15 Questions for Evolutionists

Evolution: the naturalistic origin of life and its diversity

(The General Theory of Evolution, as defined by the evolutionist Kerkut, does include the origin of life.)







by Don Batten

- 1. How did life originate? Evolutionist Professor Paul Davies admitted, "Nobody knows how a mixture of lifeless chemicals spontaneously organized themselves into the first living cell." Andrew Knoll, professor of biology, Harvard, said, "we don't really know how life originated on this planet". A minimal cell needs several hundred proteins. Even if every atom in the universe were an experiment with all the correct amino acids present for every possible molecular vibration in the supposed evolutionary age of the universe, not even one average-sized functional protein would form. So how did life with hundreds of proteins originate just by chemistry without intelligent design? See:
 - ▶ 15 loopholes in the evolutionary theory of the origin of life (Summary).
 - ▶ Video on Question 1
- 2. How did the DNA code originate? The code is a sophisticated language system with letters and words where the meaning of the words is unrelated to the chemical properties of the letters—just as the information on this page is not a product of the chemical properties of the ink (or pixels on a screen). What other coding system has existed without intelligent design? How did the DNA coding system arise without it being created? See:
 - ▶ The genetic information code points to an intelligent source.
 - ▶ Video on Question 2



Thanks to "Cowboy Bob" Sorensen for this 'YouTube' version of the 15 questions brochure.

3. How could mutations—accidental copying mistakes (DNA 'letters' exchanged, deleted or added, genes duplicated, chromosome inversions, etc.)—create the huge volumes of information in the DNA of living things? How could such errors create 3 billion letters of DNA information to change a microbe into a microbiologist? There is information for how to make proteins but also for controlling their use—much like a cookbook contains the ingredients as well as the instructions for how and when to use them. One without the other is useless. See: Meta-information: An impossible conundrum for evolution. Mutations are known for their destructive effects, including over 1,000 human diseases such as hemophilia. Rarely are they even helpful. But how can scrambling existing

DNA information create a new biochemical pathway or nano-machines with many components, to make 'goo-to-you' evolution possible? E.g., How did a 32-component rotary motor like ATP synthase (which produces the energy currency, ATP, for all life), or robots like kinesin (a 'postman' delivering parcels inside cells) originate?

See:

- ▶ The evolution train's a-comin' (Sorry, a-goin'—in the wrong direction).
- ▶ Video on Question 3
- 4. Why is natural selection, a principle recognized by creationists, taught as 'evolution', as if it explains the origin of the diversity of life? By definition it is a selective process (selecting from already existing information), so is not a creative process. It might explain the survival of the fittest (why certain genes benefit creatures more in certain environments), but not the arrival of the fittest (where the genes and creatures came from in the first place). The death of individuals not adapted to an environment and the survival of those that are suited does not explain the origin of the traits that make an organism adapted to an environment. E.g., how do minor back-and-forth variations in finch beaks explain the origin of beaks or finches? How does natural selection explain goo-to-you evolution? See:
 - ▶ Evolutionist Dr John Endler's refreshing clarity about 'natural selection' has been largely ignored.
 - ▶ Video on Question 4
- 5. How did new biochemical pathways, which involve multiple enzymes working together in sequence, originate? Every pathway and nano-machine requires multiple protein/enzyme components to work. How did lucky accidents create even one of the components, let alone 10 or 20 or 30 at the same time, often in a necessary programmed sequence. Evolutionary biochemist Franklin Harold wrote, "we must concede that there are presently no detailed Darwinian accounts of the evolution of any biochemical or cellular system, only a variety of wishful speculations." See:
 - ▶ Design in living organisms (motors: ATP synthase) (includes animation).
 - ► Video on Question 5
- 6. Living things look like they were designed, so how do evolutionists know that they were not designed? Richard Dawkins wrote, "biology is the study of complicated things that have the appearance of having been designed with a purpose." Francis Crick, the co-discoverer of the double helix structure of DNA, wrote, "Biologists must constantly keep in mind that what they see was not designed, but rather evolved." The problem for evolutionists is that living things show too much design. Who objects when an archaeologist says that pottery points to human design? Yet if someone attributes the design in living things to a designer, that is not acceptable. Why should science be restricted to naturalistic causes rather than logical causes? See:
 - Is the design explanation legitimate?
 - ▶ Video on Question 6
- 7. How did multi-cellular life originate? How did cells adapted to individual survival 'learn' to cooperate and specialize (including undergoing programmed cell death) to create complex plants and animals? See:
 - ▶ Evolution of multicellularity: what is required?
 - ▶ Video on Question 7
- 8. **How did sex originate?** Asexual reproduction gives up to twice as much reproductive success ('fitness') for the same resources as sexual reproduction, so how could the latter ever gain enough advantage to be selected? And how could mere physics and chemistry invent the complementary apparatuses needed at the same time (non-intelligent processes cannot plan for future coordination of male and female organs). See:
 - Argument: Evolution of sex.
 - ▶ Video on Question 8
- 9. Why are the (expected) countless millions of transitional fossils missing? Darwin noted the problem and it still remains. The evolutionary family trees in textbooks are based on imagination, not fossil evidence. Famous Harvard paleontologist (and evolutionist), Stephen Jay Gould, wrote, "The extreme rarity of transitional forms in the fossil record persists as the trade secret of paleontology". 6 Other evolutionist fossil experts also acknowledge the problem. See:
 - ► That quote!—about the missing transitional fossils.
 - ▶ Video on Question 9
- 10. How do 'living fossils' remain unchanged over supposed hundreds of millions of



Everyone recognizes design in a glass vase, but evolutionists refuse to believe that the flowers in the vase must also have been designed. The problem is not that they do not show design, but that they show too much design.

Photo by Joachim Scheven

years, if evolution has changed worms into humans in the same time frame? Professor Gould wrote, "the maintenance of stability within species must be considered as a major evolutionary problem." See:

- Living fossils: a powerful argument for creation.
- ► Video on Question 10



The horseshoe crab is one of thousands of organisms living today that show little change from their 'deep time' fossils. In the supposed '200 million' years that the horseshoe crab has remained unchanged (no evolution), virtually all reptiles, dinosaurs, birds, mammals and flowering plants have supposedly evolved.

- 11. How did blind chemistry create mind/ intelligence, meaning, altruism and morality? If everything evolved, and we invented God, as per evolutionary teaching, what purpose or meaning is there to human life? Should students be learning *nihilism* (life is meaningless) in science classes? See:
 - ▶ G.K. Chesterton: Darwinism is 'An attack upon thought itself'.
 - ► Video on Question 11
- 12. Why is evolutionary 'just-so' story-telling tolerated? Evolutionists often use flexible story-telling to 'explain' observations contrary to evolutionary theory. NAS(USA) member Dr Philip Skell wrote, "Darwinian explanations for such things are often too supple: Natural selection makes humans self-centered and aggressive—except when it makes them altruistic and peaceable. Or natural selection produces virile men who eagerly spread their seed—except when it prefers men who are faithful protectors and providers. When an explanation is so supple that it can explain any behavior, it is difficult to test it experimentally, much less use it as a catalyst for scientific discovery." See:
 - ▶ 'Just-so' stories of sex and family life.
 - ► Video on Question 12
- 13. Where are the scientific breakthroughs due to evolution? Dr Marc Kirschner, chair of the Department of Systems Biology, Harvard Medical School, stated: "In fact, over the last 100 years, almost all of biology has proceeded independent of evolution, except evolutionary biology itself. Molecular biology, biochemistry, physiology, have not taken evolution into account at all." Dr Skell wrote, "It is our knowledge of how these organisms actually operate, not speculations about how they may have arisen millions of years ago, that is essential to doctors, veterinarians, farmers ... "10 Evolution actually hinders medical discovery. Then why do schools and universities teach evolution so dogmatically, stealing time from experimental biology that so benefits humankind? See:
 - Is evolution relevant or helpful to real science?
 - ▶ Video on Question 13
- 14. Science involves **experimenting** to figure out how things work; how they operate. **Why is evolution, a theory about** *history*, **taught as if it is the same as this** *operational* **science?** You cannot do experiments, or even observe what happened, in the past. Asked if evolution has been observed, Richard Dawkins said, "Evolution has been observed. It's just that it hasn't been observed while it's happening." See:
 - A valid distinction: origins science versus operational science.
 - ▶ Video on Question 14
- 15. Why is a fundamentally religious idea, a dogmatic belief system that fails to explain the evidence, taught in science classes? Karl Popper, famous philosopher of science, said "Darwinism is not a testable scientific theory, but a metaphysical [religious] research programme" 13 Michael Ruse, evolutionist science philosopher admitted, "Evolution is a religion. This was true of evolution in the beginning, and it is true of evolution still today." 14 If "you can't teach religion in science classes", why is evolution taught? See:
 - ▶ The religious nature of evolution and "It's not science".
 - ▶ Video on Question 15

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