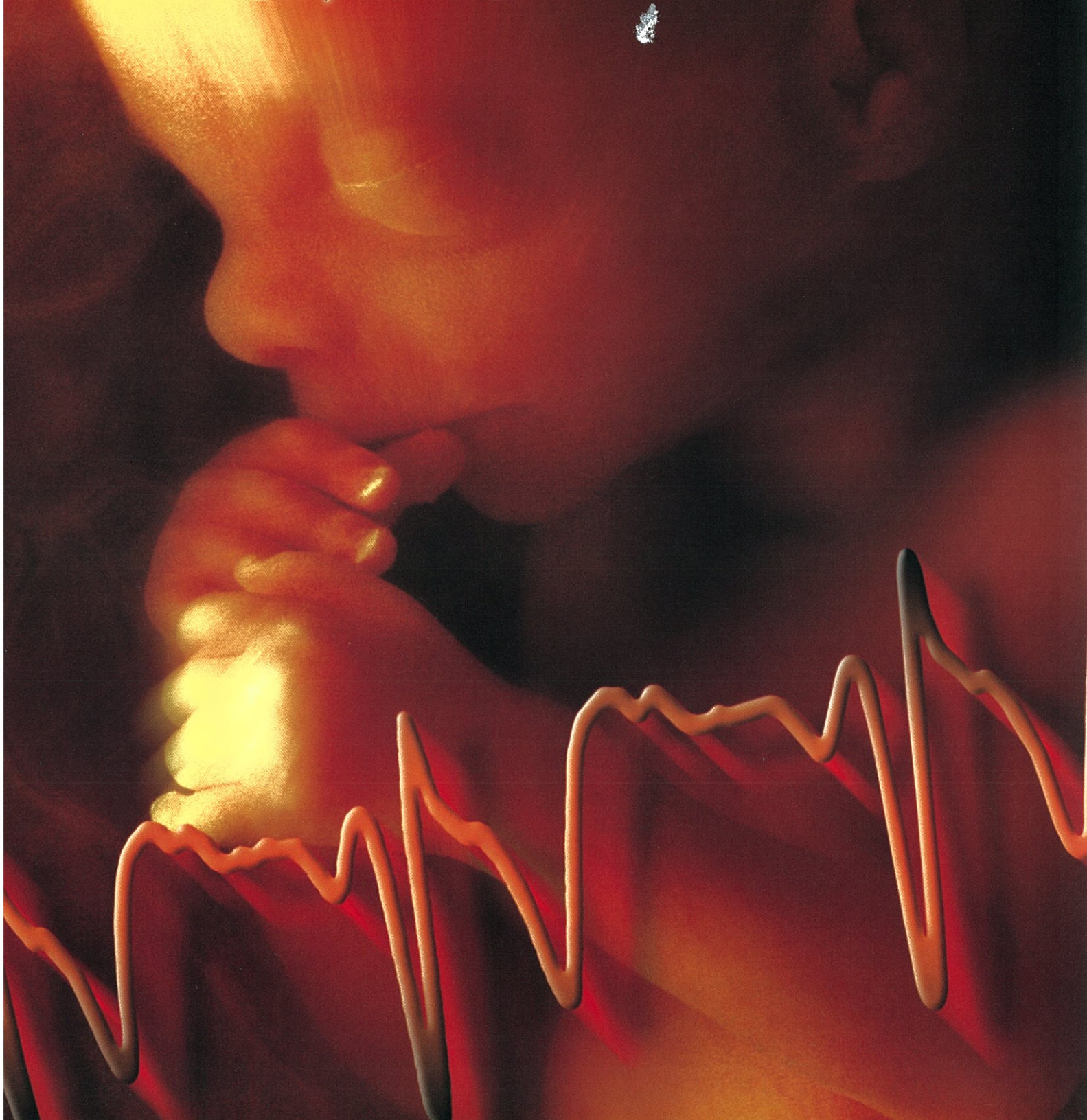


July 2003
Volume 14:7

Discovery

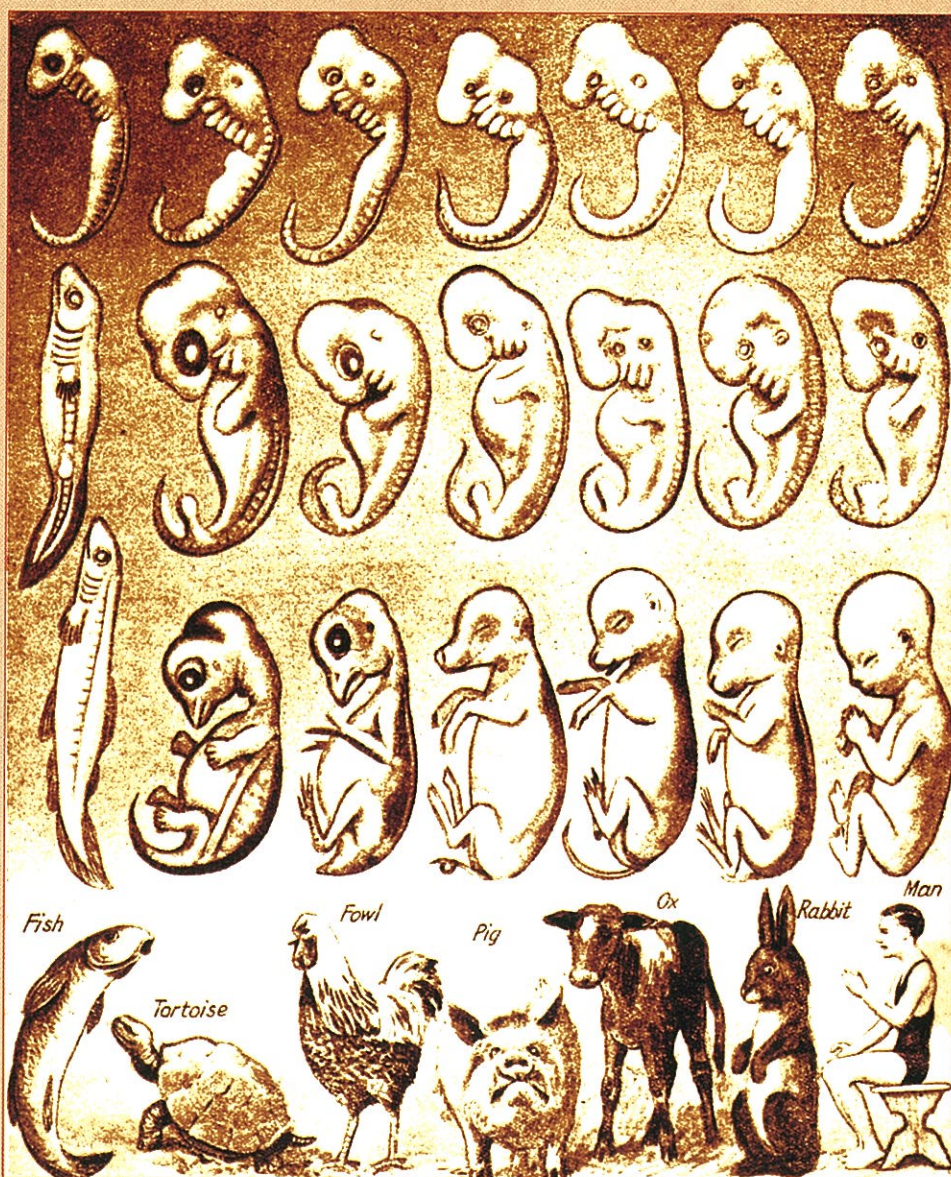
The word 'Discovery' is rendered in a large, bold, yellow-to-orange gradient font. Each letter is decorated with a small, stylized human figure in various poses: a person climbing the 'D', a person hanging from the 'i', a person jumping over the 's', a person inside the 'c', a person on the 'o', a person on the 'v', a person on the 'e', and a person on the 'y'.

Scripture & Science for Kids



ERNST HAECKEL LIED TO US!

