

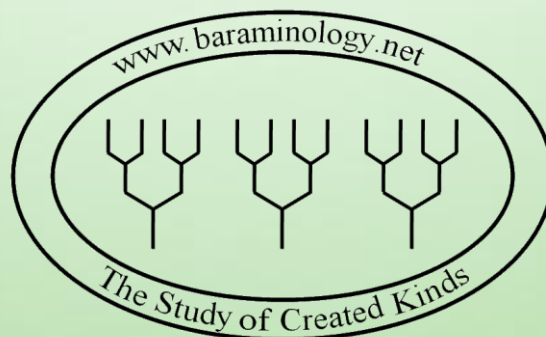
BARAMINOLOGY

RESOURCE GUIDE

JAN. 2016

By

Todd Elder



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Why Study Created Kinds?

While the general topics covered by Creationism are not directly salvation issues, anything that causes a believer to have doubts about the accuracy of Scripture is a major stumbling block. In recent decades, Evolutionism has spread rapidly and attacked the validity of the Bible. Sadly, Creationism has been slow in responding both in theology and science. Baraminology, the study of Created Kinds, is a relatively new field of science which is challenging the Theory of Evolution and helping people rediscover the foundational truths of Scripture and a proper perspective on the value of life. Baraminology includes understanding the Kinds of plants and animals made during Creation Week, which species are included in each Kind today, and producing a classification system free of evolutionary assumptions.

Understanding Created Kinds in Scripture

Within the search for truth and meaning to life, there are few questions more powerful than ‘Who is the Creator?’. This is the basis of building a close relationship with the Eternal. It also acts as a base for understanding the fallen nature we now experience and the need for a Savior. By looking at the creation process in the Hebrew language, we can better understand Our Maker and His unique abilities to create and sustain life.

In the beginning of the Bible, one can learn about the ‘Genesis Kinds’. The Genesis Kinds refer to the plants and animals made during the seven day Creation Week. It explores the descriptions of the original creation and

brings clarity to the differences between plants, animals, and man as well as man’s unique role within creation. Special attention is given to the ability of creatures to reproduce ‘after their kind’ as this demonstrates a limit to the amount of change that can occur within any given Kind and shows that the basic concepts of Evolution, such as common ancestry, are wrong.

One of the major topics that comes under secular attack is Noah’s Ark and the Flood. Baraminologists have been studying the ‘Ark Kinds’, the animals gathered together on the Ark during the time of the Flood. Often, it is incorrectly stated that the Ark would need to carry millions of species. In actuality, it only had to carry thousands of Kinds and had more than ample space to accommodate the creatures involved. After the flood, there was a period of rapid diversification as the animals dispersed into new habitats. This is not a sign of evolution in progress, but simply the breeding out of characteristics that already existed within the animals.

Understanding Created Kinds in Science

All too often, the Theory of Evolution (a scientific concept) is compared to Creationism (a belief) which sets up an unfair comparison. Properly, the Theory of Evolution should be compared to the Theory of Created Kinds so that science is compared with science. The Theory of Created Kinds states that there is a Creator and that there is a limit to the variation that can occur within a Kind of plant or animal. This allows for variation within a kind, but no transitional

forms between kinds. This is in sharp contrast to the Theory of Evolution which states that very big changes can occur over long periods of time and that all organisms are related.

One of the clearest differences between the Theory of Evolution and the Theory of Created Kinds appears in how species related to each other. The great quest of those who support Evolution is to find transitional species – those which show intermediate forms between one type of plant or animal and another type. These transitional species (the famous ‘missing links’) have not been found. The Theory of Created Kinds predicts that these gaps, technically called discontinuities, will be found between kinds with no transitional species. Furthermore, the fossil evidence shows animals appearing fully complex and functional: exactly what Created Kinds would expect.

One area of major confusion for believers is understanding the difference between species and kinds. Each Kind of plant or animal can contain many (sometimes dozens) of species. For example, the Elephant Kind has included not only the modern day species of African and Asian elephants, but also the historical (and now extinct) mammoth and mastodon. The entire Kind is recognized as containing the same basic shape or form while the individual species will vary in surface characteristics such as color and size. This ties in heavily with studies in genetics and the relatively new field of epigenetics (exploring gene expression) which demonstrate how speciation occurs within a Kind.

Understanding Created Kinds in Society

The worldviews formed by Evolutionism and Creationism effect our lives, our societies, and our world. Each day, and throughout history, social and political decisions are made which either benefit or harm life. Within evolutionary concepts, man is superior and can do whatever he wants – usually with a selfish motive. Within Creationism, man is a steward over the earth with the responsibility to care for His creation.

The Eugenics Movement (the search for good genes) formally started about a century ago and sought to improve genetics through controlled breeding, even with people. This search continues today. The modern method directly makes genetic modifications to organisms by transferring genes from one type of plant or animal into another. This comes with the built in assumption that man is more intelligent than nature (evolution) and can produce something better. From a scriptural view, there is a much higher intelligence than man that created things and, therefore, man’s attempts to change them will only continue to make things worse and carries potentially great risks.

Centuries ago, Carolus Linnaeus began the modern work of classifying plants and animals in an effort to determine the patterns and intelligence of Creation, including Created Kinds. This system was later taken over by Evolutionism (and it’s built in assumptions that all things had a common ancestor) which produced the modern ‘tree of life’. As studies determine the Created Kinds, the Linnaean system can

be returned to a creationist view and show what is known as the ‘Creation Orchard’ – the many trees representing individual Kinds. This not only helps us understand how things relate, but also enables us to better appreciate the beauty and variety found within creation.

Hope for the Future

The Creator is eternal, but this creation is not. Several passages of Scripture talk about how things now known will grow old, wear out, and later are changed. The Almighty has promised a new Heavens and Earth. All of creation waits for this current time of vanity to end. Creation is currently in a fallen state

and man cannot bring it back to where it should be. Man himself is fallen and in need of redemption and restoration. This is a job that must be done by the Creator Himself.

Why spend time on Baraminology, the study of Created Kinds? The reasons are many, but primarily: it helps build a personal relationship with the Creator, it helps us understand how to care for His creation, it directs us in the proper understanding of science, helps us to defend ourselves against the attacks of Evolutionism, and it helps us appreciate the value of life.

Todd Elder is passionate about understanding Creation. As a Baraminologist, his current research includes developing the Katagenos species Concept, the Natanzera Classification System, and the Floral Formula method of determining Plant Kinds. As a Believer, he is also active as the owner of Scripture Advocate Publishing, founder of the Encouraging Life Children’s Mission, and director of the Creation Science League. As author and speaker, his books and seminar materials are designed to encourage a growing relationship with the Creator.



Websites

Answers in Genesis

<http://www.answersingenesis.org>

Probably the most well known Creation organization. It tends to focus more on the larger picture of how science and Scripture relate. Use the search box to find topics of interest.

Baraminology

<http://www.baraminology.net>

A website specifically designed to explore Created Kinds in Scripture, Science, and Society. Including: Genesis Kinds, Ark Kinds, Taxonomy, Scientific Evidence, and the general Creation and Evolution debate.

Baraminology Quest

<http://quest.baraminology.net/journal/>

The personal blog of Baraminologist, Todd Elder. It follows the adventures of doing field research.

Core Academy of Science

<http://www.coresci.org>

Offers a variety of educational programs to help Christians of all walks of life better understand how science impacts us all. Fee required to take courses.

The Creation Club

<http://thecreationclub.com>

Part of the David Rives Ministries group. Although relatively new, it contains articles from many different creationist authors and is quickly growing.

Creation Biology Society

<http://www.creationbiology.org>

An affiliation of biologists and other researchers dedicated to developing a young-age creation model of biological origins. Membership Fee required to access materials.

Creation Ministries International

<http://creation.com>

Another well known group with a large number of online articles. It is actually a collection of creationist 501c3 organizations working together.

Creation Research Society

<http://creationresearch.org>

This site does not contain an abundance of free information, but if you want to join the group they have a lot of scholarly materials available.

Creation Science 4 Kids

<http://creationscience4kids.com>

A great site for children and homeschooling parents by Cheri Fields.

Creation Today

<http://creationtoday.org>

Eric Hovind's site which seeks to impact individuals to know and defend our faith in the Creator and to wholeheartedly experience and share Him through the foundations of Scripture.

CreationWiki

<http://www.creationwiki.org>

CreationWiki is a free educational encyclopedia. Although much smaller than Wikipedia, this site has the benefit of being written from a creationist viewpoint and makes a good starting point for a study into a topic.

Institute for Creation Research

<http://www.icr.org>

One of the most well known groups in the field of Creationism. The website is not so easy to navigate, but inside is a vast wealth of information – generally on the more scientific / technical views of topics.

Northwest Creation Network

<http://nwcreation.net>

Possibly the best of the lesser known groups. This site is loaded with free audio, video, and Powerpoint presentations by big name creation speakers and with in-depth topics.

Todd's Blog

<http://toddcwood.blogspot.com>

The personal blog of baraminologist, Todd Wood.

Magazines

Acts & Facts

<http://icr.org/icr-magazines/>

by the Institute for Creation Research. A monthly news magazine which contains articles and information of current interest dealing with creation, evolution, and related topics. Free subscription.

Answers Magazine

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am>

by Answers in Genesis. Illustrating the importance of Genesis in building a creation-based worldview, and to equip readers with practical answers so they can confidently communicate the gospel and biblical authority with accuracy and graciousness. Paid subscription – \$24.00 / year in USA.

Answers Research Journal

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/arj>

by Answers in Genesis. A professional, peer-reviewed technical journal for the publication of interdisciplinary scientific and other relevant research from the perspective of the recent Creation and the global Flood within a biblical framework. Free subscription.



Creation Illustrated

<http://www.creationillustrated.com>

Purposes to share the wonders of God's creation. By revealing fresh insights of His infinite wisdom, gentle touch, undeniable justice, redeeming love, and flawless design, pure truth shall bring renewed peace. Each part of this publication is offered as a reprieve from the daily rigors of life so that all can look to the future with unbridled gratitude and hope. Paid subscription – \$15.00 / year.

Creation Magazine

<http://creation.com/creation-magazine>

by Creation Ministries International. A quarterly 56-page full-color family magazine gives God the glory, refutes evolution, and gives you the answers to defend your faith and uphold the true history of the world found in Genesis. Paid subscription – \$25.00 / year.

CRS Quarterly Journal

<http://www.creationresearch.org>

by the Creation Research Society. Contains peer-reviewed scholarly articles which represent perspectives on science and society as impacted by origins as well as emphasis on scientific evidence supporting intelligent design, a recent creation, and a catastrophic worldwide flood. Paid subscription – \$38.00 / year in USA.

Journal of Creation<http://creation.com/journal-of-creation>

by Creation Ministries International. Brings you in-depth, peer-reviewed comments, reviews and the latest research findings that relate to origins and the biblical account of Creation, the Flood and the Fall. Paid subscription – \$39.00 / year.

Museums

United States

Akron Fossils & Science Center

<http://www.akronfossils.com>

Located in Akron, OH. A smaller, but good for children, Science Center which features hands-on guided tours and science activities. Our exhibits display many fossils from Ohio and around the world. We look forward to having you visit our 4,500 square foot museum and 2 1/2 acre outdoor adventure park called Truassic Park.

AIG Creation Museum

<http://creationmuseum.org>

Located in Petersburg, KY. This state-of-the-art 70,000 square foot museum brings the pages of the Bible to life, casting its characters and animals in dynamic form and placing them in familiar settings. Adam and Eve live in the Garden of Eden. Children play and dinosaurs roam near Eden's Rivers. The serpent coils cunningly in the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. Majestic murals, great masterpieces brimming with pulsating colors and details, provide a backdrop for many of the settings.

Creation and Earth History Museum

<http://creationsd.org>

Located in Santee, CA. The Creation and Earth History Museum remains dedicated to the biblical account of science and history. The facilities include a 10,000 sq. ft. showcase for a literal six-day creation and young earth, including a human anatomy exhibit, life-size tabernacle display, age of the earth cave and more. This creation museum was formerly owned by the Institute for Creation Research and is now owned by the Life and Light Foundation. It is located in Santee, CA and has free admission

Creation Evidence Museum

<http://www.creationevidence.org>

Located in Glen Rose, TX. Our museum was founded in 1984 by Director Carl Baugh for the purpose of researching evidence and displaying exhibits that support the Biblical creation.

Mount Blanco Fossil Museum

<http://mtblanco.com>

Located in Crosbyton, TX. The museum building has 15,000 square feet of floor space. Works in progress are also part of the museum exhibits. At any one time the museum staff is excavating, restoring, molding, and casting fossils from around the world.

Mt. St. Helens Seven Wonders Creation Museum

<http://7wonders.nwcreation.net>

Located near Castle Rock, Wa. It is dedicated to upholding biblical creation by appealing to MSH's rapidly formed features and by providing young earth literature. The 7

Wonders are seven kinds of geological features resulting from the eruptive activity of the '80's and displayed at the Mount St. Helens (MSH) Creation Information Center. Because they formed rapidly, they challenge evolutionary thought, which routinely assigns long ages to such formations.

