

# FOSSILS SHOW NO EVOLUTION!

In his famous book about evolution, *The Origin of Species* (1859), Charles Darwin (right) wrote that he believed life on earth began with “simple” things, and that “higher” forms of life slowly evolved. However, he was worried about the missing fossils — the links that should show how one kind of creature had turned into something different. He believed that those “missing links” would be found, but 150 years later, although millions of fossils have been found, the links Darwin



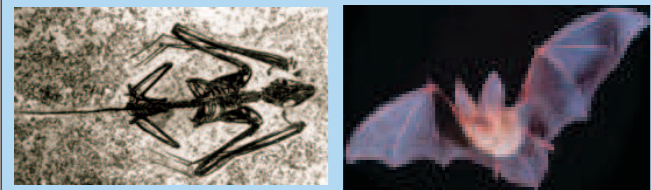
hoped for are still missing. The fossils show that the different kinds of plants and animals were separate in the past, just as they are now.

In some of the oldest rocks there are fossils of creatures like starfish and trilobites (left), but no evidence they evolved from more “simple” ancestors. There are fossils of fish in these rocks, too, but no evidence they evolved from anything else, or that some fish grew legs and began to walk on the land. Evolutionists believe that bats evolved from shrew-like animals. For this to



happen, the finger-bones would have had to grow very long to support the flaps of skin which make the bats’ wings. But how would a half shrew-half bat creature survive, since it wouldn’t have been able to walk or fly properly? In any case, the oldest bat fossils are just like bats living today, and no “half-bat” fossils have ever been found.

The Bible says that God created separate “kinds” in the beginning (see *Genesis chapter one*). The fossils show no evidence that one kind has ever changed into another, so the Bible’s story of creation is the best explanation of life.



A fossil bat (above, left) and a living bat. Although evolutionists tell us that bats evolved from mouse-like ancestors that couldn’t fly, the oldest fossil bats are just like the bats that are alive now.

## Nature Notes by the Editor

Do you like snails — those slimy creatures that carry their home with them? Maybe you don’t, but many birds do like them, and you can often see empty shells lying around after a hungry bird has eaten the snail. If you go into a garden or park on a warm, damp summer evening you won’t have to look far to find them. Snails come with a variety of shell patterns and colours. Many are camouflaged, with colours which match their surroundings, and snails that live in woods are usually darker than those that live in grassy areas. Some scientists have set up a special project, encouraging children and others to look out for snails, and make a note of the different patterns and colours of their shells.



Snails’ shells vary in colour and patterns, but this is not evolution!

This is a very interesting project, but those who have set it up say that those who take part will see “evolution at work”, which is nonsense! Evolution is the idea that all living things — not just snails, but whales, kangaroos, penguins, tortoises, humans beings, and everything else that lives on earth — evolved from the same ancestor over millions of years. The colours and patterns on snails’ shells will vary and change over time, but they will still be snails, as they always have been since God created them in the beginning! This has nothing to do with evolution, which no one has ever seen happening anywhere.



—Geoff Chapman

www.crt.org.uk

## FOSSIL GRAVEYARDS

### HOW DID THOUSANDS OF ANIMALS GET BURIED TOGETHER?

**M**ANY people believe that fossils tell the story of life on earth. The truth is, they tell a story of death! Fossils are the remains of animals and plants that once lived on earth, but were buried and preserved before they had time to rot away. Huge fossil “graveyards” have been found in many parts



One of the fossil iguanodons in the Bernissart museum

of the world, sometimes with the remains of thousands of plants and animals. This shows that the rocks were not formed gradually over millions of years, but that some catastrophe buried them quickly.

In 1878 in a coal mine at Bernissart, Belgium, at a depth of 322 m. (1056 ft), the fossils of at least 38 Iguanodons (a type of dinosaur) were uncovered by miners. Scientists said they must have been swept into a ravine by a flood. In the Green River fossil bed in Wyoming, USA, there are thousands of fossil fish still with their flesh, skin and scales. There are also fossils of plants, birds and bats.

The Bible tells us that about 4,400 years ago, because of people’s wickedness, God judged the earth with a worldwide flood that lasted a whole year. (see *Genesis chapters 7 & 8*). Millions of plants and animals must have been buried in mud

and sand, including fish and other sea creatures which were trapped on the sea-bed. Like most creation scientists, we believe that most of the fossils on earth were formed in the flood, though some may have come from smaller, local floods which happened soon afterwards. This means that fossils cannot be millions of years old, as many people claim, and there is no proof that they are that old — fossils don’t have dates stamped on them!



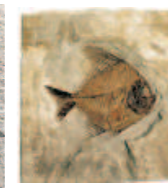
Dinosaur National Monument, Utah, USA, where hundreds of dinosaur bones have been found, together with fossil sea creatures.



This ichthyosaur (sea reptile) was buried while it was giving birth!



The leaf (left), and the starfish and fish (right) must have been buried really fast!



### IMPORTANT! If you go fossil hunting:



1. Always take a grown-up with you.
2. Don’t enter private land without permission.
3. Keep away from over-hanging cliffs.
4. Don’t get cut off by the tide.

## Puzzle Corner

### SLAKE-WORDS

Starting from the centre or one of the corners, “uncoil” each snake-word to spell six 9-letter words from this magazine.

1	I	N	O	2	U	G	I	3	T	L	O
	S	D	S		A	N	O		I	R	B
	R	U	A		N	O	D		E	T	I
4	T	U	L	5	G	R	A	6	S	E	T
	I	O	V		D	V	E		M	M	I
	O	N	E		R	A	Y		A	O	N

Cross out the **FIRST** letter, then every **FOURTH** letter of the sentence below to spell a Bible verse.

**O**LORED **Y**OVU  
**H**AIVE **M**RADE  
**T**SO **M**PANY  
**W**THIANGS.  
**Y**WITDH **Y**OSUR  
**M**CADE **O**THEKM  
**A**LYL.

Answers on back page

# WEIRD AND WONDERFUL

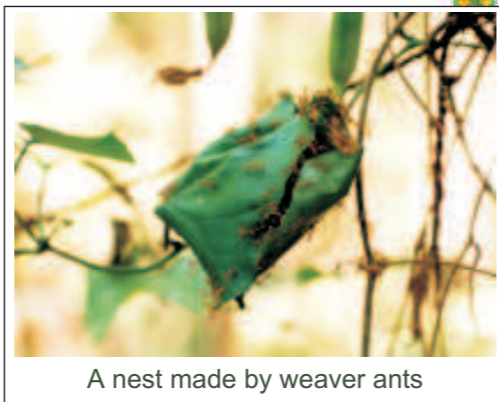
## Weaver ants

**A**NTS are fascinating insects that live in communities, where they work as a team. All ants build some kind of nest, often from soil, but the most amazing are the weavers which build nests from leaves. A weaver ant colony begins when a queen lays some eggs on a leaf. When the larvae hatch, she feeds them until they grow into workers. Then they build a nest and help the queen rear more larvae, building more nests as they are needed.

Photo by Tuan Cao



A weaver ant



A nest made by weaver ants

The way weaver ants build their nests is truly wonderful. They form a chain to pull the living leaves



Weaver ants form a chain as they pull leaves together to make a nest

Photos from Wikipedia.com

together, then sew them together by using their young larvae like a needle and thread. The workers squeeze the larvae, and they produce a sticky silk thread which is strong enough to hold the nest together.

It seems impossible to believe that the weaver ants' method of nest-building could have come about by thousands or millions of years of evolution, or that the larvae gradually evolved a way to produce sticky silk thread, and that the workers then gradually learned how to use them to sew the leaves together. The ants couldn't afford to practice nest-making – they had to get it right from the very beginning!

**Weaver ants work by instinct, – they don't think about what they do. The whole community works as a team, following a plan which was "programmed" into them by God, when He created them.**

## Fossils and Faith

Charles Darwin hoped that fossils would be found to fill the gaps between the various kinds of plants and animals, but the "missing links" are still missing, and some evolutionists admit this. You could visit all the museums in the world, with all their thousands of fossils, but never see any fossil that is truly a link between two different kinds. So evolutionists must have *faith* to believe that they existed in the past, and go on hoping that they will turn up.



However, if God created different kinds of living things in the beginning, we wouldn't expect to find any "missing links". The Bible tells us that God created by speaking. He said, "Let the earth be filled with animals. And let each produce more of its own kind." And it happened." (*Genesis 1: 24*). We also read that God created human beings separately from the animals (*Genesis 1: 26*), so we wouldn't expect to find fossils of "ape-men" — and we don't.