KYLE BUTT

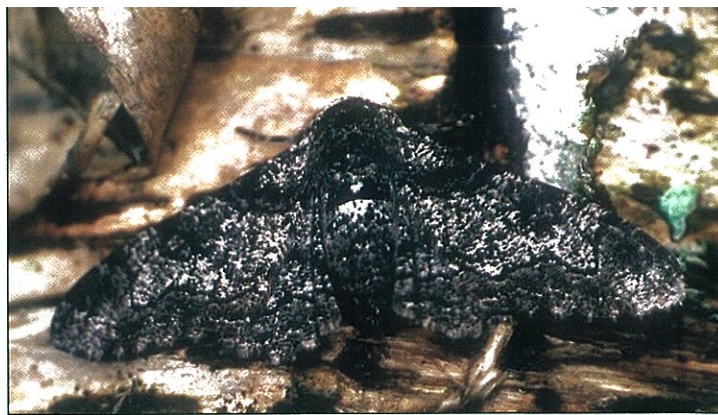


Several of these embryos look similar, because Ernst Haeckel faked his drawings and changed the drawings of other scientists. If you see these drawings in your science book, now you know "the rest of the story" behind them.

In about 1860, there was a man named Ernst Haeckel who believed in evolution. He was a German professor at the University of Jena. During his years of teaching, he tried to convince his students that evolution was true. To "prove" this to his students and fellow teachers, he made up the idea that a human baby goes through different evolutionary stages as it grows. According to Ernst Haeckel, a human embryo (a baby in its early stages) starts out in a one-celled stage, just as its ancient amoeba-like ancestor. It develops gill slits, just like its ancient fish ancestor. And it even has a tail, just as its ancient ape-like ancestor. Therefore, suggested Dr. Haeckel, if we will just watch a human embryo grow, then we will see the different stages of evolution.

In order to prove his theory, he made several drawings of the different stages. But when he published these drawings, other professors began to question Haeckel's accuracy. Upon further investigation, it seemed that Dr. Haeckel had not only been **inaccurate**, but he had even been **dishonest**. Five of his fellow professors at the University of Jena charged Haeckel with fraud. During his trial, he confessed that he faked some of his drawings. He also took the drawings of other people and changed them to "prove" his theory. And if that were not bad enough, in one case he used the same picture three different times, and labeled one a human, the second a dog, and the third a rabbit. With all this evidence against Dr. Haeckel, he was easily convicted of fraud by the court at the university.

That should be the end of the story, but it is not. Even though Haeckel's false theory and drawings were disproved almost 150 years ago, they are still being used today in many science textbooks to "prove" evolution. Why are textbook writers still using drawings that were faked, altered, and falsified? That is the real mystery. The next time you see these fake drawings, remember that Ernst Haeckel lied to us about evolution.



Many science books contain pictures like these, showing Peppered Moths on tree trunks. However, in forty years of study, only two moths have been found on tree trunks during the daytime. Most of the pictures show dead moths glued on the trees, or moths that were captured and placed on the trunks.

MOTHS THAT CHANGED INTO...MOTHS!

KYLE BUTT

The English Peppered Moth has been used in many science books to “prove” that evolution occurs. According to evolutionists, before the industrial revolution in England, most of these moths were a light, speckled-gray color. Their light color supposedly blended in with the tree trunks, which camouflaged them from birds. A dark form of the moth also existed, but supposedly it was rare because birds could see it easier and eat it. However, when the industrial factories in England started producing soot and smoke, the trees began to turn black. Due to this change, the light-colored moths became easier to see, and the darker moths became camouflaged. In only a few years, the black moths greatly outnumbered the white moths. This change in the moth population supposedly proves that species can “evolve” different characteristics that allow them to survive—at least that is the story told by evolutionists in many science books.

But this “proof” of evolution doesn’t really prove anything. First of all, during the forty years of research on the moths, only two moths were ever found resting on tree trunks during the day. So how did the science-book authors get pictures of the moths on trees? **They either pinned or glued dead moths on the tree trunks, or they captured moths and forced them to stay on the trunks.** The theory about

the camouflage was totally false. And, even though many of the writers and science-book publishers **knew it was false, they used it anyway.**

Second, dark moths and light moths had always been around. No new genetic material was created to form a black moth. Also, the **moths were still moths!** They did not change into lizards or mice. The moth population always had the built-in ability to vary in color, but the moths never had the ability to become anything other than moths.