Canada

Big Valley Creation Science Museum <http://www.bvcsm.com>

Located in the Big Valley of Alberta. Built from the foundations up, for the glory of the Creator, to display the evidence of his handiwork and refute the lie of evolution.

Conferences, Seminars, and Events

Answers for Teachers

<https://answersingenesis.org/outreach/event/answers-4-teachers/>

This conference takes place on Feb. 19, 2016.

Answers for Women

<https://answersingenesis.org/outreach/event/answers-for-women-2016/>

This conference helps you engage the culture with wisdom and grace, avoid being “tossed to and fro by every wind of doctrine”, and to “speak the truth in love”. On April 15, 2016.

The Ark Encounter

<http://arkencounter.com>

The new Answers in Genesis Museum and Theme Park is slated to open July 7, 2016 and have a special extended opening for 40 days. During this time, they are expecting large crowds so purchasing tickets in advance is mandatory and begins on Jan. 19, 2016 at the above website.

Creation Biology Society

<http://www.creationbiology.org>

The Creation Biology Society will be hosting it's annual Origins Conference at Liberty University in Lynchburg, VA on July 20-23, 2016.

Seattle Creation Conference

<http://conference.nwcreation.net/>

The Seattle Creation Conference will host it's annual event on Oct. 14-15, 2016. Details are not yet online.

Baraminology (Related) Books

After the Flood

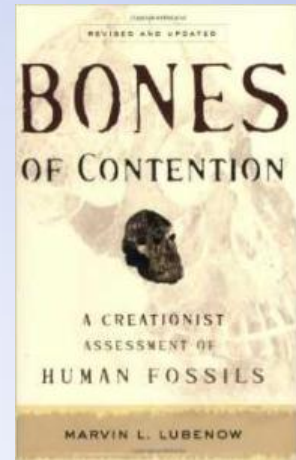
by Bill Cooper – Bill Cooper shows, through meticulous accounts, how Europeans can be traced back to Noah through Japheth and had encounters with creatures we would call dinosaurs.

Bones of Contention

by Marvin Lubenow – Seeking to disprove the theory of human evolution, the author examines the fossils of the so called “ape men”.

Buried Alive

by Jack Cuozzo -Since the first cave discoveries in Germany’s Neander Valley, we have been fascinated by these thick-browed, powerful creatures. Who were they and where did they go? A centerpiece in study of human evolution, Neanderthal Man has, by his own mysterious demise, created more questions than he has answered. But what if Neanderthals could answer for themselves and tell us about their origins. Now, for the first time, that is possible through the original research of Jack Cuozzo. Fascinated by Neanderthal Man for over two decades, Cuozzo, an orthodontist, has fashioned a research book that will clutch the attention of scientists and laypersons alike, for the Neanderthal family has finally emerged to tell a shocking story.



A Case Against Accident and Self-Organization

by Dean Overman – In this illuminating book, Dean L. Overman uses logical principles and mathematical calculations to answer the questions that have long perplexed biologists and astrophysicists: Is it mathematically possible that accidental processes caused the formation of the first form of living matter from non-living matter? Could accidental processes have caused the formation of a universe compatible with life? Are current self-organization scenarios for the formation of the first living matter plausible? Overman reviews the influence of metaphysical assumptions in logical analysis, and discusses the principles of logic applicable to these questions, examining the limitations of verbal and mathematical logic. He proceeds to demonstrate that it is mathematically impossible that accidental processes produced the first living matter.

Creationist Notebook

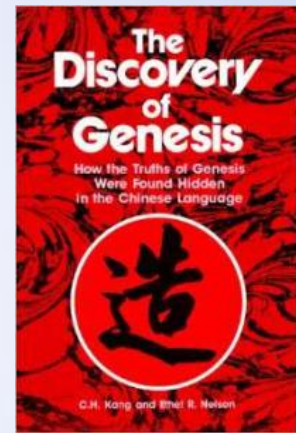
by Todd Elder – The ‘Creationist Notebook’ is designed as a reference guide and notebook to aid in the personal study of Creationism. It contains an outline of many topics which support scientific creationism including the scriptural basis for Creationism, the scientific evidence for a young Earth, and the worldviews formed by Creationism and Evolutionism. It also contains lists of books, DVDs, and websites which act as recommended resources and materials for continued learning about individual topics and creation in general.

Dinosaurs: Dead or Alive?

by Phillip O'Donnell – Have you ever heard of the familiar saying “Dinosaurs went extinct millions of years ago before man appeared?” But according to the Bible, dinosaurs and man were created at the same time. If dinosaurs and man lived together, then Noah took them on the ark. If they got off the ark, then why don't we see them today? In this book, I answer the question differently than what most text-books tell you. It is highly possible that not all dinosaurs became extinct. You will read about the amazing artifacts that indicate men saw dinosaurs, evidence that the earth is not billions of years old, missionaries in Africa that have seen dinosaurs, people who claim to have seen pterodactyls in North America, the Loch Ness Monster and much more through a Biblical perspective. It has many illustrations and is exciting for all ages to read.

The Discovery of Genesis

by C Kang and E Nelson – This linguistic analysis of the Chinese language suggests the ancient Chinese were well aware of the God of Abraham. Readers will discover the possibility that the Chinese were a remnant of the Tower of Babel dispersion. The authors start with the observance of some astonishing points of correspondence between certain characters in the Chinese language and elements of the Genesis account of man's early beginnings. They go on to analyze dozens of the ideographic pictures that make up words in the Chinese language. The evidence they compile supports the thesis that the ancient picture writing of the Chinese language embodies memories of man's earliest days. The characters when broken down into component parts, reflect elements of the story of God and man recorded in the early chapters of Genesis. Man and woman, the garden, the institution of marriage, the temptaton and fall, death, Noah's flood, the tower of Babel – they are all there in the tiny drawings and strokes that make up the Chinese characters.

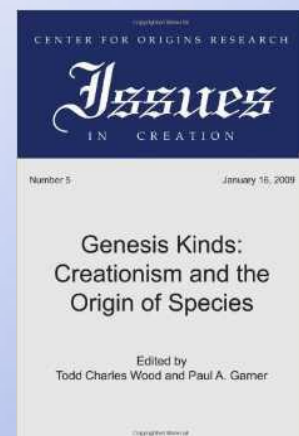


Fossil Facts & Fantasies

by Joe Taylor – Full color format with over 300 photographs, most never seen before. Referenced and indexed. Never before published information about fossils. Accounts of Fossil digs in Wyoming, Colorado, Texas, Utah, Ohio, and from all over the world. Taylor has more time excavating, molding and studying fossils than most paleontologists with degrees. The information in this book strikes a damaging blow against evolution. Taylor believes evolution is nonsense.

Genesis Kinds

Genesis Kinds by Todd Wood and Paul Garner. A belief in creationism, even in young-age creationism, does not necessitate belief in the unique creation of each species. Instead, many creationists accept a secondary origin of species from ancestors originally created by God. In this view, groups of modern species constitute the “Genesis kinds” that God originally created and beyond which evolution cannot proceed (if it can even be called ‘evolution’). In this collection of papers, six



scholars examine the species and the Genesis kinds. Topics covered include the history of creationist and Christian perspectives on the origin of species, an analysis of the Hebrew word min (kind) from the perspective of biblical theology, a baseline of minimum speciation within kinds inferred from island endemics, a comprehensive list of proposed kinds from the mammalian fossil record, the occurrence of discontinuity between kinds, and the origin of new species by symbiosis.

Genetic Entropy and the Mystery of the Genome

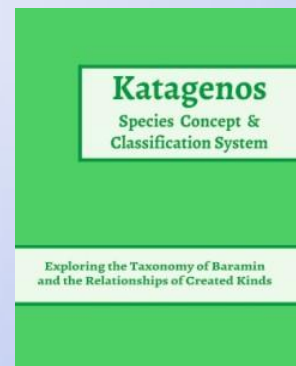
by J. C. Sanford – Dr. John Sanford, a retired Cornell Professor, shows in Genetic Entropy and the Mystery of the Genome that the “Primary Axiom” is false. The Primary Axiom is the foundational evolutionary premise – that life is merely the result of mutations and natural selection. In addition to showing compelling theoretical evidence that whole genomes can not evolve upward, Dr. Sanford presents strong evidence that higher genomes must in fact degenerate over time. This book strongly refutes the Darwinian concept that man is just the result of a random and pointless natural process.

How Life Began

by Thomas Heinze – Could life have formed in the Primordial Soup billions of years ago? Evolutionists claim that simple chemicals became concentrated in ancient oceans, forming an organic broth which eventually produced living cells. Is this possible? In 1953 Stanley Miller became famous for his experiment which produced amino acids by passing a spark through gasses which contained the elements that make up amino acids. Evolutionists hoped their students would believe without question that amino acids would produce life. But Heinze reveals the facts evolutionists won't tell you. The amino acids produced would not work in any living things. The more recently suggested steps in Chemical evolution will not take place either. The idea is scientifically bankrupt, and the foundation of evolutionary thinking is destroyed. Full of quotes from the best known scientists in the field, How Life Began is a great gift for students, teachers and school libraries. Learn how the scientific facts speak powerfully of an intelligent Creator, without whom life could never have begun. Learn how to know Him personally.

Katagenos Species Concept and Classification System

From the time of Adam, mankind has been describing and classifying that variety of plants, animals, and other parts of creation which surround him. Scripture states that He created things ‘after their kind’ and so it seems most logical to try and determine what those kinds are in understanding creation and life. The Katagenos Species Concept focuses on communication as the key to determining kinds and the species (breeds) within a kind. The Natanzera Classification System continues to use the Linnaean Binomial base, but adjusts things to fit the evidence of Created Kinds and removes the assumptions added to it by evolutionism. What remains shows the incredible complexity of life and the amazing amount of variety and beauty that our Creator has made which is there for all of us to enjoy.



The New Answers Book

1,2,3,4 by Ken Ham – In today's world, Christians find challenges to their faith every day. How are we supposed to answer the toughest questions posed by the world? This new resource from Answers in Genesis gives answers for some of the most difficult questions that modern Christians face, such as: Is there really a God? Did God really take six days to create everything? What about evolution? Does archaeology support the Bible? What about ETs and UFOs? Was there really an ice age? Where did the races come from? An essential resource for any believer, The New Answers Book provides a ready defense against the attacks of evolutionary thought. An impressive list of reputable creation scientists join author Ken Ham to answer these 25 questions scientifically, biblically, and logically. Contributors include: Paul Taylor, Mike Oard, Mike Riddle, Dr. Andy McIntosh, Dr. Bryant Wood, Dr. Tommy Mitchell, Dr. Georgia Purdom, Dr. Jason Lisle, Dr. Monty White, Dr. Terry Mortenson, Bodie Hodge, Dr. David Menton, Dr. Andrew Snelling, Dr. Clifford Wilson. Christians of all ages face challenges to their faith from those who emphasize evolution and millions of years thinking. This revolutionary resource will provide you with a ready answer.

Refuting Evolution

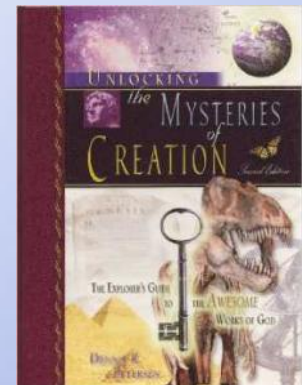
by Jonathan Sarfati – A creationist response to the National Academy of Science's Teaching About Evolution and the Nature of Science. The latter, distributed nationwide to thousands of public school teachers, is an effort to saturate students with evolutionary concepts. Refuting Evolution is a cogent rebuttal, carefully examining the points raised in the NAS booklet: science and religion; natural selection; bird evolution; astronomy; the age of the earth, etc.

Understanding the Pattern of Life

Understanding the Pattern of Life by Todd Wood, Kurt Wise, and Megan Murray – “From the Preface of “Understanding the Pattern of Life”: ‘I pray that what you are about to read will be unlike any creationist book that you have ever read. It has never been my intention to write yet another book about the truth of Scripture or perceived inadequacies of evolution. Instead, this book is an expression of my attempt, however feeble, to allow the truth of God to transform my view of biology. Rather than trying to prove the truth of Scripture, I assume it as a starting point. From there, I build what I believe to be a reasonable model of biology that fits both the facts of Scripture and the data of creation. You will find that evolutionary theories are mentioned only rarely, and when I do discuss them, I do so to highlight the differences between my ideas and the conventional view.’”

Unlocking the Mysteries of Creation

by Dennis Petersen – One of the most user-friendly and comprehensive introductory books ever published on the subject of Biblical creation. This book will help you discover the scientific accuracy of the Bible; unveil the fallacies of evolution; and build unshakeable confidence in God's Word. Designed to help families build a trustworthy Biblical worldview, it introduces a vast treasure of faith-building resources. Part One – In the beginning... Science and the Bible agree! The earth was once very different and very good! When did it all begin?



Surprising facts from the cosmos and the earth unveil the truth about our planet's age. Part Two – True science dares to put the big bang and medieval thinking to the test. From woodpeckers to whales, fossils to philosophers... evolution is seen for the deception it really is. Part Three – Has the Missing Link been found? Discover amazing mysteries and myths about dinosaurs: What were they like? Why are they gone? Part Four – How do we make sense of all the mysteries of ancient civilizations? Awesome advancements before the flood... Pyramids, UFOs and ancient technology all make sense in light of the Biblical record. One generation shall praise Thy works to another, and shall declare Thy mighty acts. On the glorious splendor of Thy majesty, and on Thy wonderful works, I will meditate. And men shall speak of the power of Thine AWESOME ACTS (Psalm 145)

Baraminologist Biographies

David Cavanaugh

In an attempt to find a way to determine baramins without reproduction, David Cavanaugh introduced the Analysis of Patterns (ANOPA) technique. This technique makes characteristics of the animal a distinct statistical dimension which is placed into a multi-dimensional space. It is later simplified to a three dimensional grid. Different kinds should come out to different spaces on the grid and show the distinct groups.

Todd Elder

Todd Elder has proposed the Katagenos Species Concept which combines the terminology of Linnaean classification, Baraminology, and breeding techniques into a unified whole. It is an attempt at defining both kinds and species while allowing for a discontinuity between kinds and a continuity between animals or plants within a kind. His current research includes developing the Floral Formula method of determining Plant Kinds.

Tom Hennigan

Tom Hennigan works with the classification of reptiles and amphibians. Degrees include: AAS in Forest Technology, BS in Natural Resources Management, and an MPS in Environmental and Forest Biology.

Jean Lightner

Jean Lightner has worked with classification of birds and mammals as well as genetic recombination. Dr Lightner worked just over three years as a veterinary medical officer for the US Department of Agriculture before resigning to stay at home to raise and teach her four children.

Frank Marsh

Frank Marsh is credited with coining the term ‘baramin’ which is a combination of the Hebrew words ‘bara’ (to create) and ‘min’ (kind). . For Marsh, ‘after his kind’ was a biological law (rather than a moral law) and emphasized the importance of reproduction and successful hybridization. He emphasized interbreeding as a method of determining kinds. This, in effect, defined a created kind at the highest taxonomic level which could interbreed. He changed in his later years when he followed morphological considerations more than reproductive ones. Quite often, though, he found differences in morphology and reproduction went together.

Walter ReMine

Walter ReMine brought the concept of Discontinuity Systematics into the realm of Baraminology. Discontinuities are described as “large scale morphological gaps and an absence of large-scale phylogeny”. Simply put, this means that there were big differences in appearance and no line of distinct ancestral lines from which it came. This was an important concept since the Theory of Evolution has no place for discontinuities. In fact, quite the opposite is true in that Evolution must look for connecting relationships. This work also brought the phrase ‘successive approximation’ in as studies come closer and closer to the proper boundaries of created kinds.

Marcus Ross

Marcus Ross. Has done work with amphibian kinds. Degrees include: BS in Earth Science, MS in Paleontology, and Ph.D. in Environmental Science.

Roger Sanders

Roger Sanders added the concept of Cognitum, or a grouping of creatures that seem to naturally go together by use of the senses. However, this type of grouping can be both inside and outside of a kind. For example, one would likely group all of the birds together because of their feathers, yet this is much greater in scope than a single kind. The general differences between cows, horse, and pigs would be enough evidence to the senses to tell that they belong to different kinds. Although imprecise, it does find usefulness where hybridization data is lacking.

Siegfried Scherer

Siegfried Scherer also worked with hybridization, but he took it in a different direction. He allowed either two animals to hybridize with each other (as others did above) or each with a third organism. In other words, if A can breed with C and B can breed with C then A and B can be considered as the same kind along with C. He also suggested that true fertilization must go passed the early stages of embryogenesis. He suggested that fertilization is not enough to be considered successful because the first few divisions of the cell can be strictly through maternal control. He suggested that there must be a successful expression of both paternal and maternal genes.

Kurt Wise

Kurt Wise is credited with first using the term ‘baraminology’ when he stated the need for a creationist biosystematics.

Todd Wood

Todd Wood created the use of multidimensional scaling (MDS) which also statistically measures the distance between one baramin and another. This method has typically shown a large baraminic distance around the rank of family. This strongly suggests that the most common comparison of a kind with modern taxonomy is the Family level.

Glossary of Common Terms

Abiogenesis — Literally life from non-life. In biology, the concept that atoms, molecules, and proteins randomly came together to form the first living thing capable of reproduction. A required transition from the Natural Origins of the universe to the Theory of Evolution.

Apobaramin — Cladistics term for multiple holobaramins

Archaeobaramin — Cladistic term for the original members of a baramin

Baramin — General created kind

Baraminology — Literally the study of created kinds. The taxonomic study and classification of the created kinds of animals.

Cladistics — Classification of organism based upon branching descendency from a common ancestor

Creation — That which was made to exist, both physically and spiritually, by the Creator.

Creator — A descriptive title of the One Most High which describes His position as Maker of the universe.

Cognitum —

Continuity — The reproductive and genetic connections that occur within a kind. One way of stating micro-evolution that has occurred.

Day Age Theory — The concept that the days of creation found in the book of Genesis were actually long periods of time. Some versions include the evolution process in these time periods.

Death — The ceasing of life in a person or animal. Physically the end of metabolic functions. Spiritually removal from Elohim.

Discontinuity — The reproductive and genetic isolation from one kind to another. One way of stating that macro-evolution does not occur.

Elohim — A descriptive title from the Hebrew meaning our Mighty One or Powerful Leader. Often translated into 'God' in English Bibles.

Environmental Acclimation — The biogeographical adaptations of an individual within a species or population caused by the local environment.

Eukaryote — Cells contain a nucleus – includes animals, plants, fungus, and some algae
[compare with prokaryote]

Evolution — A theory stating that all plants and animals developed from earlier and more simple forms by slight variations in each generation.

Floral Formula — A concise format for describing the parts of a flower.

Gap Theory — A concept suggesting that there was a large amount of time between Genesis 1:1 and Genesis 1:2. During this time it suggests that Lucifer rebelled or that mankind prior to Adam and Eve were destroyed.

Genetics — the study of inheritance of characteristics

Genotype — the genetic composition of an organism

Holobaramin — Cladistic term for a single entire baramin – all members are related by ancestry

Materialism — Philosophical concept suggesting that matter is the only reality and that everything in the universe can be explained only in terms of matter.

Morphology — the study of form and structure

Macro-evolution — The evolutionary concept that large scale changes (such as change in form) occur over long periods of time due to increasing genetic material and mutations.

Micro-evolution — Small scale changes (such as fur color) caused by genetic drift of existing DNA within a population.

Monobaramin — Cladistic term for a single (but not necessarily entire) represented baramin.

Morphology — the study of form and structure

Natural Philosophy — A philosophy based on the concept that everything can be explained by natural processes and materials and that nothing spiritual is needed.

Old Earth Creationism — A concept suggesting that the Almighty created the Earth, but did so over a long period of time. Often used to mix Creationism with Evolution and allow the Earth to be billions of years old.

Palaeobaramin — previous baramin populations

Phenetics — grouping organisms based on overall similarity

Phenotype — the physical characteristics of an organism

Phylogenetic — the relationship between members of a group and the development and derivation of a group from its ancestors

Polybaramin — Cladistic term for multiple (but not necessarily entire) represented baramins.

Post-zygotic Barrier — Something that prevents a fertilized egg from developing into a fertile adult

Pre-zygotic Barrier — Something that prevents fertilization

Prokaryote — Cells do not contain a nucleus nor organelles [compare with eukaryote]

Science — The process of or body of knowledge gained from the observation, study, and experimentation of the physical world or universe.

Scientific Naturalism — A scientific endeavor to prove Natural Philosophy.

Secular — A belief that anything spiritual, religious, or supernatural does not exist.

Systematics — the study of identification, taxonomy, and nomenclature of organisms

Taxonomy — the science of defining groups of organism on the basis of shared characteristics

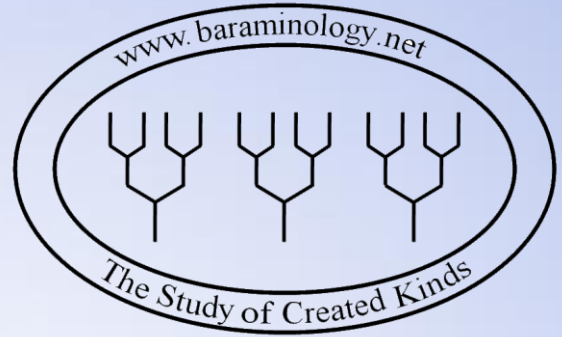
Theistic Evolution — A concept suggesting that Creation and Evolution can both be correct by allowing the Creator to make His creation through the process of Evolution.

Taxonomy — the science of defining groups of organism on the basis of shared characteristics

Young Earth Creationism — The literal understanding of the scriptural account of Creation dating the age of the Earth to be approaching 6,000 years.

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Thank You

Todd Elder