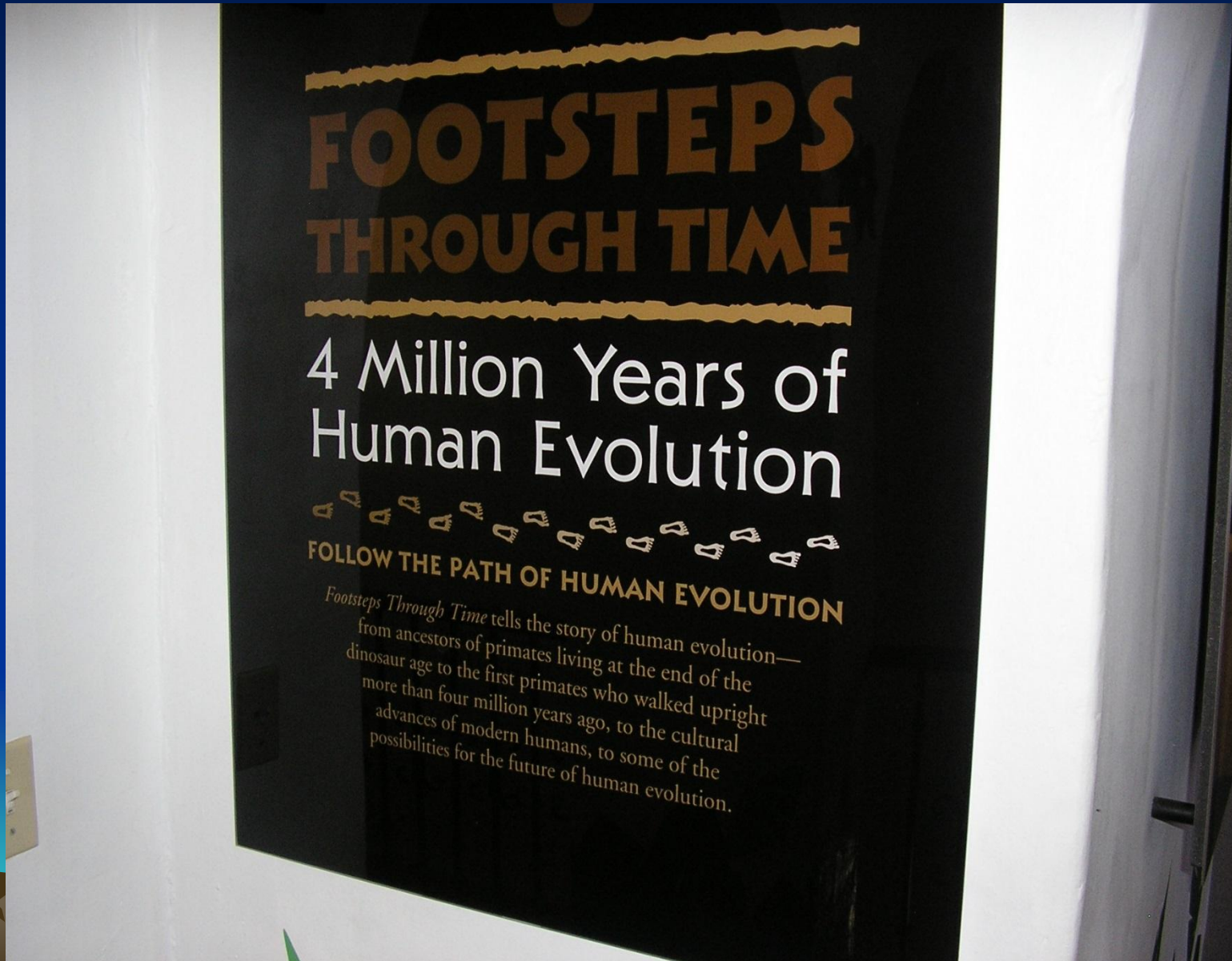
RESOURCES:



RESOURCES:



RESOURCES:



FOOTSTEPS THROUGH TIME:

1.5 Million Years of Evolution
Beginning 3 million years ago

- *Australopithecus afarensis*
- *Australopithecus africanus*
- *Australopithecus aethiopicus*
- *Australopithecus boisei*

Australopithecus afarensis



Sculptural replica of fossil skull
(composite of three males)
Australopithecus afarensis

Fossils found in Hadar, Ethiopia, in Africa,
in 1976 by Donald Johanson and his team.
Replica sculpted by Steven Wagner.
Age: 3 million years

Australopithecus africanus



Cast of fossil skull
Australopithecus africanus—
Mrs. Ples

Found in Sterkfontein, South Africa, in 1947
by Robert Broom and John T. Robinson
Age: around 2.5 million years



Cast of fossil partial skull with
jaw and endocast (cast of the
inside of the skull)
Australopithecus africanus—
Taung Child

Found near Taung, South Africa, in
1924 by M. de Bruyn, and analyzed
by Raymond Dart
Age: around 2.5 million years

Australopithecus aethiopicus



Cast of fossil skull

Australopithecus aethiopicus—the Black Skull

Found near Lake Turkana, in Africa, in 1985 by
Richard Leakey, and reconstructed by Alan C. Walker

Age: 2.5 million years

Australopithecus boisei



FOOTSTEPS THROUGH TIME:

- *Homo rudolfensis*
- *Homo ergaster*
- *Homo habilis*
- *Homo erectus* (Peking Man)
- *Homo erectus* (Java Man)
- *Homo heidelbergensis* (Heidelberg Man)
- *Homo neanderthalensis* (Neanderthal)
- *Homo sapiens* (Cro-magnon Man)

Homo rudolfensis & *Homo habilis*



Sculptural replica of fossil skull
Homo rudolfensis

Found in Koobi Fora, East Turkana, Kenya,
in Africa, in 1972 by Richard Leakey's team
Age: 1.8 million years



Sculptural replica of fossil skull
Homo habilis

Found in Koobi Fora, East Turkana, Kenya,
in Africa, in 1973 by Richard Leakey's team
Age: 1.9 million years

Homo ergaster



Sculptural replica of fossil skull
Homo ergaster—Turkana Boy

A skull fragment of a young boy was discovered in 1984 near Lake Turkana, Kenya, by Kamoya Kimeu. This led to the recovery and analysis of the nearly complete skeleton by Alan Walker and Richard Leakey. The cranial capacity measures 880 cubic centimeters.
Age: 1.6 million years

Sculptural replica of fossil skull
Homo ergaster—Dmanisi (D-2700)

This skull was one of four found at Dmanisi, Georgia, in 2001 by Georgian fossils may represent the first out of Africa to Europe. 780 cubic centimeters, but other

Replica of a hand ax
Acheulean type
Fayum Desert, Egypt
Age: 500,000 - 300,000 years ago

Homo erectus

Java Man and the other by Peking Man



Sculptural replica of skull reconstruction
Homo erectus—Peking Man

Original specimens found in Zhoukoudian Cave, in China, during the 1920s and 1930s by W.C. Pei and the Cenozoic Research Laboratory. All original specimens were lost at the start of World War II.
Age: 500,000 to 400,000 years



Sculptural replica of fossil skull
Homo erectus—Java Man

Found in Sangiran, Java, in Indonesia, in 1969 by Mr. Towikromo
Age: 800,000 years

Homo heidelbergensis



**Cast of fossil skull
Homo heidelbergensis—Rhodesian Man**

Found in Kabwe, Zambia, Africa, in 1921 by Tom Zwigelaar. Scientists believe death was caused by toxins from many dental abscesses and an infection above the left ear.
Age: 250,000 - 130,000 years

Replicas of Levallois stone tools

Found in Africa and Europe. This innovative technique made more cutting edge and required several steps, implying the brain and technology were advancing.
Age: 300,000 - 250,000 years
Replicas by Bernard Ginelli

Cast of fossil jaw Homo heidelbergensis— Heidelberg Man

Found near Heidelberg, Germany, in 1907 by quarry workers. The jaw was in a deep sand pit with fossils of extinct animals.
Age: 500,000 years



Sculptural replica of fossil skull Homo heidelbergensis—Atapuerca 5

Found in a deep shaft in the Sierra de Atapuerca, Spain, in 1992 by Juan-Luis Arsuaga of Madrid. The "Pit of Bones" contained an accumulation of animal fossils, plus broken bones of hominids. The large cranial vault, broad face, and large nasal opening of Atapuerca 5 may indicate it is ancestral to the Neanderthals.
Age: 250,000 - 130,000 years



Homo neanderthalensis



Cast of fossil skull
***Homo neanderthalensis*—Neandertal Man**
Found in La Chapelle-aux-Saints, France, in 1908 by Amadee and Jean Bouyssonie and L. Bardon, analyzed incorrectly by Marcellin Boule when he referred to the Neandertal as "brutish and stupid"
Age: 47,000 years



Cast of fossil Zafarraya mandible
***Homo neanderthalensis*—Neandertal**
Found in Zafarraya, Spain, in the 1990s by a team of Spanish archaeologists and French dating experts
Age: 47,000 years

Homo sapiens

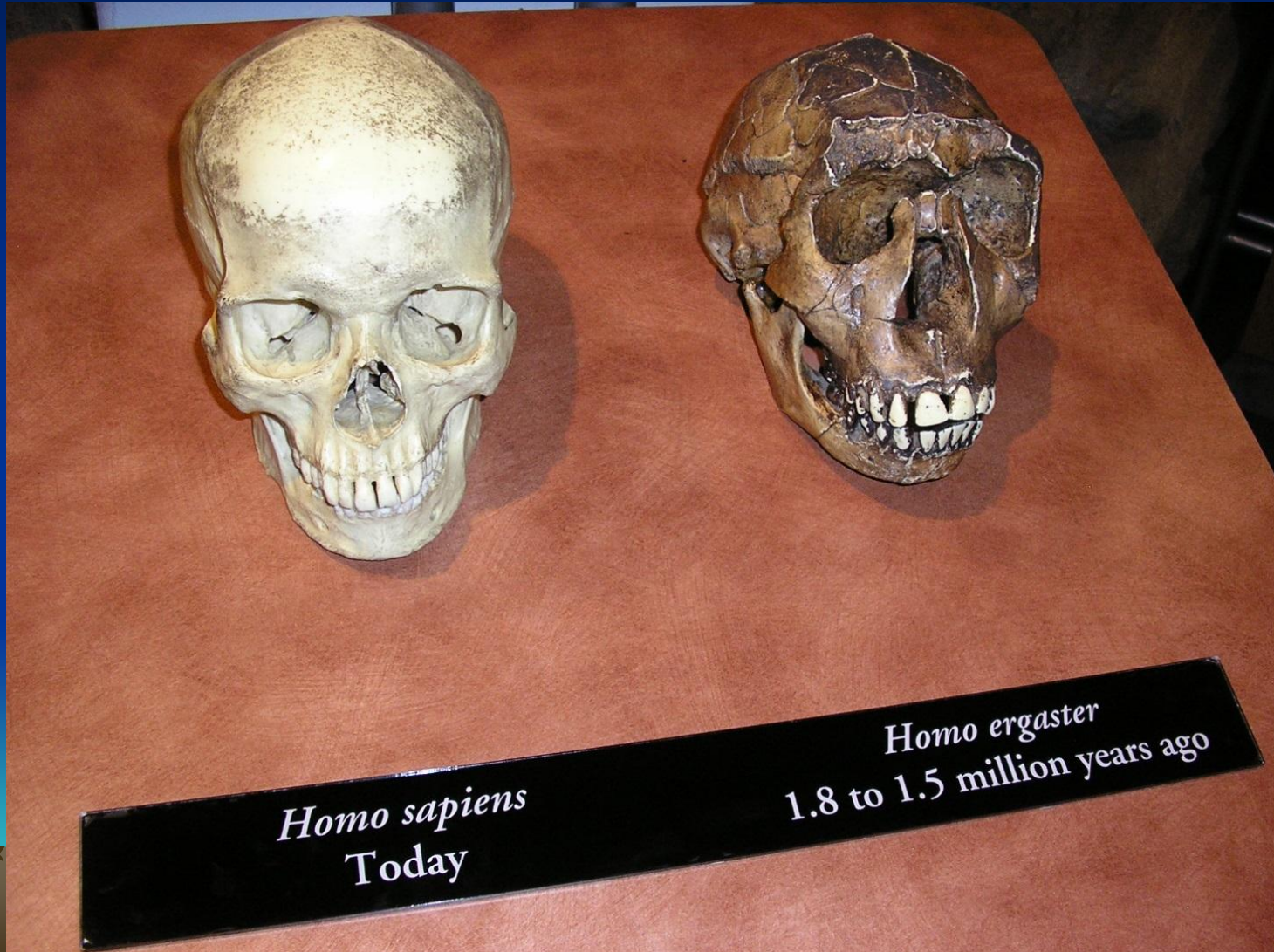


Cast of fossil "Old Man of Cro-Magnon" skull
Homo sapiens

Found in Cro-Magnon rock shelter, Les Eyzies, Dordogne,
France, in 1868 by workers building a railway
Age: 30,000 years



Look how far we've come in just under 2 million years!



THE FUTURE

WHAT CHALLENGES WILL WE FACE?

WHAT WOULD YOU CHANGE?

Will we, as a species, continue to evolve, or has our evolutionary path come to its end? When you think about the human species today, would you make any improvements? Would you improve teeth so there were no cavities? Would you redesign eyes so fewer people had to wear glasses? What would you do to wipe out diseases?

HOW WILL WE EVOLVE?

As you have seen, there have been many different hominid species. We evolved in response to our environment. What environmental changes, either natural or human-made, do you think we will face in the future? How will we adapt? Will we evolve into something new or become extinct?

Step inside and explore evolutionary paths we might take in the future.

LUCY:

The #1 Hominid of paleoanthropology

Australopithecus afarensis

WHERE THE FOSSILS ARE FOUND



WHERE THE FOSSILS ARE FOUND



“HOMINID” DEFINITION:

[An evolutionist term] Any member of the primate family Hominidae, which includes man and his fossil ancestors (*fossil hominids*) in the genera *Australopithecus* and *Homo*.

(Hominid same as Hominin)

BIBLE DEFINITION:

In Genesis we read that God created man in His own image. Jesus Christ and the apostles confirm this fact in the New Testament. According to the Bible, God did not create an ape that later evolved into a man. There is nothing in the Bible that indicates that God looks like an ape.

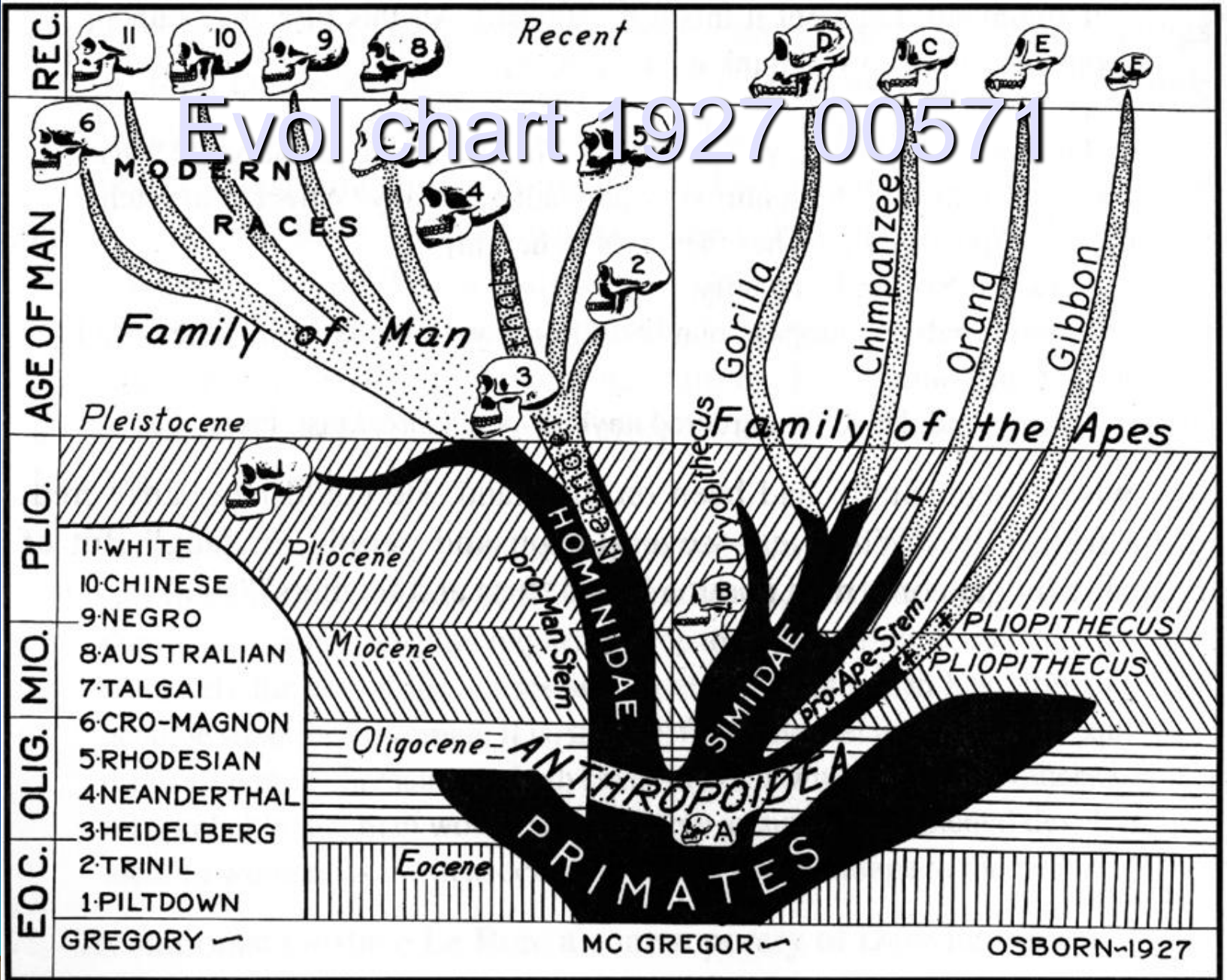
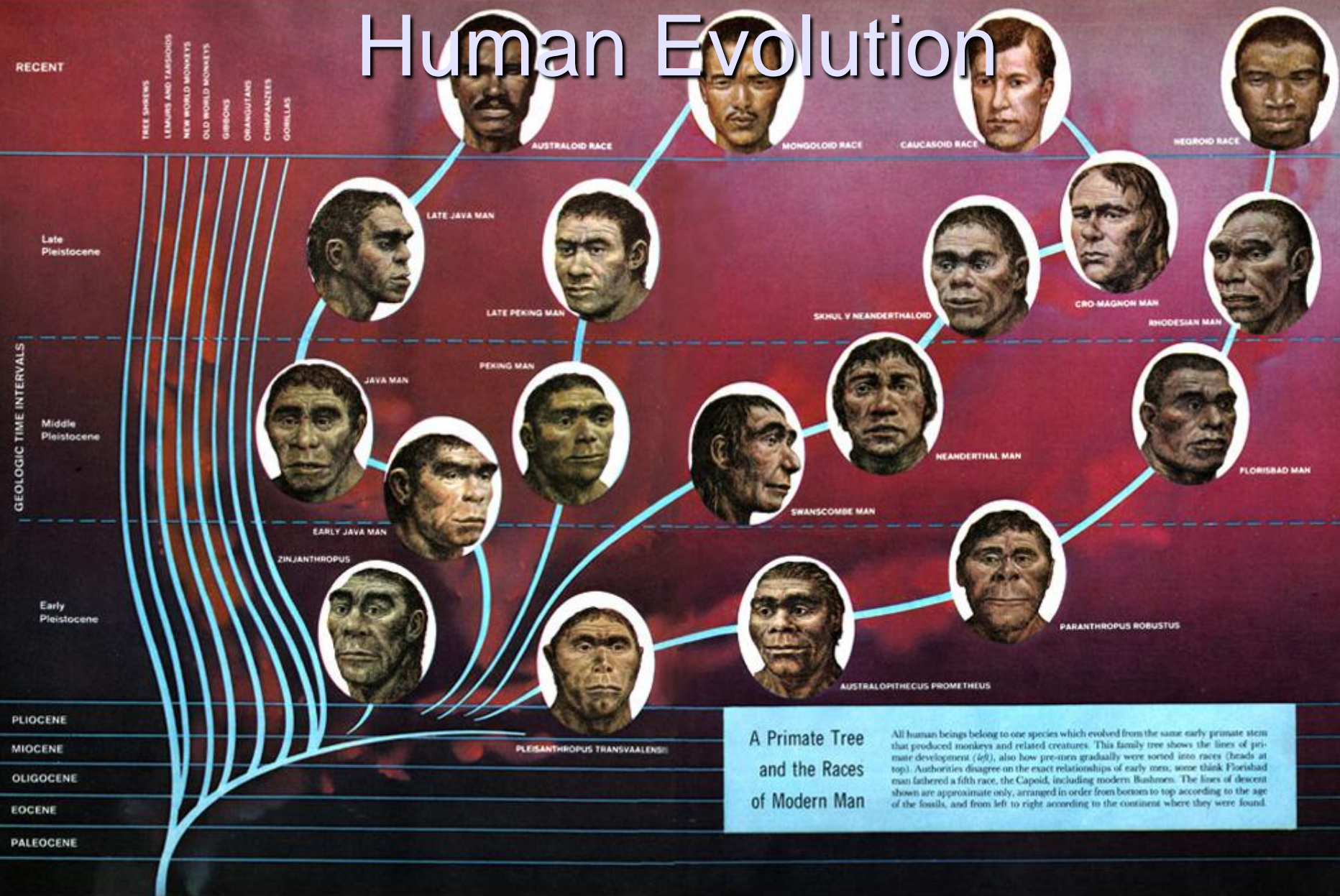