Those who believe in evolution make a major mistake in their thinking. They think that if nature can change an animal a little bit over time, then it can change that animal into a new animal over a long period of time. Evolutionists do not seem to realize that small changes have **limits.** For instance, suppose it takes you nine minutes to run one mile. But you decide to exercise and get into shape, and every week for the first three weeks you run the mile one minute faster. Does that mean that you will be running the mile in **zero** minutes by the ninth week of your training? Of course it doesn’t. Eventually you will reach a point when you cannot run any faster.

Moths may change color or size over several generations, but they will never change into anything other than a...moth!

Archaeopteryx—



Several fossils of this bird have been found. Even though it had some strange features that you might not see every day on a bird, it was still just a bird. The duckbilled platypus is another good example of an animal that has some strange features, but is not a “missing link.”

THE BIRD THAT WAS A... BIRD

ERIC LYONS

Among the thousands of birds of the world, there are amazing differences. Some birds are very small (like tree sparrows); others are very large (like buzzards). While some birds fly many thousands of miles every year (like Arctic terns), others cannot fly at all (like kiwi birds).

Some birds that God created no longer exist. One of the most unusual birds that is now extinct is called *Archaeopteryx* (ARK-EE-OP-TUH-RICKS). Even though *Archaeopteryx* had feathers, and was about the size of a crow, controversy has surrounded this creature for a long time because it also had some features that were similar to a small dinosaur.

Archaeopteryx had teeth in its beak, and claws on its wings. Because of such characteristics, some evolutionists believe that this animal was a link between reptiles and birds, and supposedly is proof that birds evolved from dinosaurs. Evolutionists tell us that the claws and teeth of *Archaeopteryx* suggest that it had been a reptile in the past.

Actually, however, such characteristics of *Archaeopteryx* do not prove that it was the missing link between reptiles and birds. Consider the following evidence:

1. Some modern birds have claws on their wings, but no one thinks of them as being missing links. The hoatzin of South America has claws when it is young, which it uses to climb trees. The touraco of Africa also has claws. And if you have ever seen an ostrich close up, you might have noticed that it has three claws on each wing that it can use if attacked. Obviously, the presence of “claws” says nothing about a creature’s ancestry.
2. Fossil studies have shown that other true birds, which are now extinct, also had teeth. The presence of teeth, then, does not mean that *Archaeopteryx* was a dinosaur-bird link.
3. This strange bird also had feathers, just like birds today, and the feathers were fully formed. *Archaeopteryx* did not have half-scales/half-feathers, but fully formed feathers. It was not in some kind of in-between stage.
4. It also is known that there were other true birds living at the same time as *Archaeopteryx*. In fact, scientists have even found fossilized birds in layers of rock that they date as being older than *Archaeopteryx*. This creature was not on its way to becoming a bird—it **was** a bird!

Animals did not evolve slowly from one kind into another. Instead, God created them during the Creation week (read Genesis 1-2). The Bible clearly shows that birds were birds from the beginning of their existence. They were created on day five of the Creation week. According to the Bible, birds were flying before dinosaurs were formed on the following day (Genesis 1:25).

SIMILAR THINGS

BERT THOMPSON

Have you ever noticed how certain creatures, or features of creatures, seem to be alike? The wing of a bat, the forefoot of a turtle, the forefoot of a frog, and the arm of a man all have the same general structure. The forefoot of the dog, the flipper of a whale, and the hand of a man contain basically the same bones and muscles. The horse and the mouse both have muscles to move their ears; man has a similar set, though somewhat less developed. Humans have elbows, just like apes. And apes have elbows just like bats.

"So what?," you ask. "Why are similarities important?" They may not be important to you, but they are important to evolutionists, who believe that we can trace our ancestry back to a single cell billions of years ago. That cell supposedly evolved into fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, and eventually humans. If that were true, then there ought to be basic similarities among members of those groups, since they shared common ancestors.

Are there similarities among living things? Yes. But does the fact that things are **similar** mean that they **evolved** from common ancestors? No. There is a better explanation.

If God knew that animals and humans were going to live on the same Earth, drink the same water, and eat the same types of foods, doesn't it make sense that He would create them with similarities? Architects use that principle to design buildings. If you visit a hospital, an apartment

AREN'T ALWAYS RELATED

complex, and a church building, you see that they all contain walls, floors, running water, electricity, etc. Does that mean that all the lumber came from the same forest, or that all the steel came from the same steel mill?

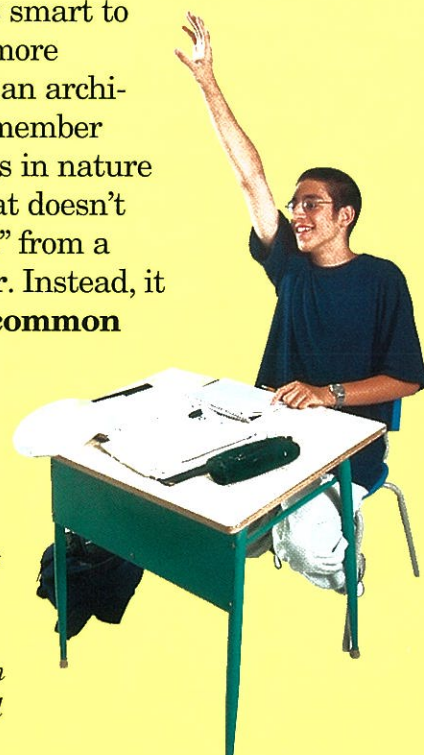
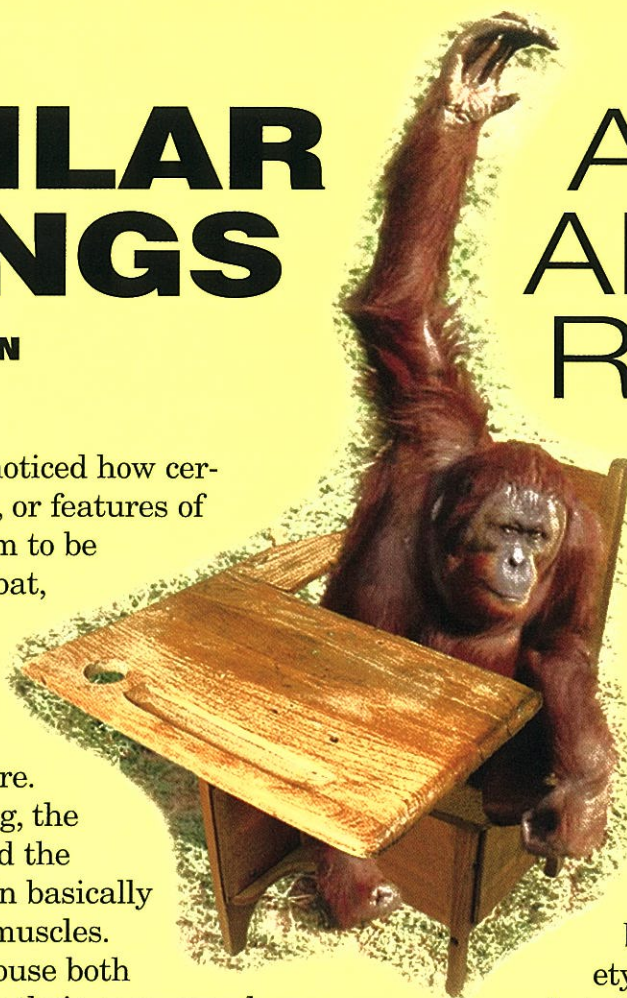
No. It means that the architect used features over and over because they worked well. That's what God did. He made apes, humans, and bats with elbows,

because elbows work well in a variety of creatures. He made the wing of a bat, the forefoot of a turtle, the forefoot of a frog, and the arm of a man all with the same general structure, because they serve a similar purpose.

God knew it was smart to use the same idea more than once, just like an architect today does. Remember when you see things in nature that are similar, that doesn't mean they "evolved" from a **common ancestor**. Instead, it means they had a **common Designer**.

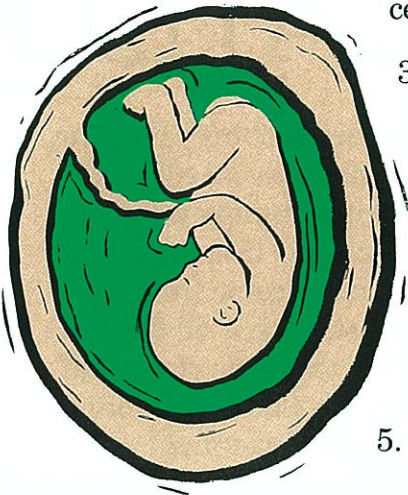
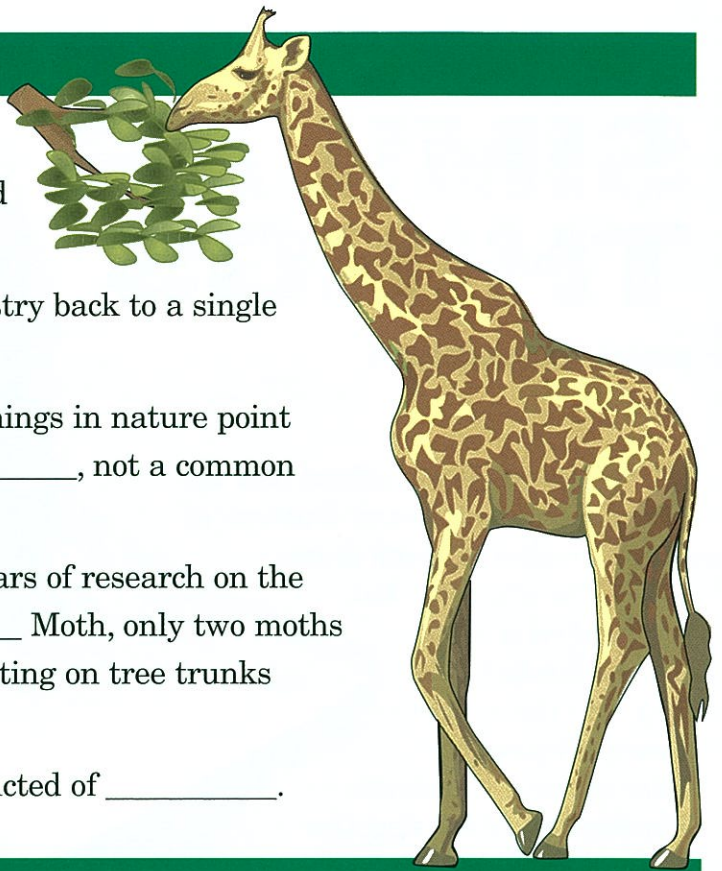
God might have used some of the same designs for animals and humans, but He did not use the same intelligence.

Humans are created in God's image, unlike all the animals.



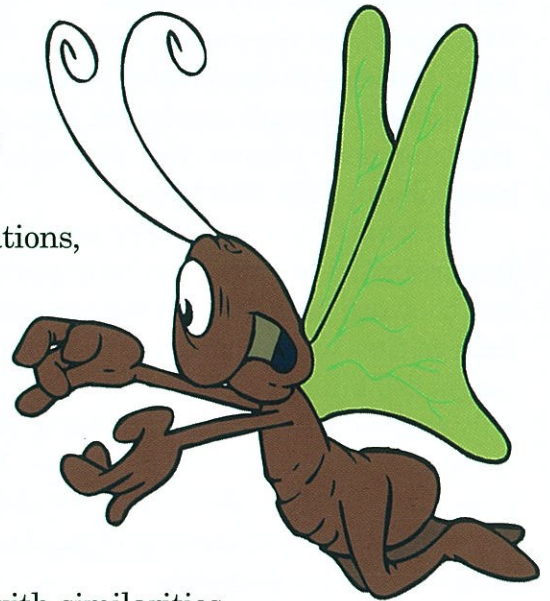
FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Charles Darwin speculated that the _____ had a long neck because it stretched high into the tops of trees looking for food.
2. _____ believe that we can trace our ancestry back to a single cell billions of years ago.
3. Similarities between things in nature point to a common _____, not a common ancestor.
4. During the forty years of research on the English _____ Moth, only two moths were ever found resting on tree trunks during the day.
5. Ernst Haeckel was convicted of _____.



TRUE OR FALSE

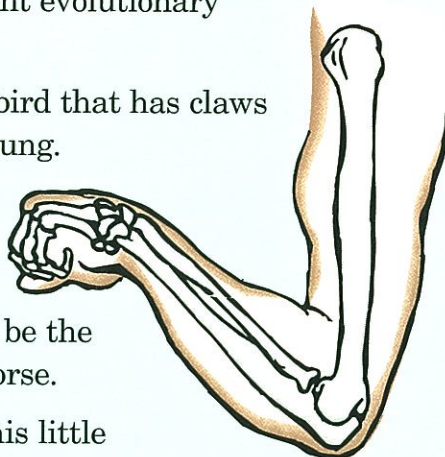
1. ____ Evolutionists claim that the modern horse can be traced back to a tiny, four-toed, fox-like animal.
2. ____ According to Ernst Haeckel, man is created in the image of God.
3. ____ Moths gradually change color or size over several generations, until they finally become a bird.
4. ____ In order for science-book authors to get pictures of the English Peppered Moths on tree trunks, they either pinned or glued dead moths on the tree trunks, or they captured moths and forced them to stay on the trunks.
5. ____ The presence of teeth means that *Archaeopteryx* was a dinosaur-bird link.
6. ____ It does **not** make sense that God would create animals with similarities.



7. ____ The evolutionary horse series was constructed from fossils (found in many different parts of the world) that do not fit together.
8. ____ Even though Haeckel's false theory and drawings were disproved almost 150 years ago, they are still being used today in many science textbooks to "prove" evolution.

MATCHING

1. ____ A German professor who taught that a human baby goes through different evolutionary stages as it grows.
2. ____ A South American bird that has claws on its wings when it is young.
3. ____ The small, fox-like animal that allegedly lived 60 million years ago, and was supposed to be the ancestor of the modern horse.
4. ____ The theory about this little creature being camouflaged by tree trunks was totally false. And, even though many of the writers and science-book publishers knew it was false, they used it anyway.
5. ____ This creature was not on its way to becoming a bird—it **was** a bird!
6. ____ According to the Bible, birds were created before these animals.



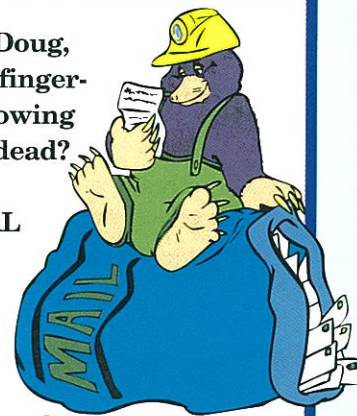
- A. *Hyracotherium*
- B. *Archaeopteryx*
- C. Ernst Haeckel
- D. Hoatzin
- E. English Peppered Moth
- F. Dinosaurs



Dear Digger Doug,
Why do your finger-
nails keep growing
when you're dead?
Megan Tavel
Adamsville, AL

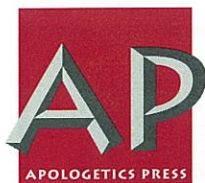
Dear Digger
Doug,
How fast do
toenails and
fingernails grow?

