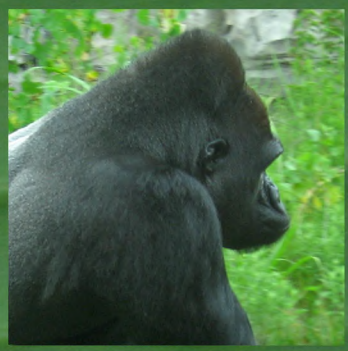
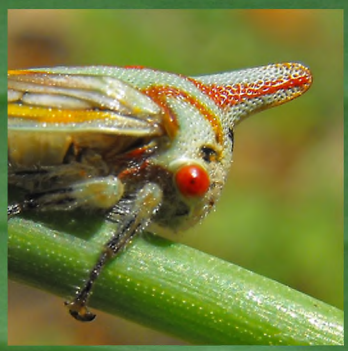
Created Kinds, Baraminology and the Creation Orchard









On the Origin of Kinds by Special Creation and the Preservation of Mankind by the Creator

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Created Kinds, Baraminology, and the Creation Orchard

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Publisher: Scripture Advocate Publishing.

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Library of Congress Catalog Number: 2016902260

ISBN: 0997307706
ISBN-13: 978-0997307702

1) Religion and Science 2) Natural History 3) Biology 4) The Bible

Printed in the United States of America

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Exploring Our World

There is no better way to learn about an environment than by spending time within it and directly experiencing the heat/cold, dry/wet, forested/desert/grassland, and high/low altitude differences. It becomes easier to understand why the plants and animals have acclimated to each environment as they have.

"Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear." Hebrews 11:3

Preface

My Testimony As a Creationist

For the last twenty-five years, I have been on a quest seeking the meaning of life. This quest began on a snowy night while I was a senior in high school. Within that night was a moment where I questioned if death would be better than life. At the time, I did not understand the many factors which had brought me to that point, but at the base of it was a secular education. This type of education focuses on the physical while ignoring the spiritual and, therefore, excludes religious concepts and beliefs. This education came not only through the school system, but also included a large amount of fiction and fantasy from books, movies, and video games. At the same time, my religious education did little to give an alternative. I grew up in a liberal protestant denomination and perhaps I could have been described as a Sunday morning christian myself. Ultimately, life was not understood and it, therefore, was given little value.

In the months prior to that moment, I had begun trying to improve my life by following the wise sayings of those who have lived before me. I had no goals in life other than trying to live without pain or boredom. Following that night, the search for meaning to life began in the realm of philosophy. Concepts of life and death, physical and spiritual, pleasure and pain, morality and law, and even art and aesthetic beauty were all topics of interest. The Epicurean philosophy, which stressed the pleasures of the mind over the pleasures of the body, became the norm for myself and guided daily life. Eventually, I realized that all of philosophy is based on assumptions and that it only produces a lifestyle rather than leading to the meaning of life.

During my college years, I also started exploring the world in the sciences. I have always had a special interest in the outdoors and eventually received a Bachelor of Science degree for a Conservation Biology major and a Geography minor from Kent State University. At the time, I thought I was doing well. However, I did not realize that I was being taught a secular form of science based on the concepts of Evolutionism. Within the classroom, I was never told of the problems with the Theory of Evolution or the evidence against it. I simply accepted it and then helped teach it to others through my work in the Ohio State Park

The peace that a believer finds is one of the greatest testimonies one can share with others.

system. After years of studying science and nature, I was still empty inside. The meaning of life was not to be found in science. Not only that, but I had begun to notice that life was not matching up with what I had been taught. Instead, it was much more complex and had deeper levels to it than those the sciences were allowing.

My attempts to learn the meaning of life finally turned toward the Scriptures. Beginning with the book of Ecclesiastes, and expanding from there, I found an explanation of life, regarding aspects both physical and spiritual, which matched up with what I observed and experienced. Many new questions formed. Am I able to have a relationship with the One Most High? Did I genuinely understand and believe that salvation and eternal life come only through the Messiah? These questions and many others needed to be answered. The greatest change in my life came when I decided to start praying. Prayer about issues in my life was treated somewhat like a three month experiment, but the results were amazing. By the end I found that the things I prayed about generally went better than what I had been accustomed to in the previous thirty years of my life.

A lot has happened in my life since then as I have grown as a believer. Perhaps the greatest influence in starting to understand the value of life came when the scriptural account of Creation and the secular concept of Evolution came into conflict. I knew what was taught about evolution. However, I did not know about creation. The next couple years were spent studying and comparing both as scientific theories. When all the evidence was taken together, it became quite clear that Evolution does not work and that the Creation account fits with what happens in life. Furthermore, when I read the Scriptures it now had at its base the concept of a Creator, His creation, and His relationship with mankind. This understanding actually brought an increased focus on the need for salvation and the work of the Messiah in fulfilling this need. The great questions connected with the meaning of life were beginning to be answered.

For fifteen years I have been exploring life through the eyes of a believer. In many ways, I have had to start over and relearn what I thought I already knew about life. I abandoned the pleasure seeking of the philosophers and instead found the peace, joy, and hope that the Eternal offers His people. During this time, I had to give up many things I held dear. I have always enjoyed the outdoors and expected to make a living working in a park or forest system. During college I started photography as a

hobby and it quickly grew to a semi-professional status; this also seemed a possibility for a career. In order to pursue the Kingdom of Heaven, I had to give up the outdoors and photography. Selling, throwing away, and burning up years of work was required. Looking back, it is clear that I needed to sever myself from the personal pride and spiritual implications of the work I had previously done.

Not surprisingly, it was this same enjoyment for the outdoors and joy of recording things with the camera that the Eternal brought back into my life with a new purpose. The recent years of my life have included a calling to spend time living in a tent while traveling across the United States in order to study His creation first hand. Similarly, the photography was no longer about the pride of an artist, but instead became a tool to share an understanding and appreciation of His creation. It has been a journey of faith which has been rewarded with a closer relationship to the Heavenly Father and Son. It has also brought about new concepts in understanding the Almighty's creation, in both science and the Scriptures, which I share in this book.

Twenty-five years ago, I was suicidal and I started a quest to see if there was meaning to life. At this time, I can say yes there is meaning to life and understanding His creation has allowed me to appreciate it all the more. Perhaps the greatest thing I learned about genuinely living life, rather than having only a lifestyle, is to value life and love others. Relationships suddenly became important while the pursuit of physical things like possessions, wealth, and knowledge are now found quite lacking in terms of value or goals. When life itself becomes the focus, the many virtues mentioned in the Scriptures become clearer and I understand why they help so much physically, mentally, emotionally, and spiritually. These are concepts that cannot be truly appreciated by a secular world and they simply do not fit into an evolutionary point of view on life.

The journey to explore life continues. The final conclusion to the meaning of life is still out there. However, knowing the Creator of the Universe and a growing relationship with Him helps to focus the value of life and is a base upon which to build.

Temperate Rain Forest Environment

Existing at higher altitudes within temperate climates, this forest habitat is home to many rare or unusual plants and animals. The creatures must acclimate to the colder weather and the heavy rainfall that occurs here, but not in the surrounding lowlands.

"But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts: and be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear:" 1 Peter 3:15

Introduction

Why Study created kinds?

While the general topics covered by Creationism are not directly salvation issues, anything that causes a believer (or non-believer) to have doubts about the accuracy of the Scriptures 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 the Scriptures and a proper perspective on the value of life.

I have purposefully used some of the title of Charles Darwin's book as the subtitle of this book to illustrate a point. The effects of Creationism and Evolutionism can be summed up quickly by comparing these titles.

On the Origin of Kinds by Special Creation
and the Preservation of Mankind by the Creator
vs.
On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection,
or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life

The terms 'natural selection' and 'struggle for life' shows that evolutionary forces are the center of attention in that book. However, the terms 'Special Creation' and 'Creator' show this book comes from the opposite direction where preservation comes not through competition and survival, but through repentance, forgiveness, and the gift of eternal life. The use of 'favoured races' by Darwin and 'Mankind' by this book previews the worldviews that will develop even on life itself. Also, just to be clear, it was kinds (not species) that were created and what we call species today are merely the variations that occur within a kind.