PLATE 73. Old evolution chart with racial divisions

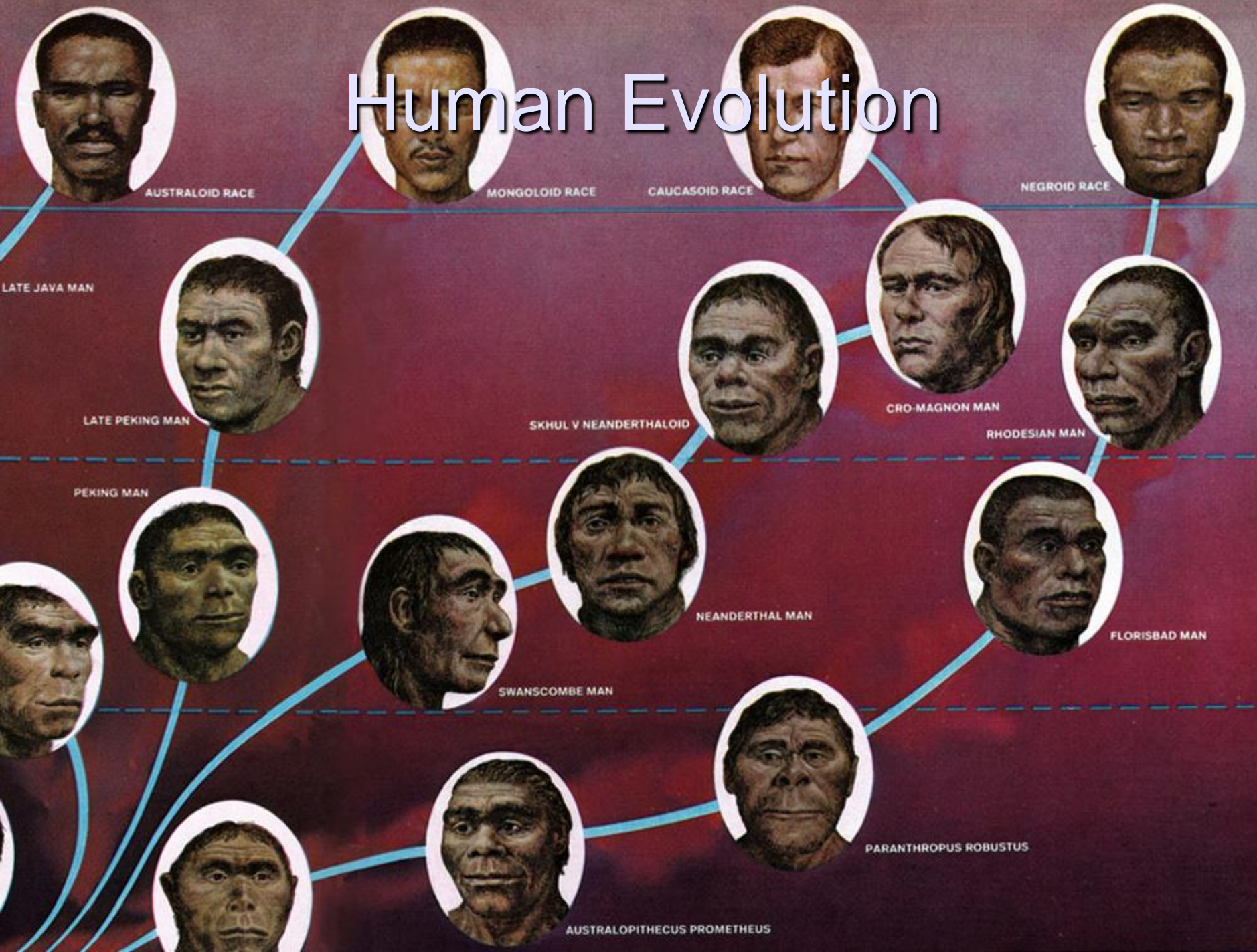
Human Evolution

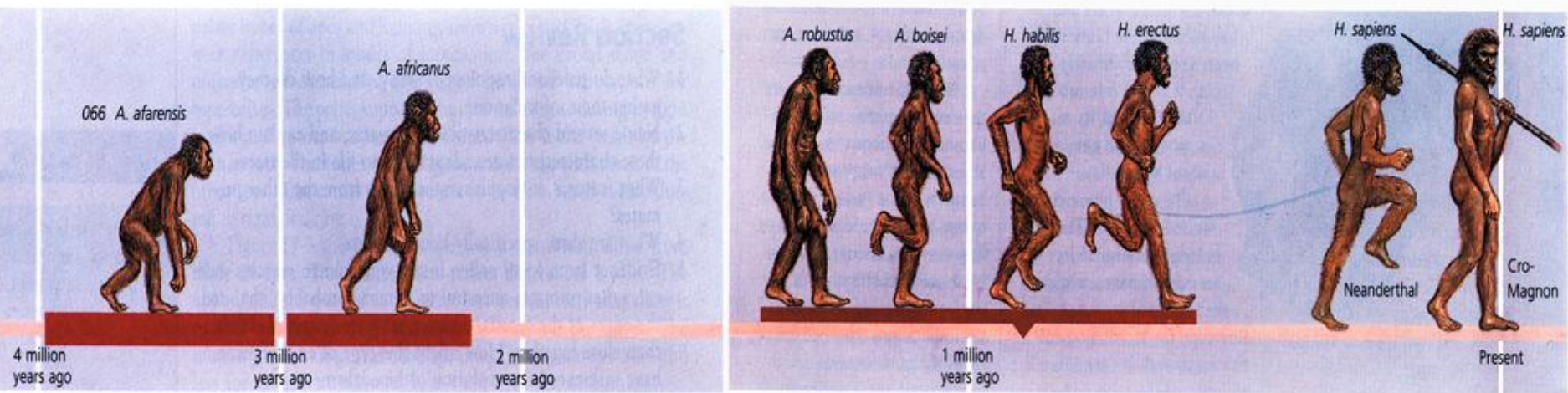


A Primate Tree and the Races of Modern Man

All human beings belong to one species which evolved from the same early primate stem that produced monkeys and related creatures. This family tree shows the lines of primate development (left), also how pre-men gradually were sorted into races (heads at top). Authorities disagree on the exact relationships of early men; some think Floridsbad man fathered a fifth race, the Capoid, including modern Bushmen. The lines of descent shown are approximate only, arranged in order from bottom to top according to the age of the fossils, and from left to right according to the continent where they were found.

Human Evolution

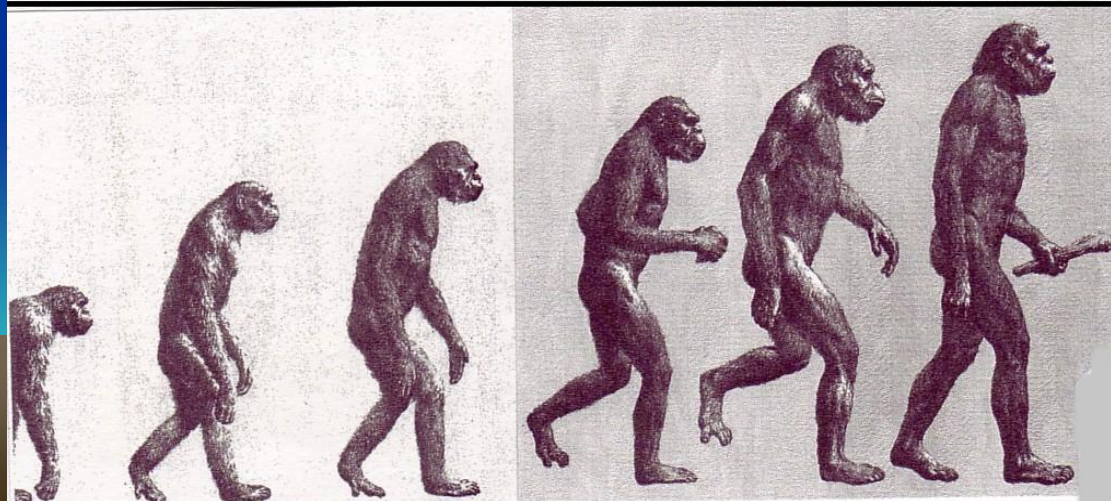
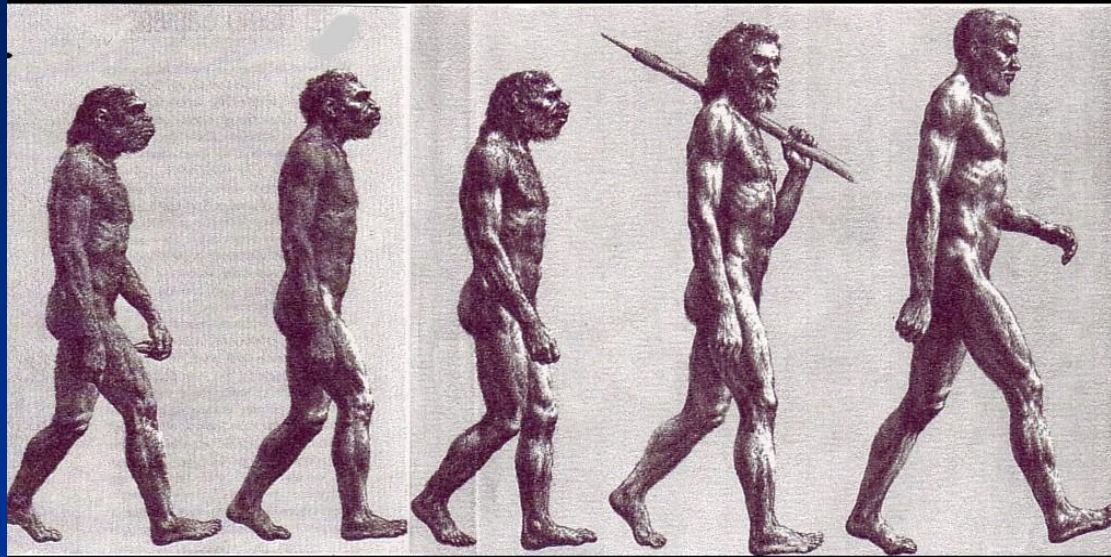




Hominid Evolution, *Modern Biology textbook*, Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1989, P.258-259.

HUMAN EVOLUTION

MANS' DESCENDENCE FROM THE APES



Donald Johanson

“One of my fondest childhood memories is of reading Thomas Henry Huxley’s remarkable book, *Evidence as to Man’s Place in Nature*, as a teenager. It was then that I became enthralled with human evolution and the notion that we and apes share a common ancestor”.

Australopithecus afarensis

“Southern Ape from the
Afar Region”.

EVOLUTIONIST PRESUPPOSITIONS:

- **There is no God or God is irrelevant**
- **Everything came from nothing**
- **All lifeforms evolved from common ancestors over billions of years**
- **Homology alone proves the evolution of all extinct and living lifeforms**

EVOLUTION

MILLIONS OF YEARS



DEATH
Suffering Disease Bloodshed



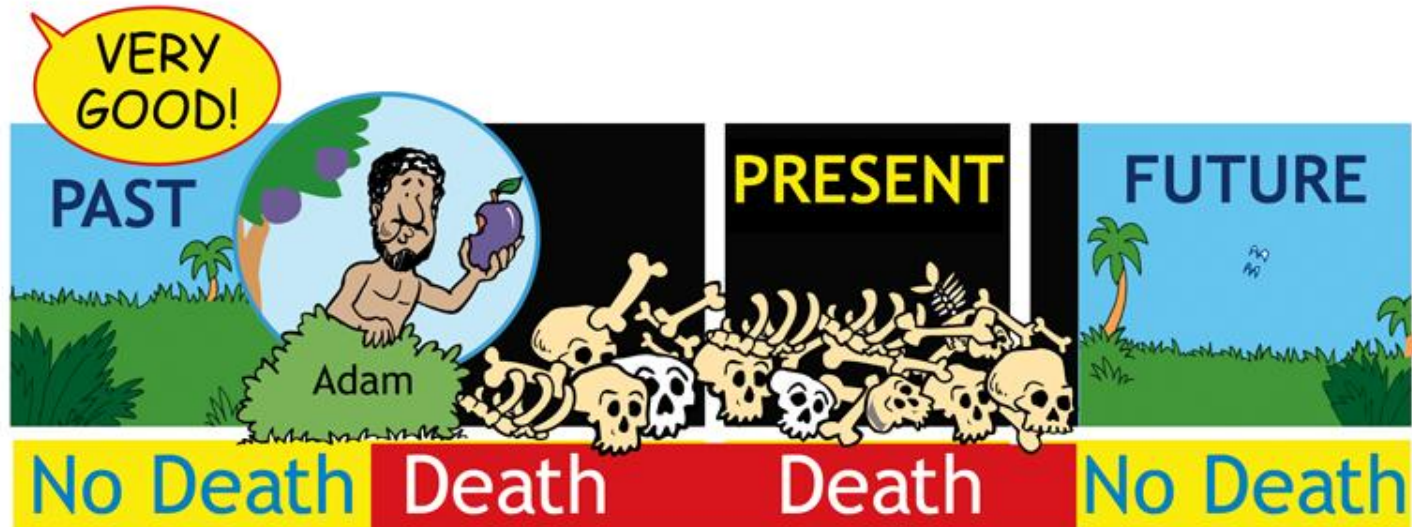
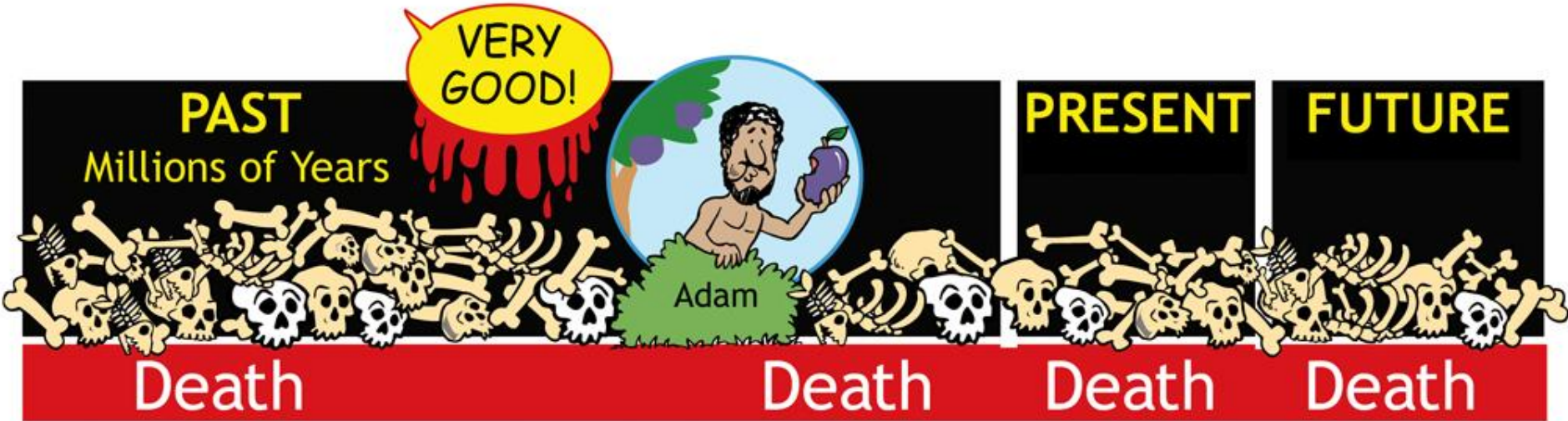
**MAN'S
EXISTENCE**

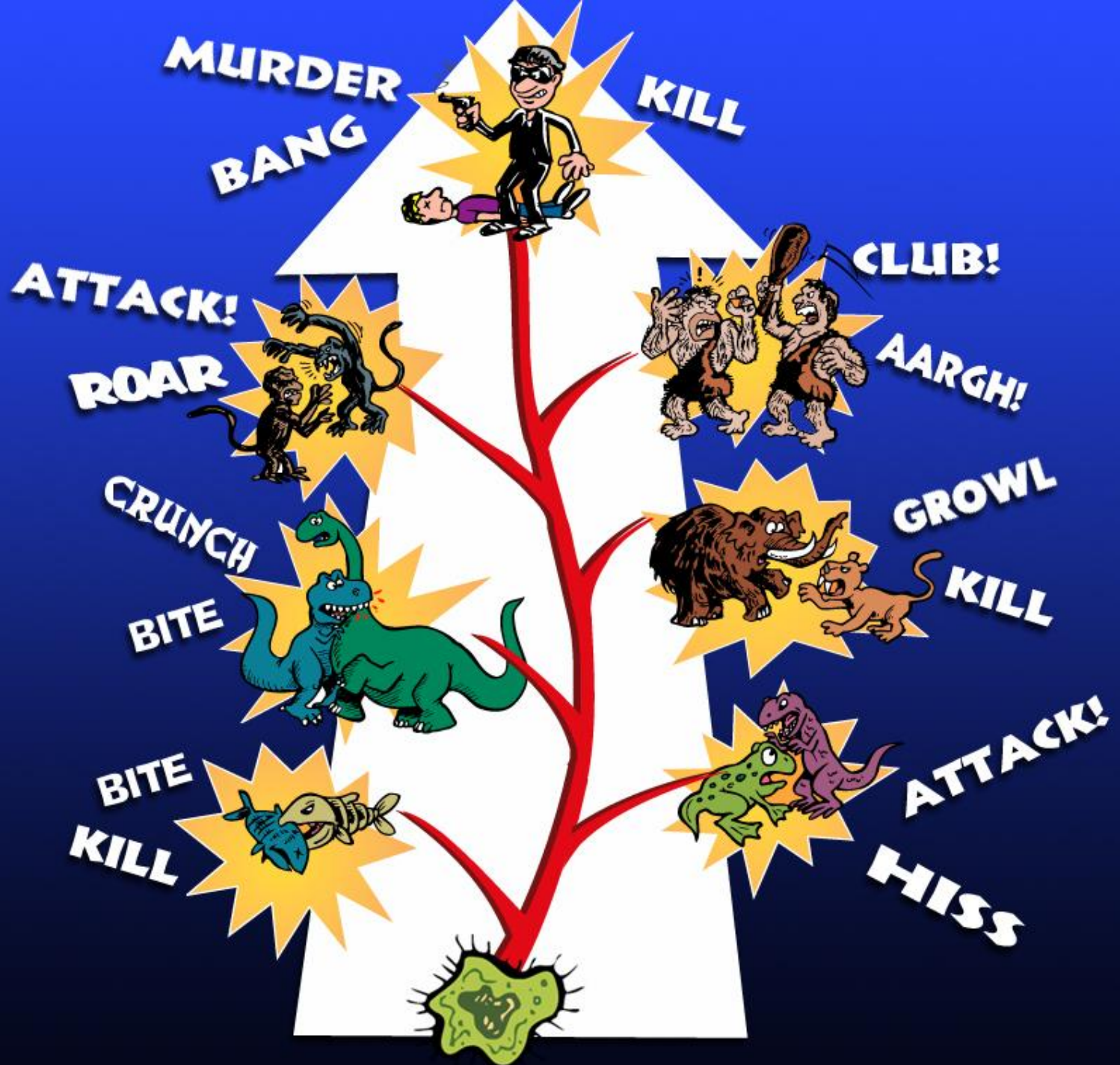
CREATION



SIN





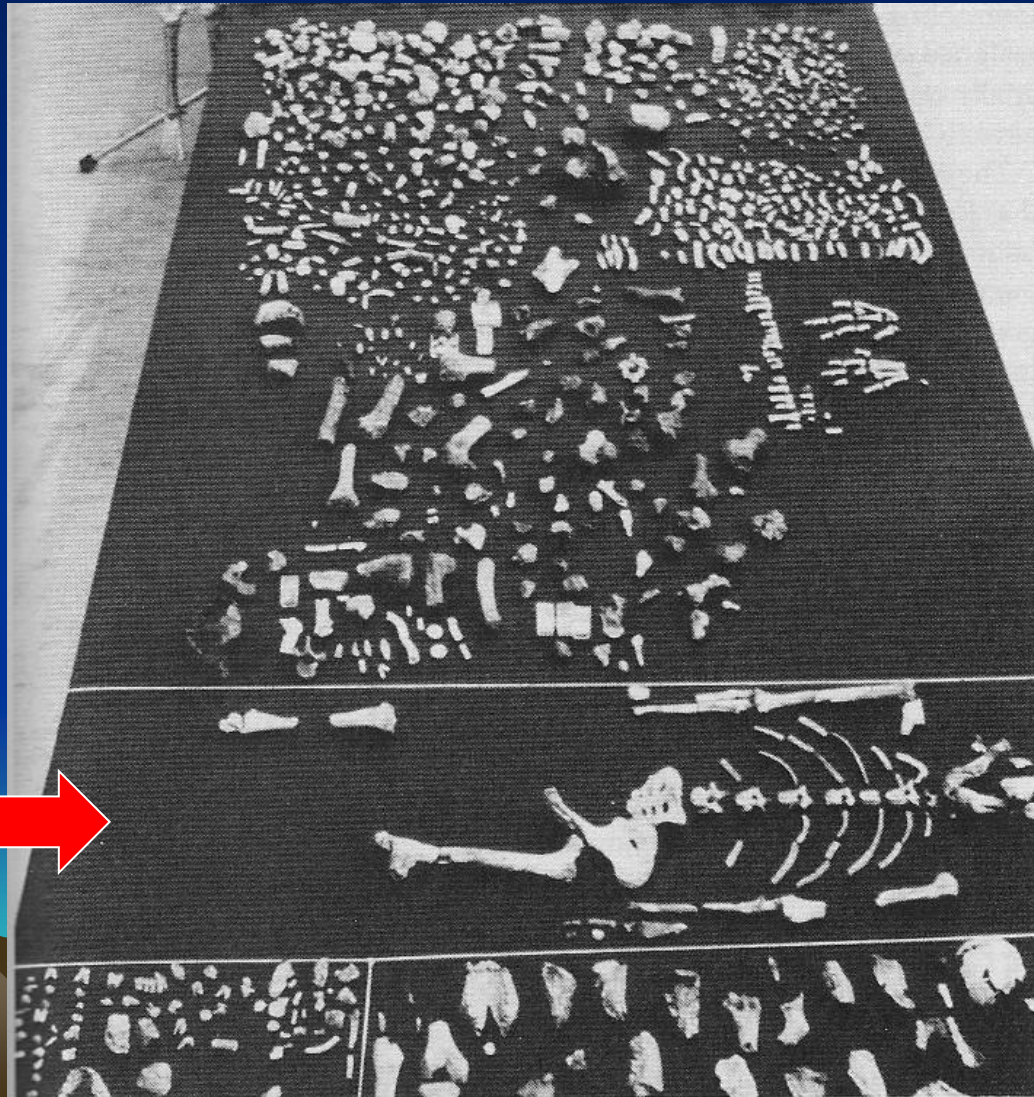


“LUCY” *Australopithecus afarensis*

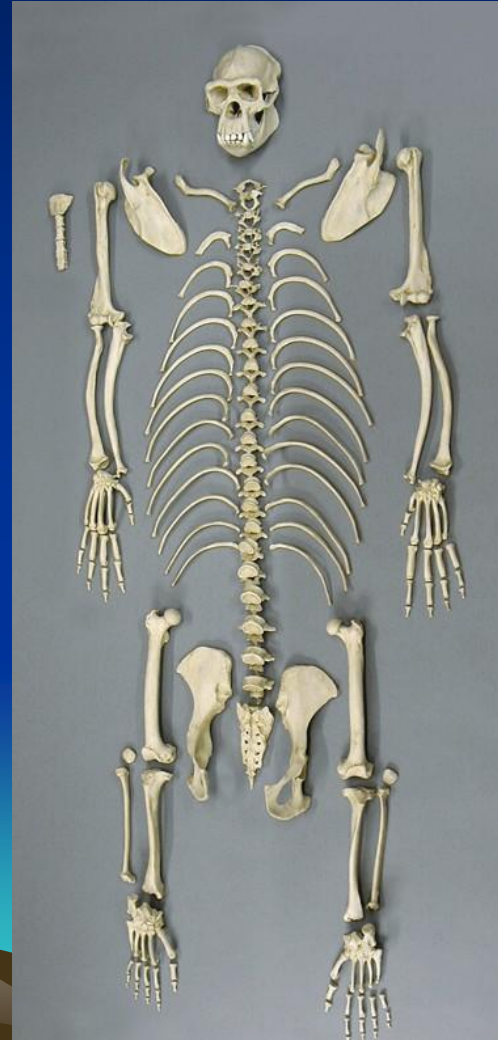


“LUCY” *Australopithecus afarensis*

Total Hadar Fossils to 1980



“LUCY” *Australopithecus afarensis* Compared to a Chimpanzee



“LUCY” *Australopithecus afarensis* Skull Reconstruction



Sculptural replica of fossil skull
(composite of three males)
Australopithecus afarensis

Fossils found in Hadar, Ethiopia, in Africa,
in 1976 by Donald Johanson and his team.
Replica sculpted by Steven Wagner.
Age: 3 million years

“LUCY” *Australopithecus afarensis*



“The fact that the anterior portion of the iliac blade facers laterally in humans but not in chimpanzees is obvious. The marked resemblance of AL 288-1 (Lucy) to the chimpanzee is equally obvious.”

“It suggests to us that the mechanism of lateral pelvic balance during bipedalism was closer to that in apes than in humans.”

J. Stern & R. Sussman, *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 60:279-317, pp291-292.

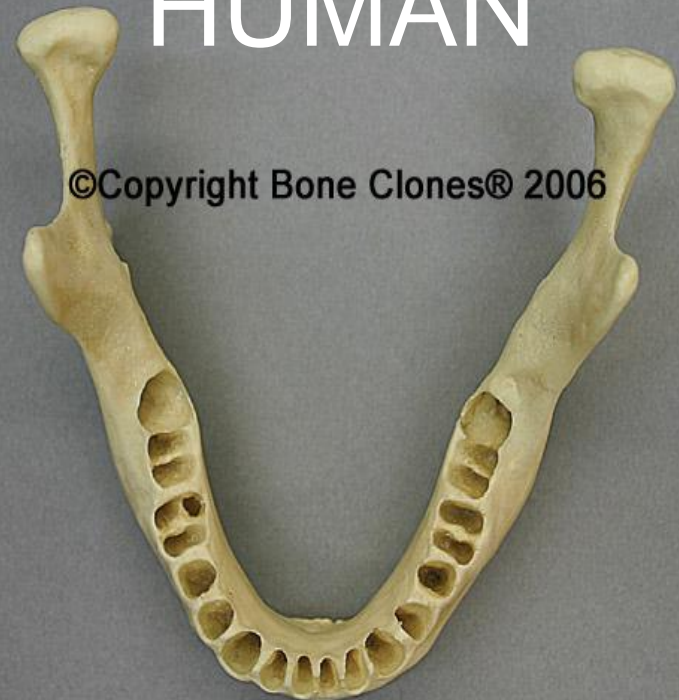
“LUCY” *Australopithecus afarensis* Mandible Comparison

LUCY



Copyright Bone Clones® 2004

HUMAN



©Copyright Bone Clones® 2006

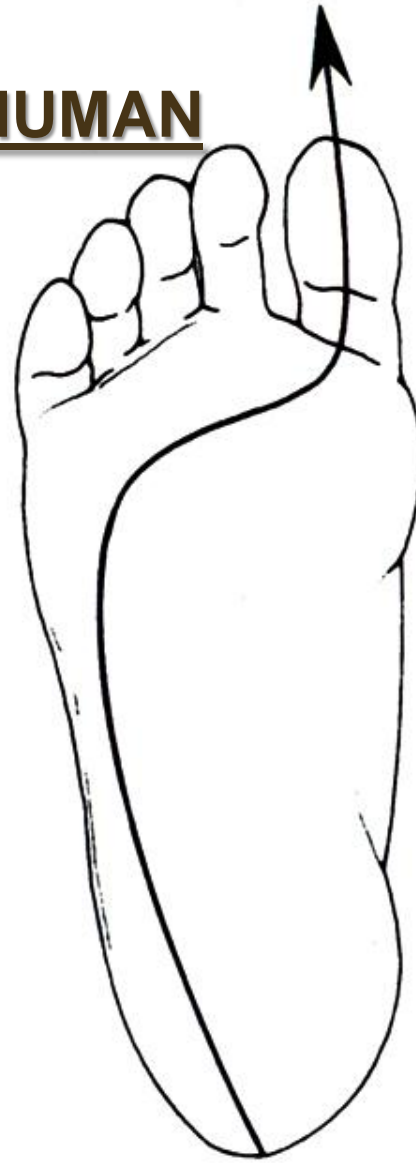
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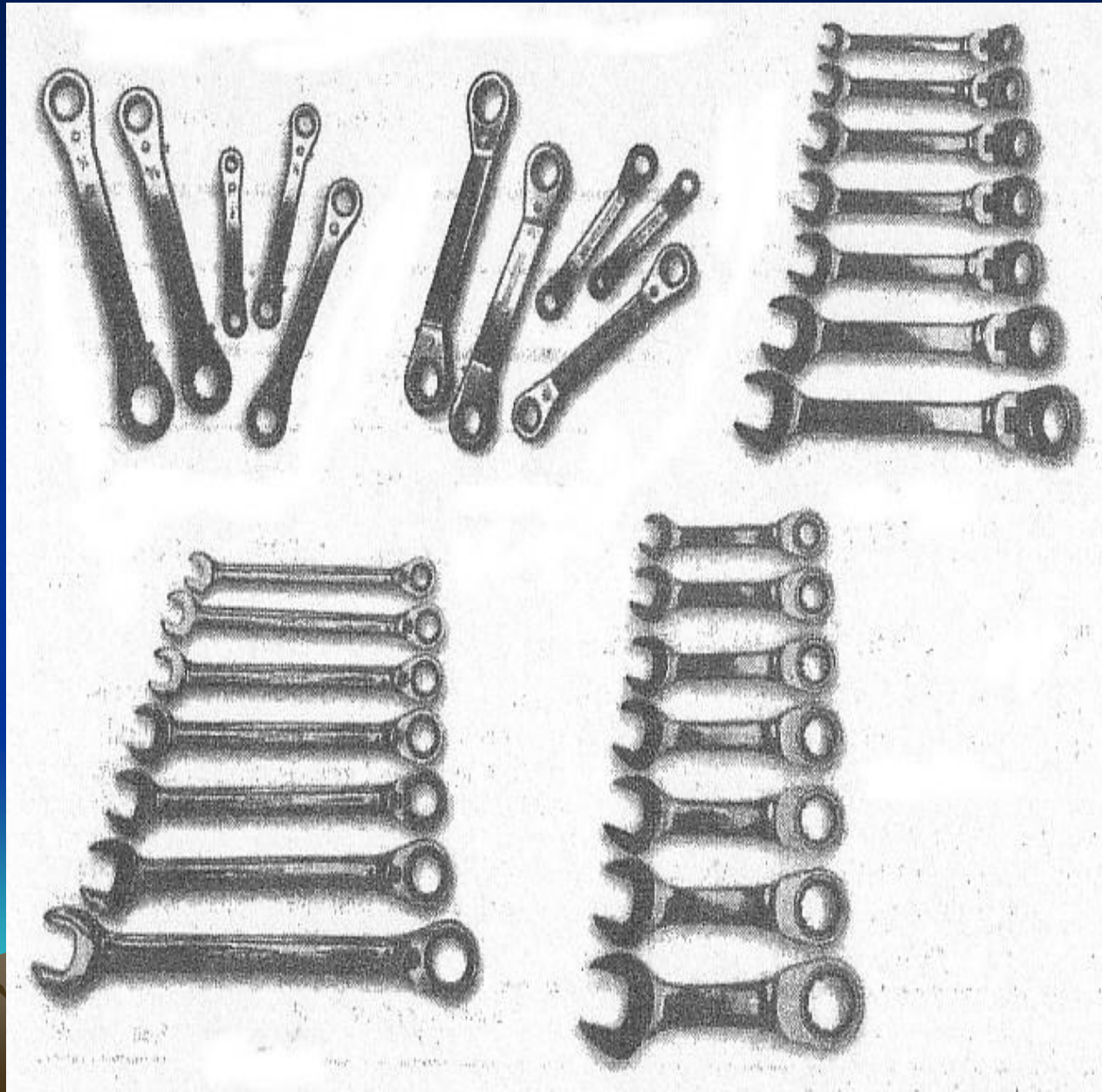
APE FOOT



HUMAN



“HOMOLOGY PROVES EVOLUTION”



SOURCES OF HUMAN & APE VARIABILITY:

- Biological Inheritance, Shaped By:
 - Mutations, Allelic Differences
 - Genetic Drift
 - Natural Selection
 - Prenatal Environment
 - Artificial or Cultural Selection
 - Nutrition and Malnutrition
 - Quality of Care & Health Care
 - Toxin Exposure
 - Cultural, Social & Family Environment

SOURCES OF HUMAN & APE VARIABILITY:

- Accidental or Intentional injury
- Mutilation of the body

MARY N. LEAKEY



LAETOLI FOOTPRINTS



LAETOLI FOOTPRINTS

90
feet
long



69
footprints

LAETOLI FOOTPRINTS





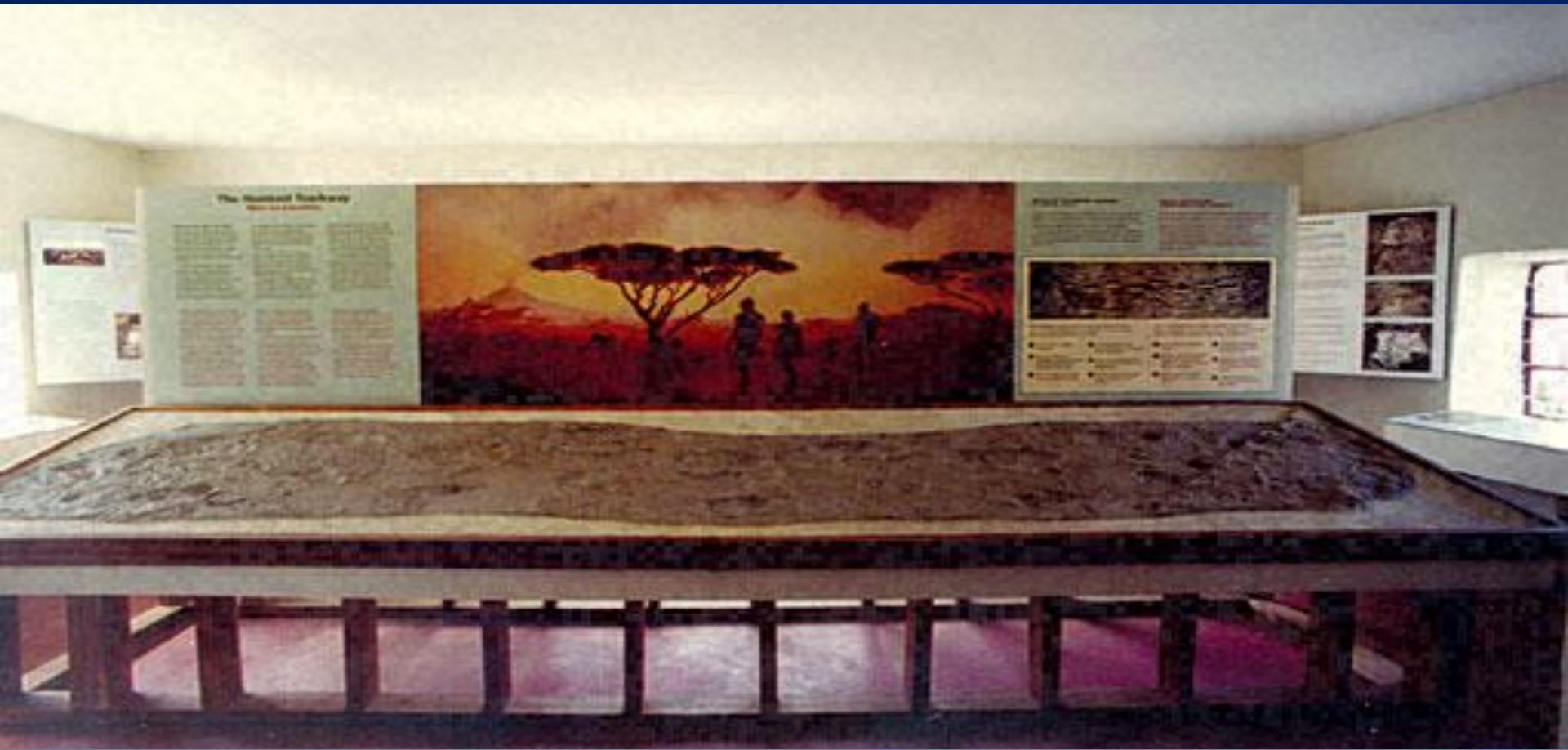
LAETOLI FOOTPRINTS



LAETOLI FOOTPRINTS



LAETOLI FOOTPRINTS



LAETOLI FOOTPRINTS



WHERE THE FOSSILS ARE FOUND



LAETOLI FOOTPRINTS



HOMINID RECONSTRUCTIONS:

“These pictures, drawings, and reconstructions: (1) always go beyond the archaeological data; (2) always involve the speculations and prejudices of the fossil discoverers, who advise the artists; (3) always involve interpretations that are theory laden; (4) always are nonobjective but are trusted as being accurate; and (5) are used extensively because they sell evolution so effectively.”

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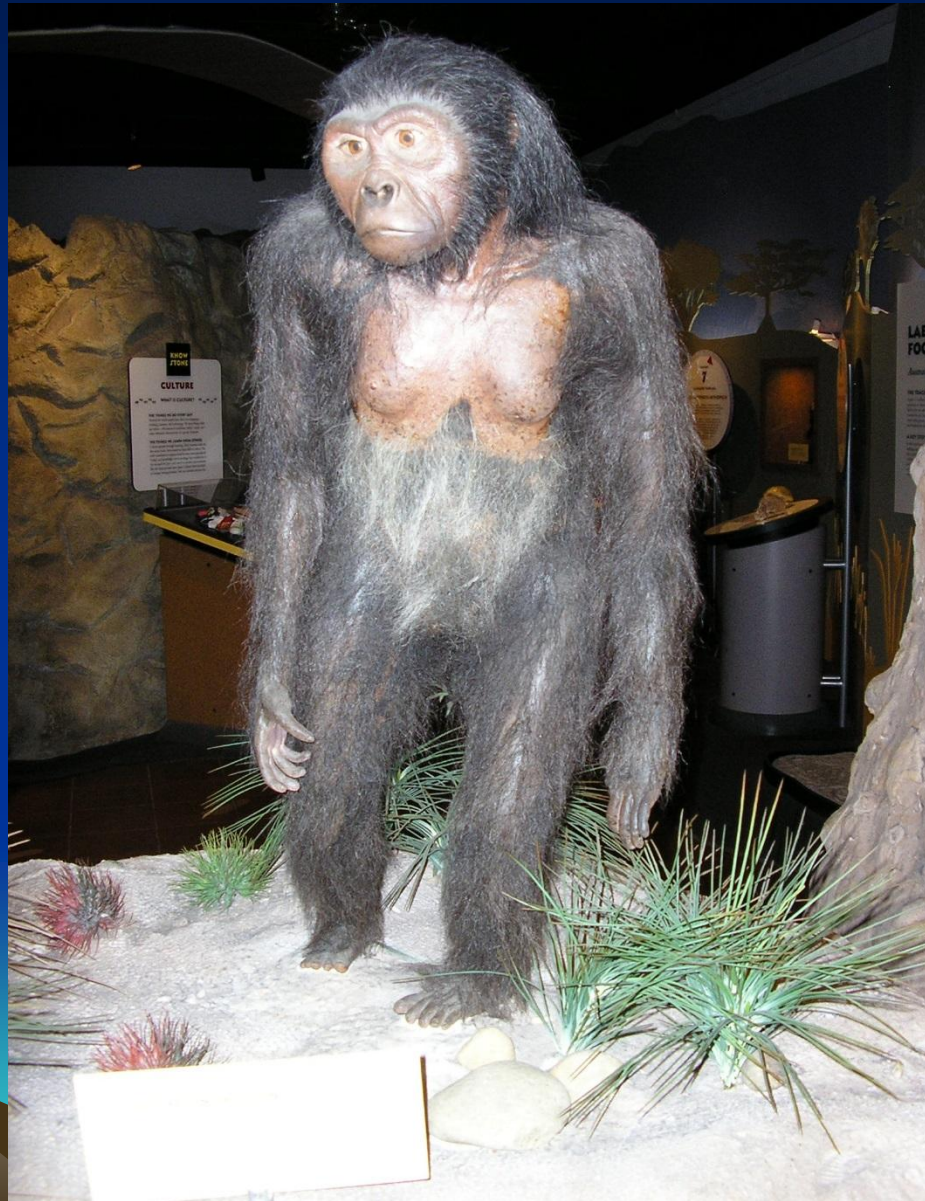
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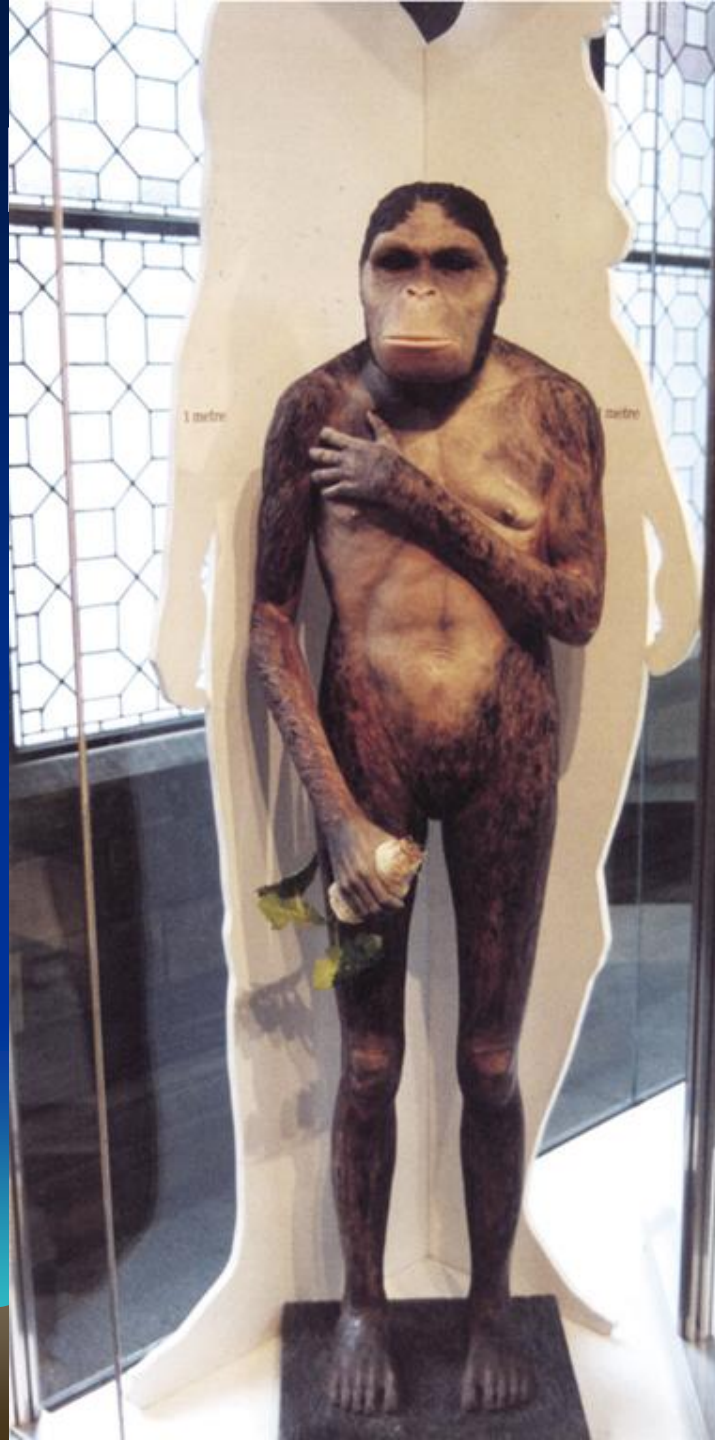
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“These pictures, drawings, and reconstructions:

(5) are used extensively because they sell evolution so effectively.”

LAETOLI FOOTPRINTS





to
of
Australopithecus
— a large
primate
Other
their p

Which

Look at

- the
- the

The australopithecines
like our present
The evidence
with us has
suggested that
we share the
primate and

LAETOLI FOOTPRINTS



LAETOLI FOOTPRINTS



ACTUAL ANATOMY OF AUSTRALOPITHECUS

The hands of this species are “surprisingly similar to hands found in the small end of the pygmy chimpanzee-common chimpanzee range.”

Paleoanthropologists Jack Stern & Randall Sussman

ACTUAL ANATOMY OF AUSTRALOPITHECUS

The feet, like the hands, are “long, curved and heavily muscled” much like those of living tree-dwelling primates.

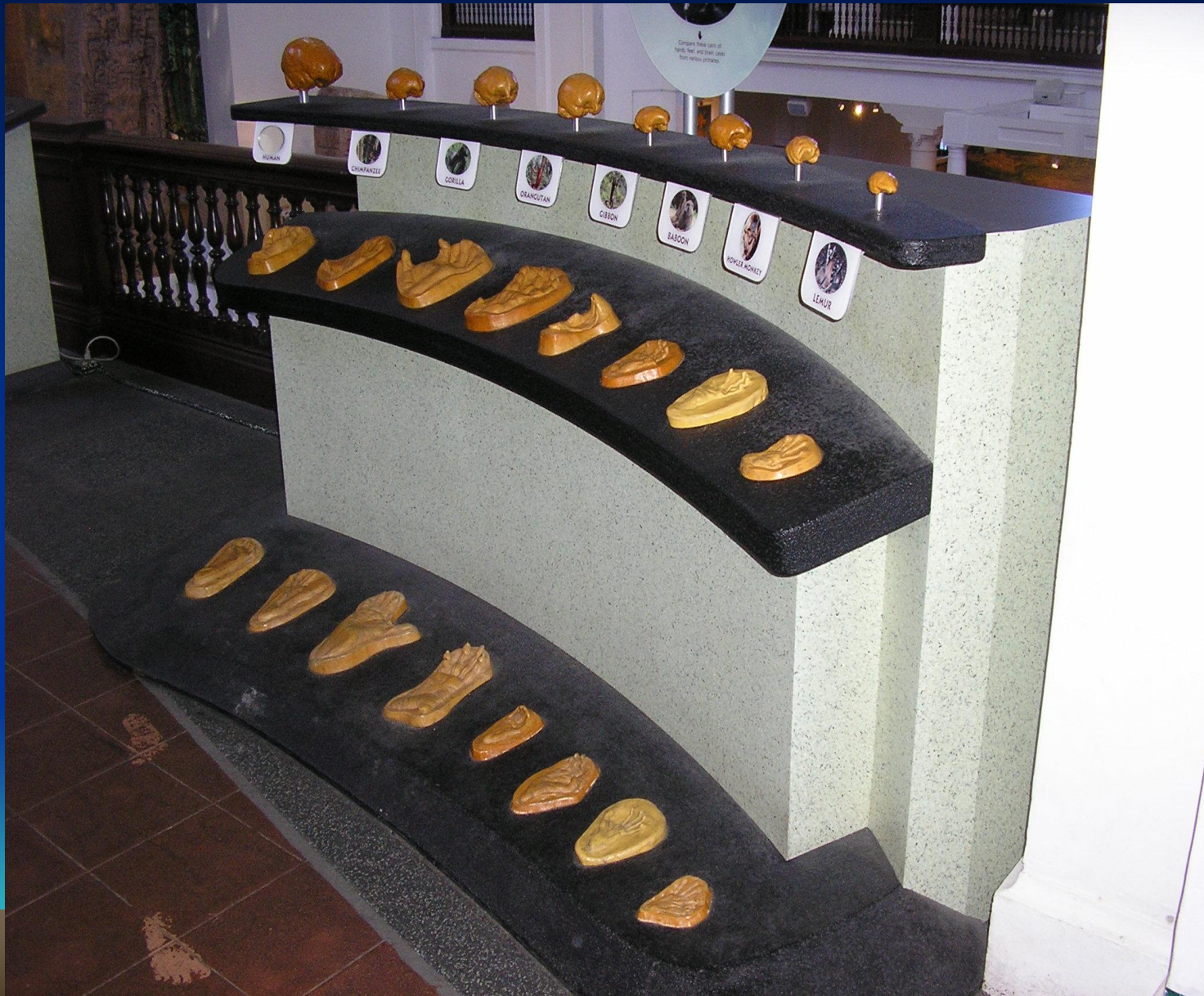
Paleoanthropologists Jack Stern & Randall Sussman

ACTUAL ANATOMY OF AUSTRALOPITHECUS

No living primate has such hands and feet “for any purpose other than to meet the demands of full or part-time arboreal (tree-dwelling) life.”

Paleoanthropologists Jack Stern & Randall Sussman

PRIMATE FOOTPRINTS



PRIMATE FOOTPRINTS

HUMAN



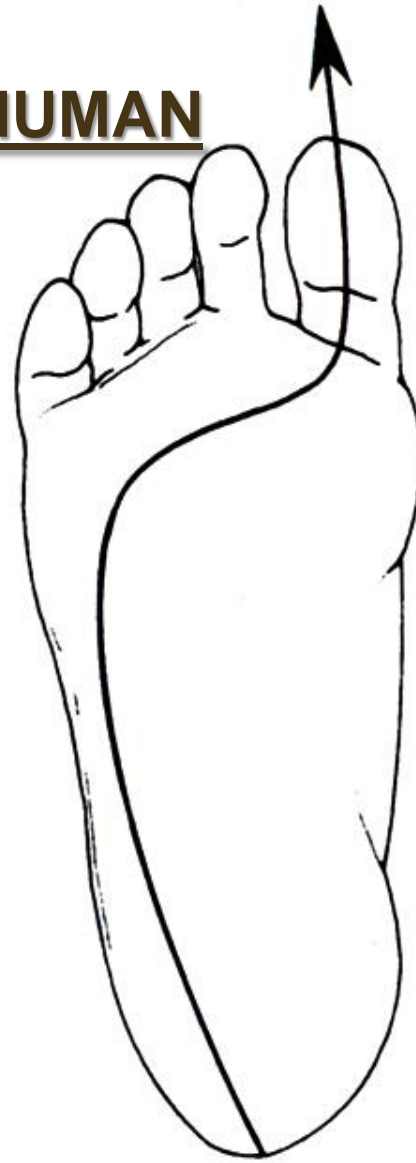
CHIMPANZEE



APE FOOT



HUMAN



LAETOLI FOOTPRINTS:

“Interpreting the Laetoli footprints is not a question of scholarship; it is a question of logic and the basic rules of evidence. We know what the human foot looks like. There is no evidence that any other creature, past or present, had a foot exactly like the human foot. We also know what human footprints look like. But we will never know for sure what australopithecine footprints look like, because there is no way of associating ‘beyond a reasonable doubt’ those extinct creatures with any fossil footprints we might discover. On the one hand, we have very positive

LAETOLI FOOTPRINTS (cont.):

identification of the human foot with the Laetoli footprints. On the other hand is the total absence of the information needed to make any identification of those prints with australopithecines. Juries deal with that kind of problem continually. The human mind deals with that kind of logic every day. Were it not for the darkness evolution casts on the human mind, there would be no question as to which category those Laetoli footprints should be assigned.”

LAETOLI FOOTPRINTS:

“These [secular] interpretations of the Laetoli footprints demonstrate one important fact. Evolutionists support their theory not based on scientific findings, but in spite of them. Here we have a theory that is blindly defended no matter what. The footprints were certainly made by modern people like us. Examinations of the morphological form of the footprints show time and again that they are accepted as the prints of modern humans...plainly, they are human prints.”

HOW CAN THE CHRISTIAN UNDERSTAND THE PALEOANTHROPOLOGIST “EVOLUTIONARY” FOSSIL EVIDENCE?

- Category 1: Post Flood and Post Babel morphologically variable humans.
- Category 2: Unknown or extinct apes from the same time period.

EVOLUTION OF MAN FROM APES?

“While the physical differences between man and primate are quite great, the spiritual/linguistic/cultural differences are little short of infinite.”

Dr. John C. Whitcomb

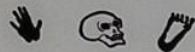
WHAT MAKES US HUMAN?



HOW DO WE COMPARE TO EARLY HOMINIDS?

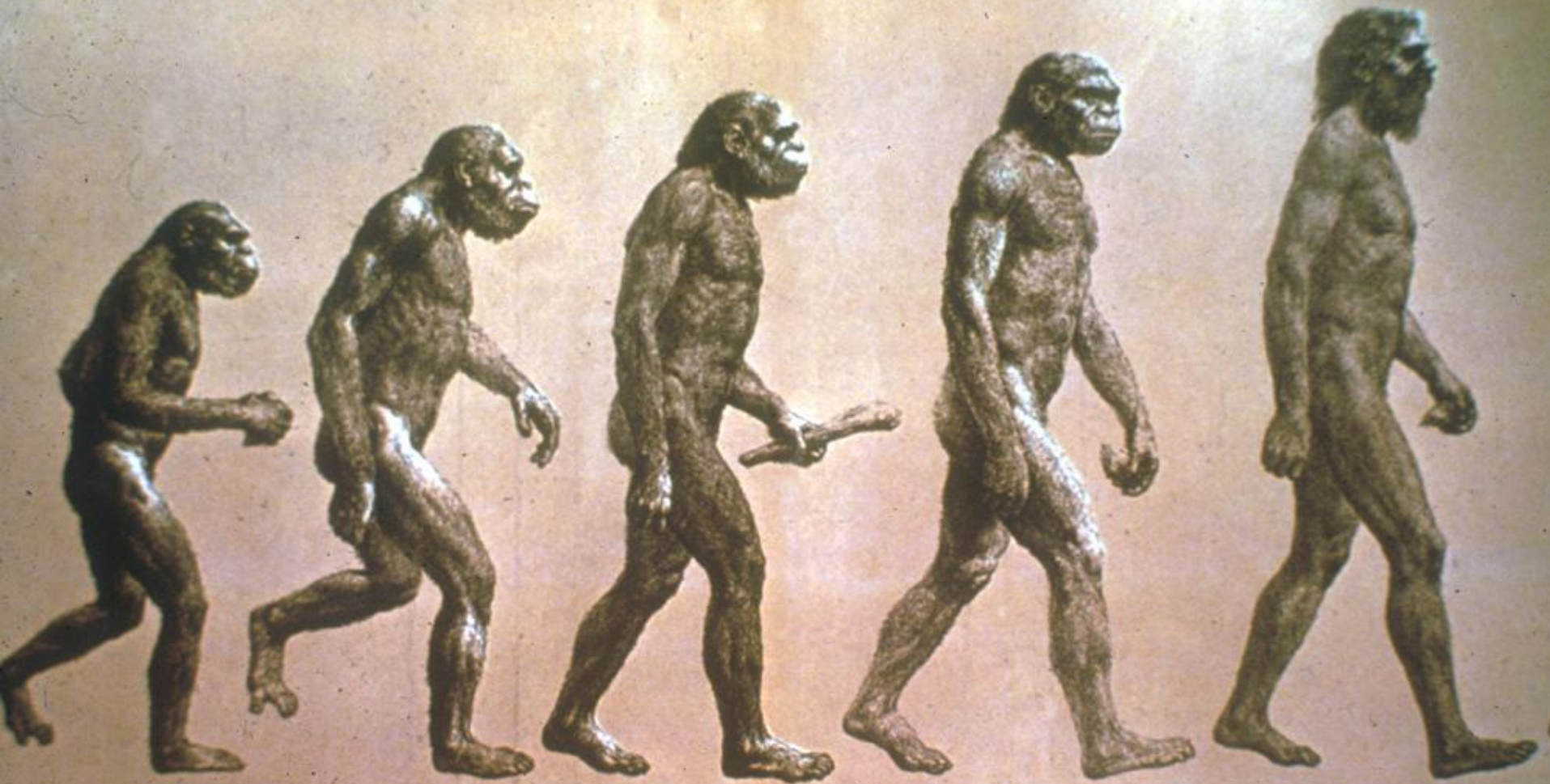
As you explore *Footsteps Through Time*, compare our bodies and behaviors to those of our hominid ancestors.

You will find that a modern human has:



- a straight face and smooth forehead
- a chin
- small teeth
- a large brain
- increased height
- sophisticated language
- complex culture and technology

Evolution of Man?



AUSTRALOPITHECUS

Australopithecus and this early form of *Australopithecus*, the first certain hominid, are separated by a gap of five million

PARANTHROPUS

Though he stood erect and had hominid features, *Paranthropus* represents an evolutionary dead end in man's ancestry. A

ADVANCED AUSTRALOPITHECUS

Distinguished from the early australopithecines by his increased cranial capacity, advanced *Australopithecus* was a

HOMO ERECTUS

The first man of our own genus, *Homo erectus* is modern of limb but more primitive of hand and brain, with a cranial

EARLY HOMO SAPIENS

Three European fossils—Swanscombe, Steinheim, Mauermauer—are the earliest examples

Fraud-Evolution of man—



**EVOLUTION
MEANS SCIENTISTS MAKING
MONKEYS OF THEMSELVES.**

CORRUPTION

CATASTROPHE



CREATION

**THE SEVEN C's
OF HISTORY**

CONFUSION



CHRIST



CONSUMMATION



CROSS



BUT, WHAT ABOUT THE LATEST “TRANSITIONS”?

- *Darwinius masillae* (Ida)?
- *Ardipithecus ramidus* (Ardi)?
- *Homo naledi*?

Darwinius masillae (Ida)



Darwinius masillae (Ida)

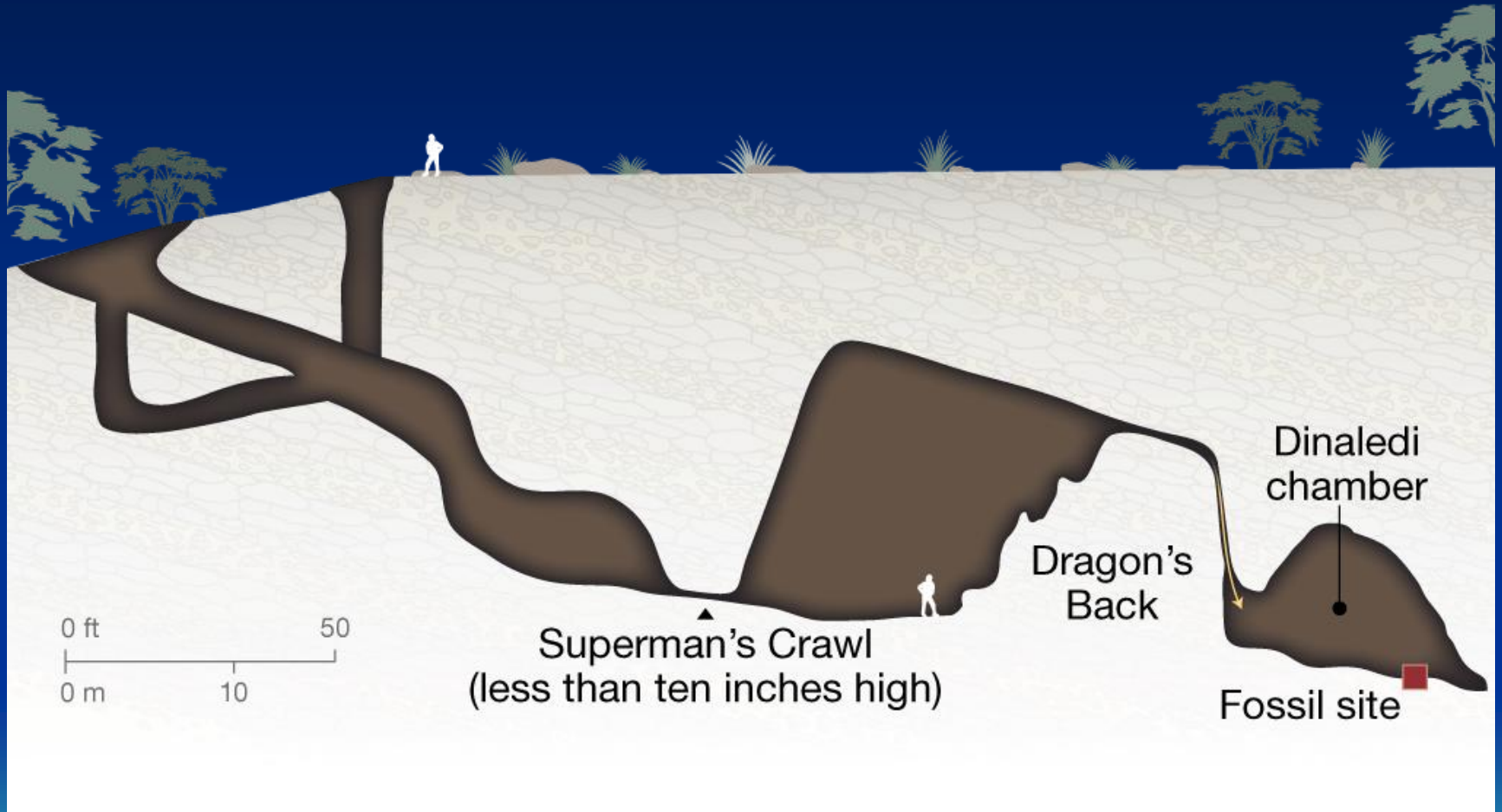
The year 2009 was the 200th anniversary of Darwin's birth and the 150th anniversary of the publication of his world-changing book. This occasion led to numerous attempts to promote evolution. "Ida," the fossil shown here, was hailed as the long-awaited link between man and animal. It soon became obvious that this creature was nothing more than a variety of lemur, and not on an evolutionary line to humans. Although gladly received at first, Ida was soon abandoned, even by evolutionists.

Ardipithecus ramidus (Ardi)



Sculptural replica of fossil jaw
element with tooth of a child
ramidus

Homo naledi



Homo naledi



Homo naledi



Homo naledi



Homo naledi



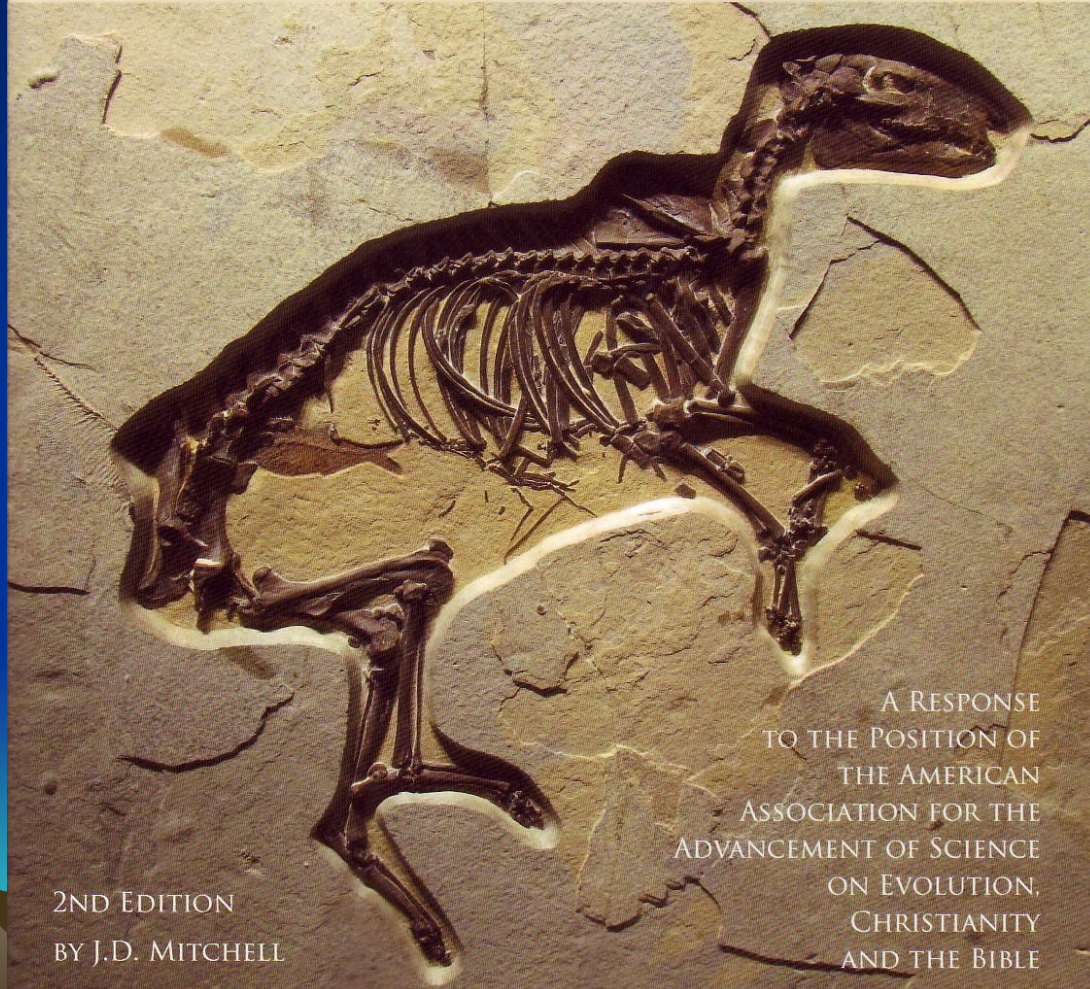
Homo naledi



BUT, WHAT ABOUT THE LATEST “TRANSITIONS”?

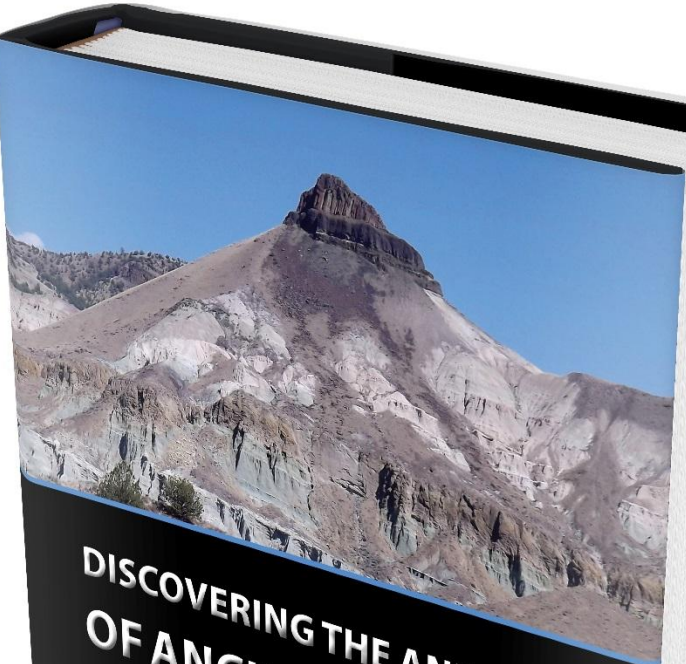
- *Darwinius masillae* (Ida)...An extinct, lemur-type creature.
- *Ardipithecus ramidus* (Ardi)...Unknown – too few fossils.
- *Homo naledi*...too early to determine.

THE CREATION DIALOGUES



2ND EDITION
BY J.D. MITCHELL

A RESPONSE
TO THE POSITION OF
THE AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE
ON EVOLUTION,
CHRISTIANITY
AND THE BIBLE



**DISCOVERING THE ANIMALS
OF ANCIENT OREGON**



J.D. Mitchell

Illustrated by Marianne Pike

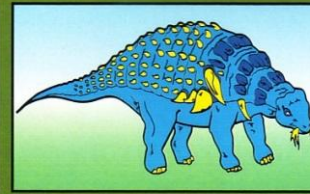
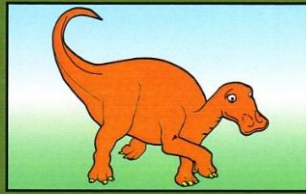
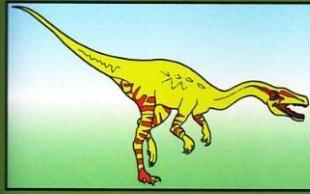


Guidebook to _____
**North American
DINOSAURS**

According to Created Kinds

BY J.D. MITCHELL





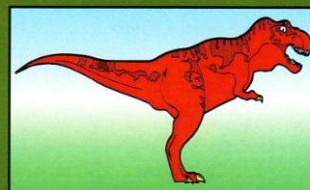
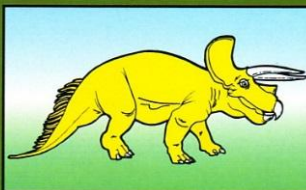
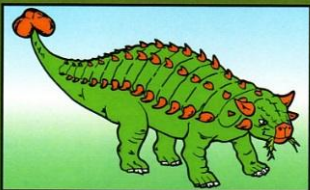
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