Courtney Wilson, DeRidder, LA



Dear Megan and Courtney,

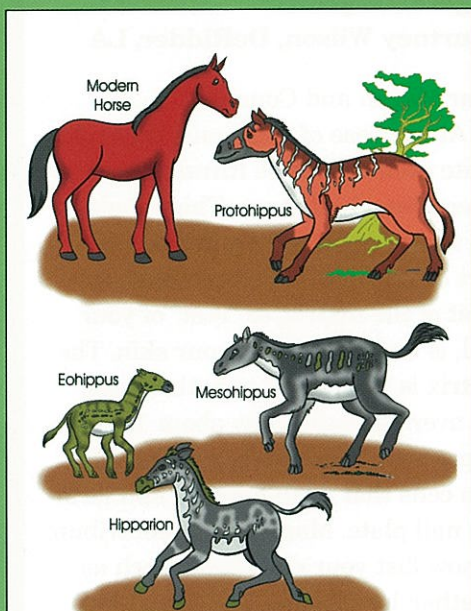
At the base of your nails there is a white area called the **lunula** that resembles a half-moon. This lunula is the front edge of a very important part of your nail called the **matrix**. Most of the matrix, or "root" of your nail, is buried beneath your skin. The matrix is where nail growth occurs. On average, nails grow about 1.5 inches per year. The matrix produces keratin cells that push forward and form the nail plate. Many factors contribute to how fast your nails grow, such as weather, health, age, and a well-balanced diet. But a good blood supply is the key. This may help explain why fingernails often grow much faster than toenails. Nails tend to grow faster in our early years, reaching their peak around the age of 10-14 years old. After that, the nail growth gradually slows down, as we get older. Growth is faster in the summer, during pregnancy, and during sleep. You may have heard that nails continue to grow after a person is dead. Well, this is not true. It does look like they grow, but in reality the nails themselves aren't growing. Once the matrix dies, the nails can no longer make keratin cells to continue growing. However, when a person dies, his or her skin loses water and begins to shrink. The shrinking skin pulls back away from the nails, making them look longer.



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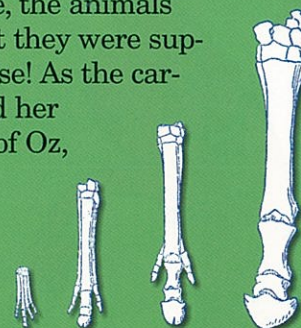
NOW THAT'S A HORSE OF A DIFFERENT COLOR

BRAD HARRUB

I have a sweet tooth that absolutely loves ice cream. It was my love of ice cream that eventually caused me to grow a coat of fur on my arm. You see, every time I would buy ice cream at the supermarket, my arm would get cold from reaching into the freezer. As a result, my body grew thick fur to protect my arm. Sound ridiculous? Well, evolutionists often use this same kind of logic to explain many characteristics of animals—such as the long necks of giraffes. Charles Darwin speculated that the giraffe had a long neck, because it stretched high into the tops of trees looking for food as the lower leaves gradually vanished from dry seasons or were eaten by other animals. Darwin believed that the environment “selected” and rewarded longer-neck giraffes over time. We know today, of course, that sticking your arm in a freezer a bunch of times, or eating leaves from the tops of trees, won’t cause a furry arm or an extra-long neck. Not only is this silly and unscientific, it is also very misleading.

This is not the only time evolutionists have used poor logic to explain weird characteristics in animals. One of the most commonly presented “proofs” of evolution is a series of horse-like animals. Using a hodge-podge of fossils, evolutionists claim that the modern horse can be traced back to a tiny, four-toed, fox-like animal named *Hyracotherium* (sometimes called *Eohippus*) that is said to have lived about 60 million years ago. Supposedly, the animal started out only 24 inches tall, and evolved into the modern-day horse, which stands more than 6 feet high! And to top it all off, it lost all of its toes in the process! The truth is that the horse series was constructed from fossils (found in many different parts of the world) that do not fit together. For instance, the animals have different numbers of ribs and vertebrae, but they were supposed to have evolved from one another? Nonsense! As the carriage driver exclaimed while driving Dorothy and her friends around in the Emerald City in the Land of Oz, “that, my dear, is a horse of a different color.”

The fossils that are supposed to “prove” horse evolution are taken from animals found in different places that even had different numbers of ribs and vertebrae.



ANSWERS

ACTIVITY PAGES MAY BE COPIED FOR MULTIPLE STUDENT USE

TRUE OR FALSE: 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F; 6. F; 7. T; 8. T. FILL IN THE BLANKS: 1. Giraffe; 2. Evolutionists; 3. Designer; 4. Peppered; 5. Fraud. MATCHING: 1. C (Ernst Haeckel); 2. D (Hoatzin); 3. A (*Hyracotherium*); 4. E (English Peppered Moth); 5. B (*Archaeopteryx*); 6. F (Dinosaurs).