Understanding creation may not be directly needed for salvation, but knowing what our Creator has done will deepen the relationship and make life more enjoyable.

The Believer's Armor
The armor commentaries on the side highlight a believer's relationship with the Creator.

Defending Believers

When one comes down to basics, there is no direct need for understanding creation in science for the believer. Faith is what is required of the believer and the believer has far more than enough evidence of the truth of the Scriptures by what our Master has done in our lives, the effectiveness of prayer, and the many other blessings and miracles that occur. Yes, there may be curiosity about how His creation works, but it is not needed for faith. Scientific research is not about trying to prove the Scriptures or strengthen our faith even though it can do both.

Yet, a need for understanding creation in science has arisen because the believer has been attacked by the concepts of Evolutionism. These concepts cannot be blamed as the cause of evil. However, they are a powerful weapon and tool used by the enemy, Satan, to deny or decrease the value of life and hinder or block a relationship with the Creator. It is a concept with a surprising amount of destructive power because it brings the authority and accuracy of the Scriptures into question and doubt.

When there is a war, it is often easy to distinguish which side would be considered good (right) and which side would be considered evil (wrong). The simplicity of it comes in seeing who is attacking and who is defending. Those who are righteous will work hard to find the right/lawful/correct solution to a situation or disagreement and, therefore, no

fighting is needed. But evil will attack and fight and try to take what does not belong to it. This is true in the physical battles of the world between nations and it is true of the spiritual battles that go on between good and evil. The enemy always comes to attack, steal, and destroy.

The tactics of each side are also quite telling. Good will be limited in their weapons because they will (should) only do what is righteous. But the evil enemy can have many more weapons like lying and stealing. This is not an accident. It is purposeful deceit and a method of controlling the situation or people. The primary defense against such attacks is knowing the truth, which is ultimately more powerful.

This attack has put believers on the defense just as any attack will do. The work of Baraminology is a front-line defense against these attacks on the believer and also a way to fight back against the enemy. The research being done in Baraminology helps to show that Creationism is true while Evolutionism has many flaws and built-in assumptions.

Understanding 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 states 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. One focus of Baraminology, has 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 as they acclimated to their new environments.

Classroom Discovery
The student notes on the side highlight the main point of a chapter or sub-chapter.

Understanding 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 Model of Evolution should be compared to the Model of created kinds so that science is compared with science. The Model 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 Model 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 two models appears in how species relate to each other. One of the great quests for those who support Evolutionism 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 Model of created kinds predicts that these gaps, technically called discontinuities, should be expected 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 or rarely hundreds) 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 which demonstrate how speciation can occur within a Kind.

Understanding Society

The worldviews formed by Evolutionism and Creationism affect 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 the Eternal's 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 methods make direct 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.

Decades 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

This book is meant to be thought provoking. What do you do when you realize that life was created rather than evolved? How does it affect your decisions? For myself, it has been a long journey of discovery and joy. Although not a goal, it has strengthened my faith, presented a clearer understanding of Scripture, and given a much deeper peace in my

soul.

Why spend time on Baraminology, the study of created kinds? Because we cannot live life to the fullest if we do not know what life truly is. Nor can we build as deep a relationship with our Creator if we do not know what He has done.

PS. This book is designed to be the book that would have helped myself when I went to university and fell for evolution. I needed to see the broad picture and not just a single topic (or few) of study. Therefore, this book tries to bring the many facets of Creationism together into a unified whole. Many portions are written as large bullet points rather than flowing text. Many paragraphs introduce an idea or concept as though it were a piece in a giant jigsaw puzzle and the book presents the complete picture the pieces form when placed together. The reader is invited to pursue any topic(s) of interest further through the recommended readings and resources in the references section.

Personal Notes and Drawing Space

Genesis 1:11

"And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth: and it was so." There is a lot of information about creation and life stored in the Scriptures. It is ours to know if we will only take the time to look for it and understand it.

Unit One

Scripture

Believers want to build their relationship with the One Most High and grow closer to Him. The relationship with the Almighty grows the same way as any relationship, by spending time together and getting to know each other better. One of the best ways to do this is to read His words that are written to His people, which are recorded in the Scriptures. There are many philosophies, cultures, and ideas that want to take attention away from the Almighty and have believer's forget the truth about creation and life. By knowing and understanding His word, believers can stand strongly in the truth and resist what is false.

The Atmosphere Environment

The sky is home to the creatures that were designed to fly above the Earth and in the face of the Heavens. The shifting wind currents, the passing weather fronts, and the times of calm or storm all impact the life of these animals. Flight can permit traveling great distances for migration or easy travel through otherwise difficult mountain terrain.

"For thus saith the LORD that created the heavens; God himself that formed the earth and made it; he hath established it, he created it not in vain, he formed it to be inhabited: I am the LORD; and there is none else." Isaiah 45:18

Chapter One

Who is the Creator?

Entire books could be written about the qualities of the Eternal, but here the focus is introducing His role as Creator. Who is the Creator? How did He create the Heavens, the Earth, and the life that is within them? What attributes about Him are described in the Scriptures?

Names and Titles of the Creator

Throughout the Scriptures, many different names, titles, and descriptive phrases are given about the Creator. These attributes are not just labels but, instead, have deep meanings that are sometimes lost in translation. These meanings shed much light on the attributes and power of the Creator and help us to understand Him all the more.

Within the opening verse of the book of Genesis, one is introduced to the Creator through the English title of 'God'. This title comes from the Hebrew word 'Elohim'. Elohim has a more literal meaning of 'powerful leader' and is also sometimes given in English as the 'Mighty One' of Israel. This title refers to His great power and to His being over all of creation as well as His leading or controlling of what is happening. Interestingly, this word comes in a plural form which leaves room for both Heavenly Father and Son to act as the Creator.

The Eternal created the Heavens and the Earth including the plants, the animals, and mankind. Elohim spoke them into existence in a literal seven day act of creation.

In the second chapter of Genesis, the English name of 'LORD' is given which comes from the Hebrew word 'Yahveh'. This is the name of our Heavenly Father. This name comes from the singular imperfect third-person form of the verb 'to be'. In effect, the name Yahveh would literally be translated as 'He Is'. This refers to His self-existence which is outside of time and space as mankind knows it.

Within Exodus 3:14, the Eternal responds to Moses by saying "I Am that I Am' which comes from the Hebrew phrase

'ehyah asher ehyah'. Interestingly, the 'I Am' given here comes from the same Hebrew root word for 'to be'. It is in a slightly different form because the Creator himself is speaking and, therefore, uses the first-person form of the word. This again refers to His self-existence and being above the creation.

Hidden within many of the prophecies regarding the Messiah is the name 'Yahshuah' which later becomes the name 'Jesus' through the Koine Greek, Latin, and English languages. The name Yahshuah is the name of the Heavenly Son and it comes from the Hebrew root word for salvation. This refers to many things, but here is used to refer to how the Creator Himself must rescue and save His creation as mankind is unable to do the job for himself.

The names of the Creator include Yahveh the Father and Yahshuah the Son, our Savior.

The title of Creator comes from the Hebrew word 'bohreh'. This comes from the root word meaning 'to create'. This word is never used of anything mankind produces or makes. It is a unique ability possessed only by the Eternal. In comparison, another phrase is found in the descriptive term 'Our Maker'. Maker comes from the Hebrew root word 'asah'. Asah is used to describe making or doing something in a very broad sense. This is something both the Eternal and man are capable of doing.

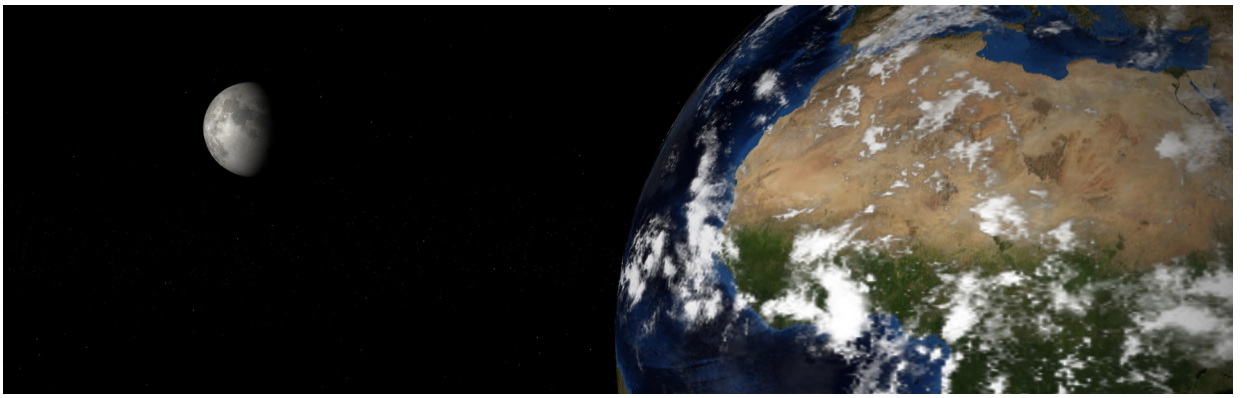
There are many more titles used throughout the Scriptures that also indirectly reflect on His attributes and characteristics. These titles include 'El Chai' the Living God, 'El Elyon' the One Most High, the 'El Olam' the Eternal, 'El Roi' the God who Sees, and the 'El Shaddai' the Almighty. These titles of our Maker reflect directly upon His role as Creator, Sustainer, and the Redeemer of all things.

Choosing to know Our Maker, and building a relationship with Him, is the most powerful decision a person can make in their lives. Considering what He has done takes the relationship deeper by helping believers better understand His character and attributes.

Many titles begin with 'El' which means 'Powerful Leader'. A perfect description of our Maker.

The Act of Creating

Although theology and science are unable to tell us everything about the Creator and the creation process, we can still gain much insight into the act of creating by looking at the



The Earth is the only place in the universe known to have life.
The moon is given authority in the night to give a lesser light and act as a calendar.

various Hebrew words used in the text and noting the uniqueness of this ability possessed only by the Creator.

The English word 'create' is translated from the Hebrew word 'bara'. The 'bara' type of creating is an action attributed only to the Creator and reflects the making of something new or the renewal of something. In contrast, there is the word 'asah' which, while variously translated, essentially means 'to do' or 'to make' and represents how man makes things from materials that already exist. Therefore, there is a special type of creation, or making of something new, that is an attribute of only the Creator.

Creation was spoken into being. However, in the Hebrew language, there are different verbs used to describe talking. The verb 'amar' is used 'to speak' or in the imperative tense 'to declare' something. This is the verb used when the Creator declares that things should exist. This can be compared with the verb 'deber' which means 'to instruct' or 'to command' and is used when giving instructions and laws to the Nation of Israel. When the Almighty 'declares' something, it happens, whether a physical creation or a spiritual blessing.

Only the Creator has the unique ability to speak new things into being.

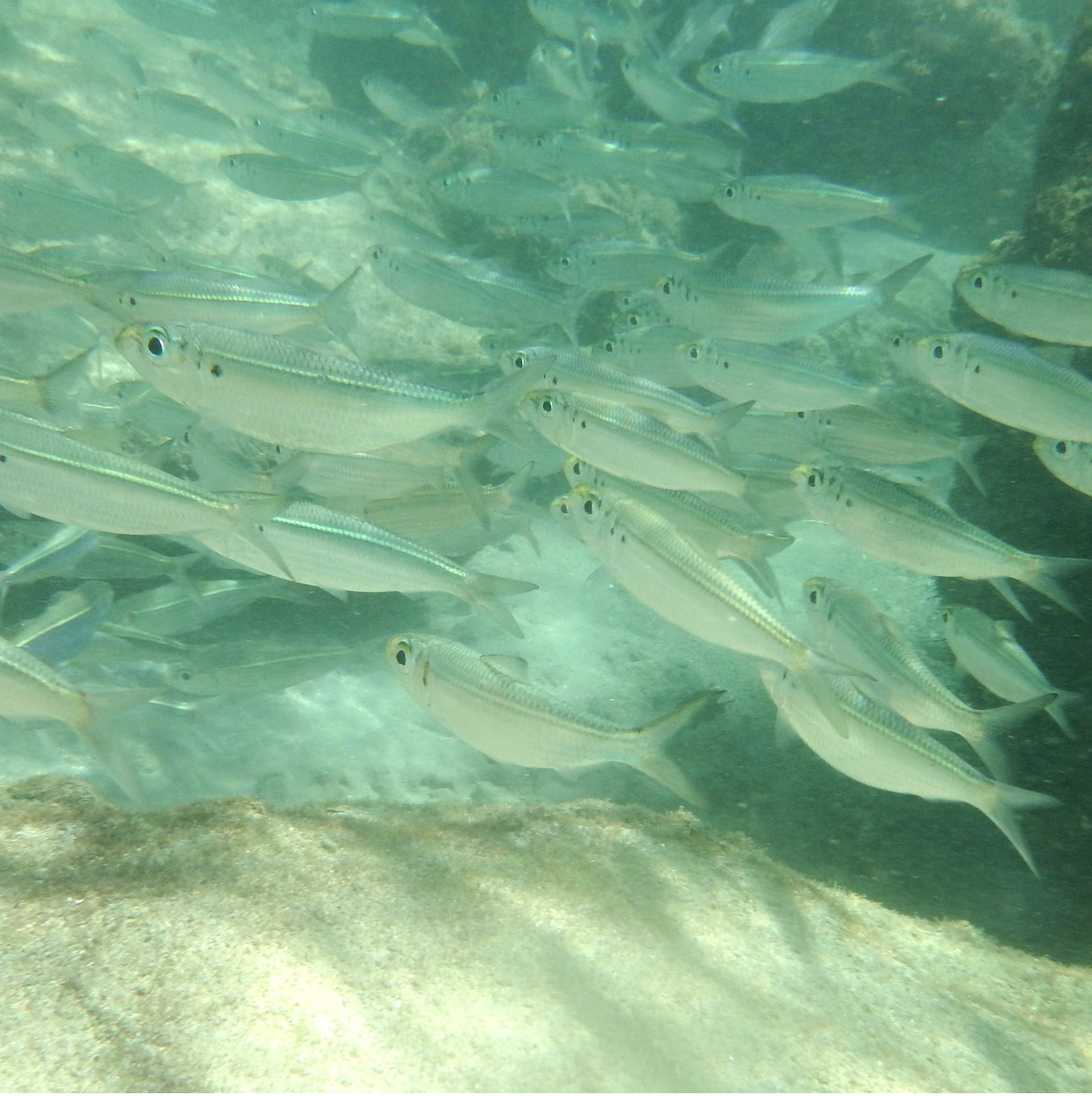
The creation account given in Genesis follows a pattern using a couple forms of the verb 'hayah' which means 'to be' or 'to occur'. The Almighty declares in the Imperfect Tense (showing an ongoing action) 'Let there be' and then the Scriptures state in the Perfect Tense (completed action) 'there was'. Thus, we have a created object that continues to exist.

Sometimes things are referred to as being formed which comes from the Hebrew word 'yatzar'. This word connotes a

purpose and a reason for doing something. It is used on a small scale with the forming of a baby in the womb all the way up to the large scale forming of a nation. It is also the word used when mankind is formed (Gen 2:7).

Each of these words shows the intent of the Creator in making the universe, the world, and life. This is a special process that is planned out and purposefully done. There is no accident or random chance involved in what He created.

Personal Notes and Drawing Space



The Marine Environment

The seas and oceans are home to the countless millions of fish, mammals, and invertebrate creatures that swim through the waters. These creatures are designed for the salty environment where oxygen intake that often involves gills rather than lungs. It requires streamlined bodies for ease of movement through water.

"And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven." Genesis 1:20

Chapter Two

What are the Genesis Kinds?

The book of Genesis states that The Creator made the Heavens and the Earth including plants, animals, and man. The plants and animals made during the Creation Week are often referred to as the genesis kinds. Although the focus is on the relationship with mankind, the Scriptures continue to describe the created kinds in both the physical and spiritual aspects of life. Unlike the secular views of modern biology which defines life by functions of the body, the Scriptures state that life is much more.

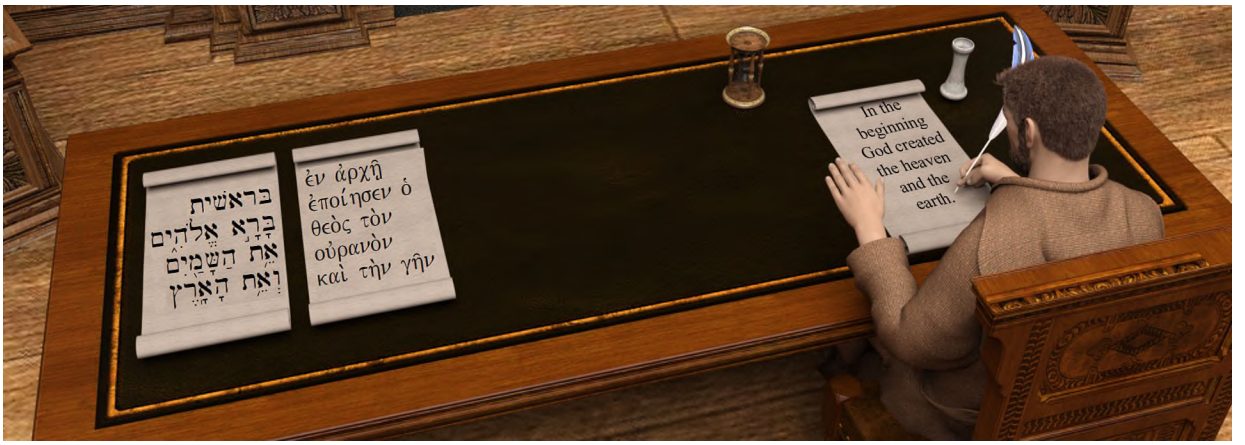
The created kinds are more formally known as Baramin. Technically, this word does not exist in the Hebrew language because it is a compound word made up of the separate words for 'create' and 'kind'. As already stated, the Hebrew word ברא (bara) means 'to create' or a 'formative process' and is never used in relation to the things that mankind makes, but rather is only used in regards to the Almighty. The Hebrew word מין (meen) means to portion out or to sort. Similar meaning is found in the Greek language of the Septuagint. The Greek word κτίζω (ktizo) means to fabricate or form originally. The Greek word γίνομαι (ghinomahee) means to generate or cause to be and is used broadly for offspring, descendants, and kindred.

Scripture is the authoritative and accurate word of Elohim to mankind. The majority of Scripture is written in a literal and straightforward style. It is correct in describing the creation in both the physical and spiritual aspects of life.

Living Beings - Body, Soul, and Spirit

As we begin studying created kinds, it quickly becomes apparent that there are many levels to examine both physically and spiritually. Within the physical, there is a strong link with reproduction associated with kinds. This is shown through the commands to reproduce and fill the Earth as well as when the animals are taken aboard the ark to refill the Earth afterwards. Examining the levels of kinds will also help distinguish life from non-life and show the value of life.

The modern concepts within Biology, the study of life, are based on secular views of life which are hidden in evolutionary terminology. Evolution considers plants, animals, and man to all



The Scriptures, and it's wealth of knowledge, have been translated into many languages.

be alive and related to one another. The biological sciences look at functions such as movement, growth, respiration, excretion, and reproduction as signs of life. While plants could be described as having most of the functions given in biology, they do not have all of them, most notably the absence of movement.

Within the Scriptures, a very different view of life is given. A simple look at the differences between the body, soul, and spirit shows that life is much more than just functions of the body which act as a response to a stimulus. Furthermore, the ability to reproduce is not limited to life. Instead, life is connected to the blood, something which is not present in plants.

It is when man is given the 'breath of life' that he is considered to be a living being (Gen 2:7). This is connected with the Hebrew word 'nasham' which indicates breathing. