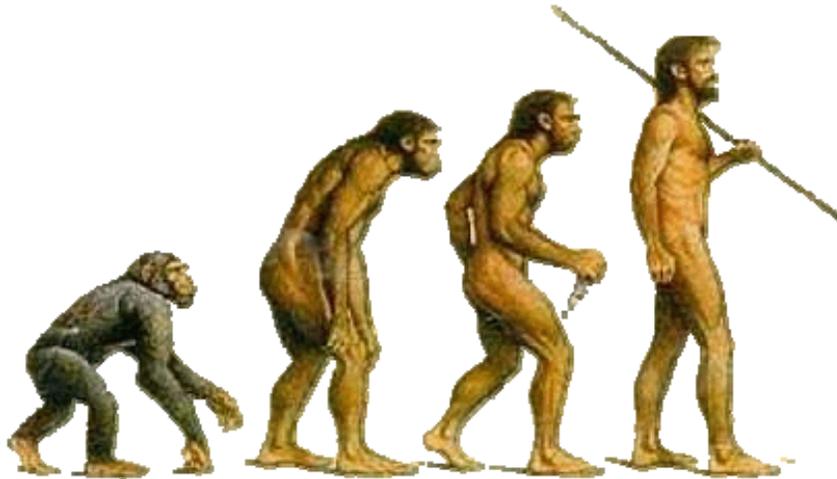


The Theory of

Evolution Exposed



Sorting fact from fiction

Creation Research

www.Evolution-Exposed.com

Seminar Overview

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 2006

Session #1 – A Review of Science

9:30 A.M. – 11:30 A.M.

- Current definition of the theory of evolution
- Background and factors of influence
- Definition of science

Session #2 – Darwin’s Indispensable Doctrine

12:30 P.M. – 2:30 P.M.

- The genesis of the theory of evolution
- *Natural selection* defined
- *Natural selection* in practice
- An investigation of proposed evidences from the past

Session #3 – A Multi-disciplinary Survey

3:00 P.M. – 5:00 P.M.

- Consulting cosmological sciences
- Consulting earth sciences
- Consulting life sciences
- The age of the physical universe

SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 2006

Session #4 – Dinosaurs and the Deluge

9:00 A.M. – 10:00 A.M.

- A review of dinosaurs and their extinction
- Earth formations and historical geology
- The “Deluge”: allegory or history?

Session #5 – The Queen of Science

10:30 A.M. – 12:00 P.M.

- Understanding the framework from which modern science was established

Session #6 – Implications and “The Descent of Man”

6:00 P.M. – 7:30 P.M.

- Considerations from Charles Darwin’s book “The Descent of Man”
- Sociological and philosophical implications
- Concluding deliberations

Outline for Taking Notes

Introduction

Why take the time to deal with this subject matter?

- a. Worldview

What is the theory of evolution?

- a. Macro-evolution

- b. Micro-evolution

History

Background and Factors of Influence

- a. Charles Lyell

b. Charles Darwin

c. Impetus of the Theory (what inspired Darwin's reasoning)

A Review of Science

Science

a. Definition of science

b. The "scientific method"

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

c. Objective vs. Subjective

d. Qualifications of science and "scientific theory"

Darwin's Indispensable Doctrine

Darwin's Indispensable Doctrine

1. Slight Graduation
2. Micro-Mutations
3. Functional Advantage Advancement

Scientific observations that refute the theory of evolution:

1. Artificial Selection
2. Altruism
3. Sexual Reproduction

4. Symbiosis

5. Attrition

6. Adaptive Feedback Mechanism

7. Preservation Efficacy

8. Nature of Mutations

9. Genetic Capacity

10. Biogenesis

Multi-disciplinary Survey

Homology

Morphology

a. Lungfish

b. Coelacanth

Typology

a. Linnaean System

1) Kingdom

2) Phylum

3) Class

4) Order

5) Family

6) Genus

7) Specie

b. Geometric Analogy

- Nebraska Man

- Lucy

What does the fossil record say?

Hydrology

- What are fossils?
- How are fossils formed?
- Fossil graveyards
- Polystrate fossils

Radiology and Dating Methods

- Radioisotope Dating
 - Chemistry

 - Nuclear half-life

 - Decay rate

 - Basic Types (most common)
 - Carbon 14
 - Potassium-Argon
 - Uranium-Lead

 - Geological and Geographical Dating

 - Cosmological Dating

 - Examples of Calculations

Physics

1. The Law of Inertia
2. The Law of Momentum
3. The Law of Cause and Effect

Thermodynamics

1. The Law of Conservation of Energy
2. The Law of Entropy

Biology

1. Apparatus
2. Complexity
3. Biochemistry

4. Irreducible Complexity

5. DNA and design

Dinosaurs and the Deluge

1. What were dinosaurs?

2. What do dinosaur fossils indicate?

3. What is the "Deluge"?

Implications and “The Descent of Man”