The fossils are a story of death, which came into the world because of sin, and sin separates us from God. But Jesus, God's Son, came to earth to bring us back to God. The Bible says, "There is only one God. And there is only one way that people can reach God. That way is through Jesus Christ... Jesus gave himself to pay for the sins of all people." (*1 Timothy 2: 5-6*). By dying on the cross, Jesus took the punishment for our sin. Because Jesus died and rose again, if we are sorry for our sin, and turn to Him in faith, we receive forgiveness and eternal life as a free gift from God. Jesus is the only "missing link" we need!

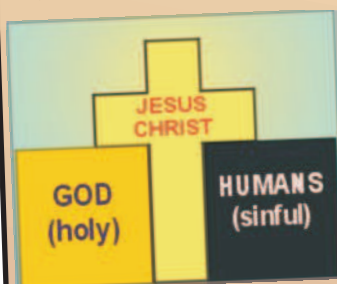


Photo by Paul Abramson www.creationism.org

### PUZZLE CORNER ANSWERS

"Lord you have made so many things. With your wisdom you made them all." (Psalm 104: 24)

#### BIBLE VERSE:

1. Dinosaurs. 2. Iguanodon. 3. Trilobite. 4. Evolution. 5. Graveyard. 6. Ammonites.

#### SNAKE-WORDS:

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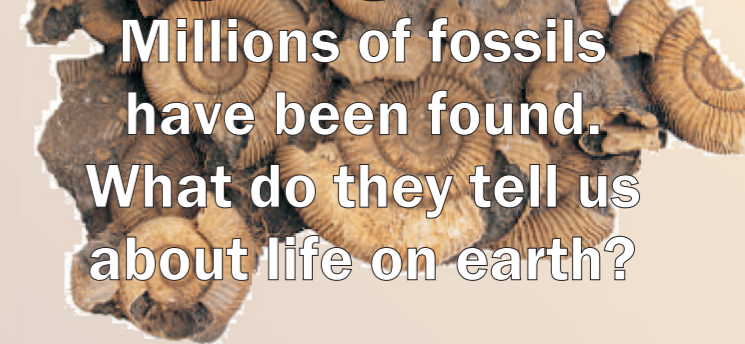
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# THE FOSSIL STORY



Millions of fossils have been found. What do they tell us about life on earth?

## WHAT ARE FOSSILS?

We know that fossils are the remains of plants and animals that once lived on earth, but in the past people had some strange ideas about fossils. Some believed that the devil had planted them in the rocks, or even that God had put them there to fool us. Fossil sea creatures called ammonites (left) were



believed to be coiled snakes which had lost their heads, and were named "snake-stones". Fossil belemnites



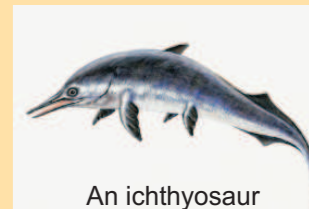
(right) were called "thunder-stones", because some people thought they were created by lightning, and often wore them as charms, believing this would protect them from a lightning strike!

## EARLY FOSSIL HUNTER



Fossil hunting became popular in the late 18th century. One of the early fossil hunters was Mary Anning (left), who was born in Lyme Regis (Dorset) in 1799.

Between 1810 and 1812, Mary and her brother Joseph found the complete fossil of an ichthyosaur (a sea reptile). She then spent



An ichthyosaur

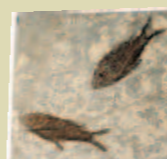
most of her life fossil hunting and in 1921, she found the first-ever complete fossil of another sea reptile — a plesiosaur (right), and later a fossil pterosaur (flying reptile). Mary's family were very poor, and she sold her fossils to help feed them. She also gave money to help the poor.



Sadly, Mary was only 48 when she died, but she is regarded as one of the greatest fossil collectors and was made an honorary member of the Geological Society. In her local parish church, there is a special stained-glass window in memory of her fossil discoveries and her kindness to the poor.

## Different kinds of fossils

Fossilisation can happen in several different ways. There are fossil bones (right), fossils where the original plants or animal has turned to stone, like the fish below, casts — where the original animal rotted away, and the space was filled with mud that later became rock, footprints — which were filled with mud that turned to rock, and amber fossils, where insects or leaves were trapped in tree resin, which later became hard.



Fossil fish



A cast (shell)



Dinosaur footprint



Insect in amber

**FOSSILS SHOW HOW THINGS DIED, NOT HOW THEY EVOLVED! (see inside)**

### ALSO IN THIS ISSUE:

- It happened fast!
- Nature Notes: Snails
- Fossil Graveyards
- Puzzle Corner
- Weird and Wonderful: Weaver Ants
- Fossils and Faith

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