



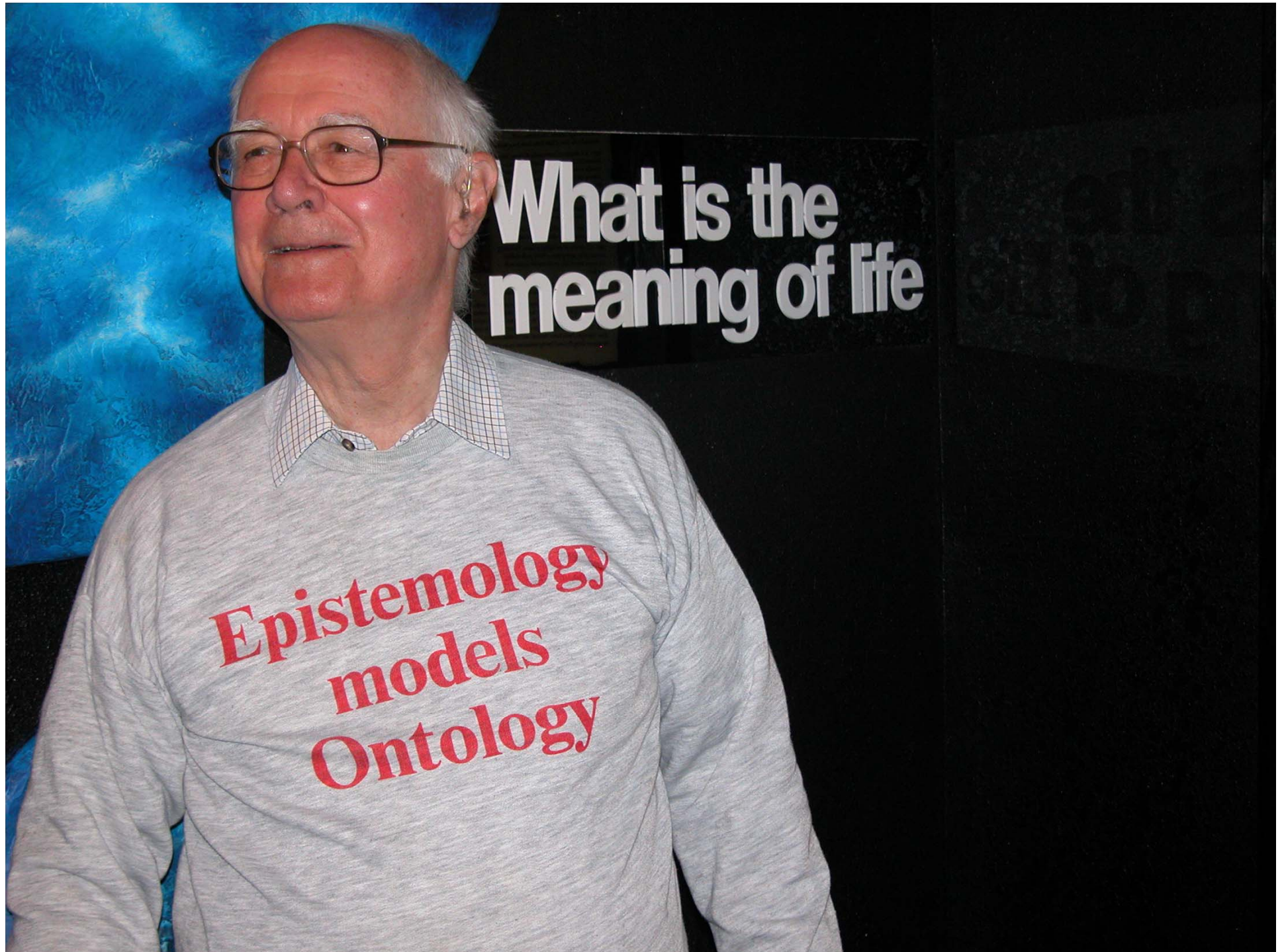
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Epistemology
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HISTORY



What is the
meaning of life

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Day 5

Genesis 1:20-23

And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven.

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.

And God blessed them, saying, Be fruitful, and multiply, and fill the waters in the sea, and let fowl multiply in the earth.

And the evening and the morning were the fifth day.

Acts Of God—Day Five

1. Creation of Marine Life
2. Creation of Winged Life

NOTES:

1. The second act of "Creation" was conscious life (Genesis 1:21). The first (Genesis 1:5) were the physical organisms. The first was human life in the image of God (Genesis 1:26-27).
2. Acts of Creation are exhibits as indicated by the Hebrew verb *bara*. Acts of "making" (*asah*) and "forming" (*yatsar*) consist of organizing basic created entities (matter, life, earth) into complex systems.
3. Plants are complex, reproducing systems, but do not have "life" in the Biblical sense. Therefore, they do not "die" when eaten.

Day 6

Genesis 1:24, 25

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.

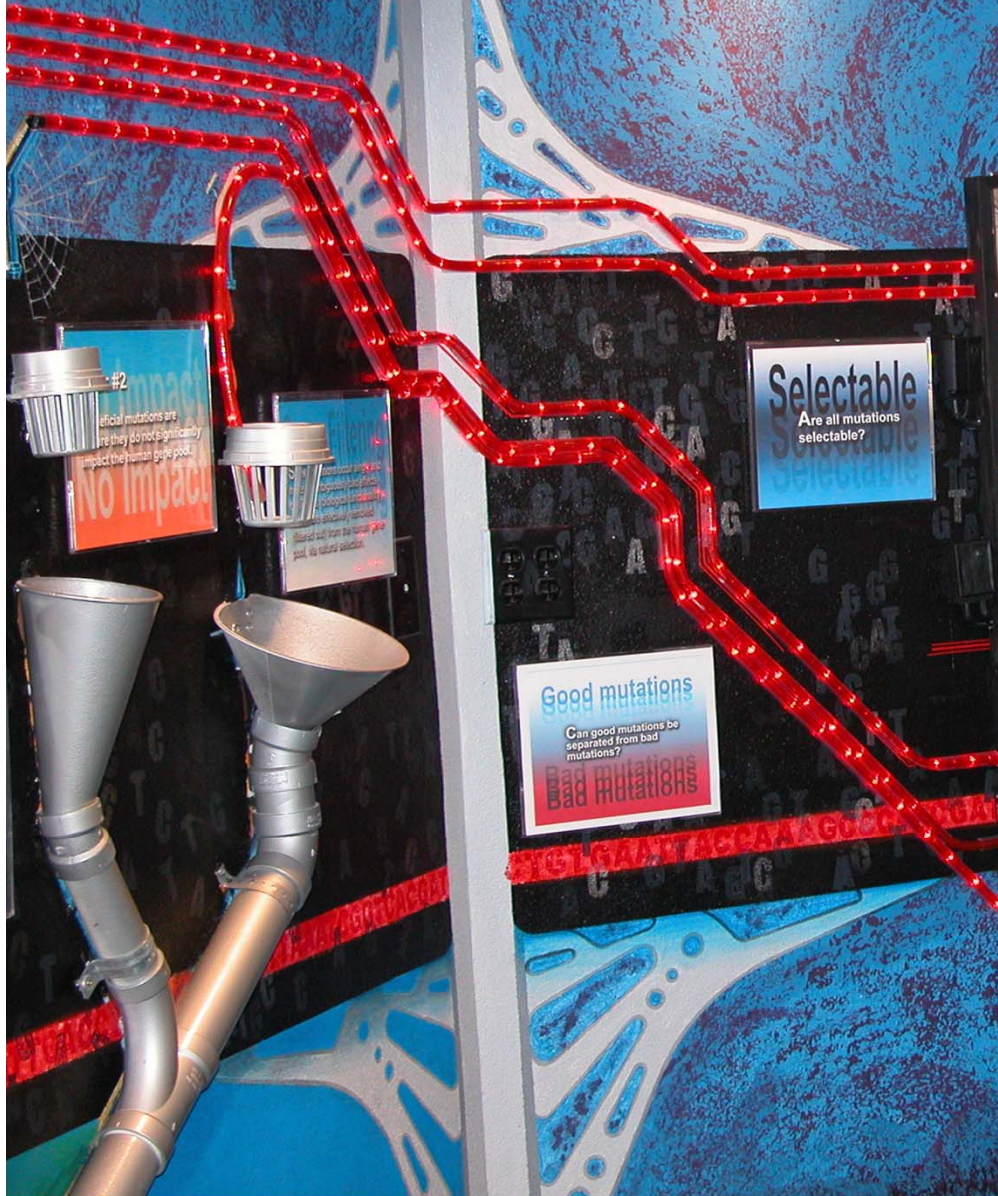
And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth, after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

Acts Of God—Day 6

1. Formation of all land animals (except for flying animals made on Day Five)
 2. Creation of Man and Woman "in the image of God," with physical, mental/emotional, and spiritual bodies, and, spirit.
- Divine Mandate given to Man and Woman:
"Reproduction of God that the whole Creation was Very Good."

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Mutations Are Bad



#2
Beneficial mutations are
are they do not significantly
impact the human gene pool?
No Impact

Selectable
Are all mutations
selectable?

Good mutations
Can good mutations be
separated from bad
mutations?

You personally added
over 100 new mutations
to the human gene pool!
Can selection
remove them?

Do
Beneficial
Mutations
ever happen?
Beneficial

Mutations
Mutations are word-processing
errors—misspellings in the
instruction manual of life.

**Hemophilic
Gene**

The Book
of Life

Genetic
Entropy

Genetics
Evolutionary
Models
Evolutionary



Natural Selection Fails

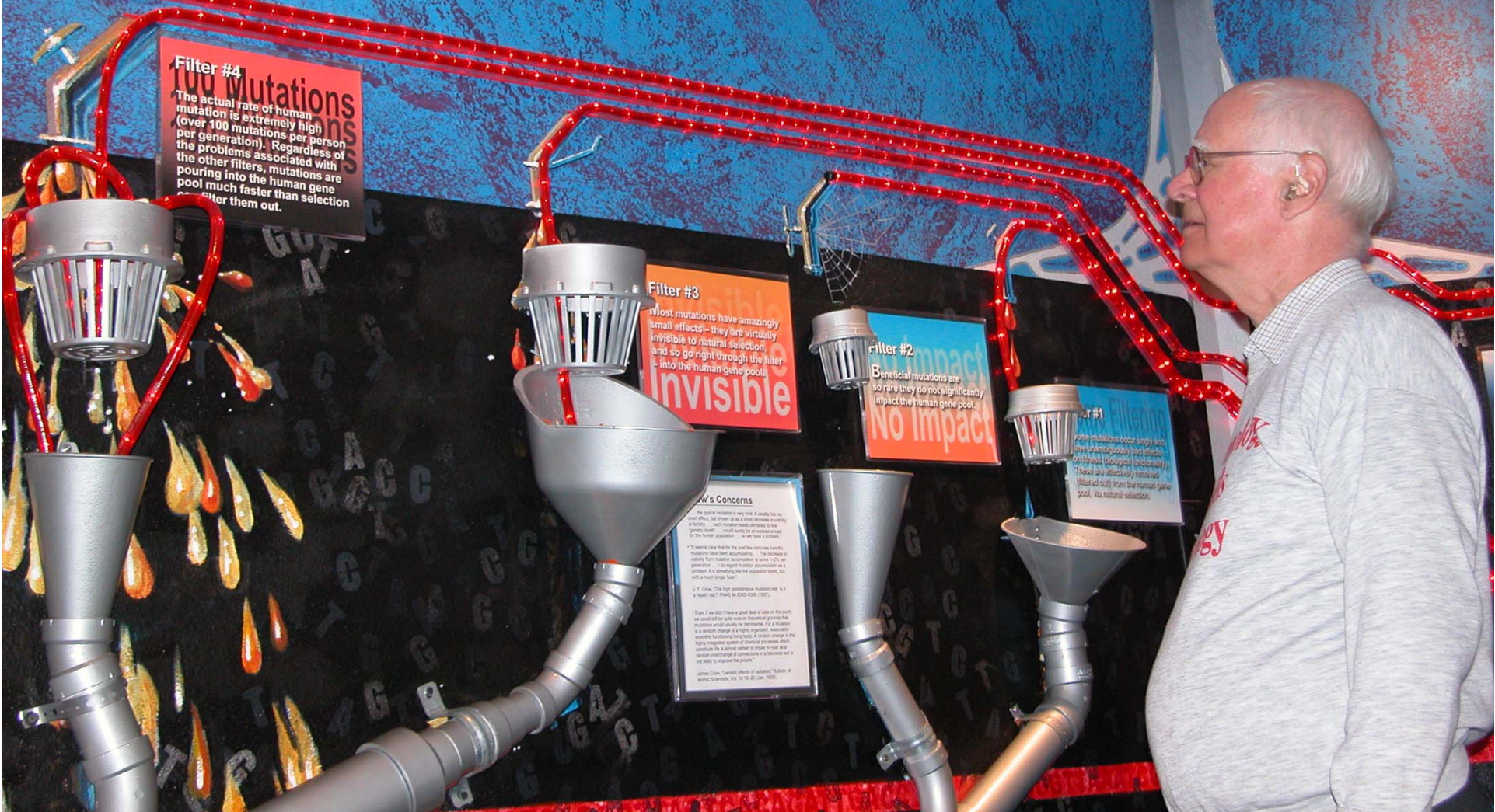
Filter #4
100 Mutations
The actual rate of human mutation is extremely high (over 100 mutations per person per generation). Regardless of the problems associated with pouring into the human gene pool much faster than selection can filter them out.

Filter #3
Most mutations have amazingly small effects - they are virtually invisible to natural selection, and so go right through the filter - into the human gene pool.

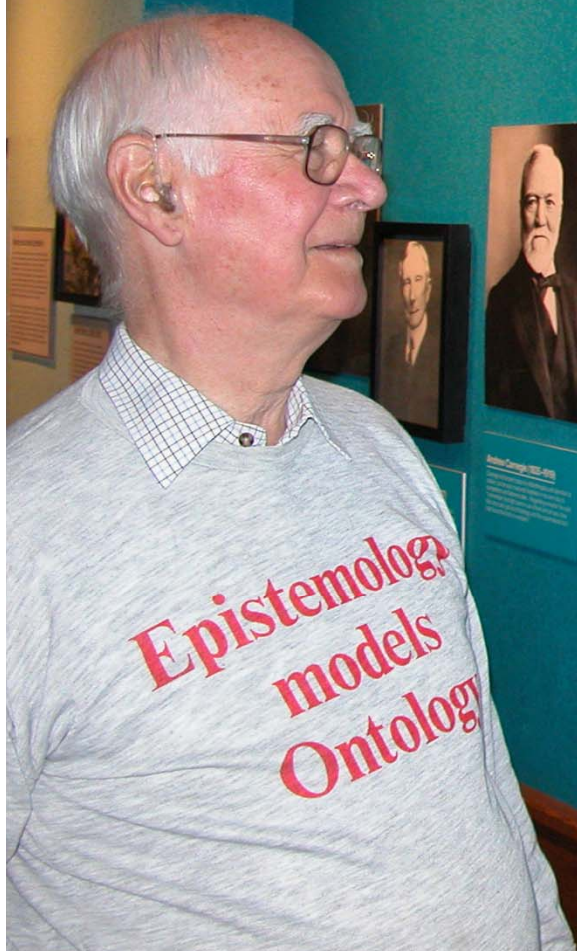
Filter #2
Beneficial mutations are so rare they do not significantly impact the human gene pool.

Filter #1
Some mutations occur singly and have phenomenally small effects on fitness (biological productivity). These are selectively retained. Misplaced out) from the human gene pool, via natural selection.

Dr. Crow's Concerns
The typical mutation is very rare. It usually has no effect, but there are a few that decrease or modify or destroy - each mutation being different in the genetic code - would surely be an advantage for the human population - or at least a neutral.
"It seems clear that for the past few centuries, humanity has been accumulating mutations. The mutations are mostly from radiation, spontaneous, and some 100 per generation. It is a significant accumulation of a problem. It is a problem for the population, but it is not a threat to the species."
J. H. Crow, "The high spontaneous mutation rate: a health risk?" PNAS 54: 4336-4338 (1957)
"Even if we don't have a great deal of data on the point, we could still be quite sure on theoretical grounds that mutations would surely be detrimental. For a mutation is a certain change of a highly organized, necessarily growing, functioning, long-lived, and sensitive organism. It is a change in the highly organized system of chemical processes which maintains life. A change in any one of these processes is a change in the system as a whole. It is a change in the system as a whole. It is a change in the system as a whole."
James Crow, "Genetic effects of radiation," Bulletin of Atomic Science, Vol. 14, 19-20 (Jan. 1958)



Evolutionists: 18th-19th Centuries



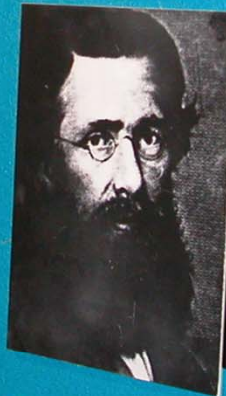
Robert Hooke (1635-1703)
The English naturalist, astronomer, geologist, and inventor, Hooke was one of the first to use the word "cell" to describe the basic unit of life.



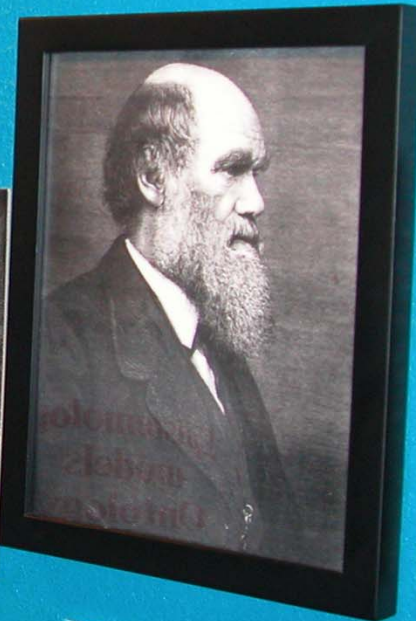
Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900)
The German philosopher, poet, and composer, Nietzsche was a key figure in the development of modernist thought.



Karl Marx (1818-1883)
The German philosopher, economist, and revolutionary socialist, Marx was a key figure in the development of modernist thought.



Alfred Russel Wallace (1823-1913)
The English naturalist, geographer, and biologist, Wallace was a key figure in the development of modernist thought.



Charles Darwin (1809-1882)
The English naturalist, geologist, and biologist, Darwin was a key figure in the development of modernist thought.



Charles Lyell (1797-1875)
The English geologist and lawyer, Lyell was a key figure in the development of modernist thought.