Definition of Terms

- **aleatory** – depending on chance and uncertain events
- **altruism** – unselfish regard for or the devotion to the welfare of others; behavior by an animal that is not beneficial to or may be harmful to itself but that benefits another
- **archetype** – the original pattern or model of which all things of the same type are representations or copies : *prototype*
- **atom** – the smallest particle of an element that can exist either alone or in combination²
- **attrition** – a reduction in the number of living organisms, especially of a particular species, usually as a result of environmental, biological, or ecological alteration or deterioration
- **biology** – study of life and living organisms
- **day-age theory** – a particular eisegetical approach to the biblical record of creation in which the theory suggests that the creation “days” articulated in Genesis chapter 1 correspond to the various geological ages that comprise the earth’s supposed history.
- **deduction** – that which is drawn from premises; fact, opinion, or hypothesis, collected from principles or facts stated, or established data : inference : conclusions drawn³
- **deposition** – the process of depositing sediment
- **empirical** – originating in or based on observation or experience²
- **gap theory** – similar to the “day-age theory” except that the long geological ages are placed *before* the six days of “creation” rather than the suggesting that the six days of creation symbolically represent the ages.
- **genetics** – a branch of biology that deals with the heredity and variation of organisms.¹
- **geography** – study of the various elements that interact with, and are distributed about, the earth; especially physical, biological, and cultural features of the earth
- **geology** – study of the earth; especially formations, minerals, rocks, sedimentation, and formation history : particularly a study of the solid matter constituting the features of the earth
- **homology** - a similarity often attributable to common origin. (Considered by some to be likeness in structure between parts of different organisms due to evolutionary differentiation from the same or a corresponding part of a remote ancestor)
- **hydrology** - the scientific study of the properties, distribution, and effects of water on the earth's surface, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere.¹
- **hypothesis** – a supposition : to suppose : a system or theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood.²
- **induction** – an inference of a generalized conclusion from particular instances : a conclusion arrived at by induction²
- **isotope** – any two or more variant atoms of the same chemical element that maintain the same atomic number while maintaining a different atomic mass or mass number
- **Markoff** – of, relating to, or resembling a Markov process or Markov chain especially by having probabilities defined in terms of transition from the possible existing states to other states
- **metaphysical** – of or relating to a reality that is beyond perceptibility using physical senses
- **molecule** – an elemental substance that consists of one or more atoms

- **morphology** – the form and structure of an organism or any of its parts
- **mutation** – a relatively permanent change in hereditary material involving either a physical change in chromosome relations or a biochemical change in the codons that make up genes; also : the process of producing a mutation²
- **objective** – of, relating to, or being an object, phenomenon, or condition in the realm of sensible experience independent of individual thought and perceptible by all observers²
- **paleontology** – the study of the forms of life existing in prehistoric or geologic times, as represented by the fossils of plants, animals, and other organisms.¹
- **presupposition** – a perception or basis of belief that supposes in advance : a pre-committed or previously formed supposition
- **progressive creation** – a theory that denies naturalistic evolution, yet purports that God interjected occasional acts of creation at certain points throughout the geological ages.
- **punctuated equilibrium** – the theory that speciation occurs in spurts of major genetic alterations that punctuate long periods of little change.³
- **radioisotope** – a radioactive isotope
- **saltation** – the origin of a new species or a higher taxon in essentially a single evolutionary step that in some especially former theories is held to be due to a major mutation or to unknown causes
- **science** – *lit.* “to know” : knowledge or a system of knowledge covering general truths or the operation of general laws especially as obtained and tested through scientific method.²
- **sedimentation** – the process or result of sediment deposited by water
- **sentient** – self-awareness; responsive to or conscious of sense impression
- **speciation** – the generation of new species
- **species** – a logical division of a genus or more comprehensive class : *KIND*
- **stasis** - a state of static balance or equilibrium : *stagnation*
- **stochastic** – random chance or probability
- **subjective** – characteristic of or belonging to reality as perceived rather than as independent of mind²
- **symbiosis** – a condition of mutual biological interdependency, especially of two dissimilar organisms
- **tautology** – needless repetition of an idea, statement, or word.
- **theistic evolution** – a theory that accepts the basic tenants of the theory of evolution while maintaining that a supernatural being (some consider to be the God of the Bible) is the force and the first cause responsible for life.
- **theodicy** – defense of God's goodness and omnipotence in view of the existence of evil.
- **typology** – study of or analysis or classification based on types or categories
- **vicissitude** – mutability by chance

¹ Merriam-Webster's Dictionary, 2002

² American Dictionary of the English Language, Noah Webster, 1828

³ The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition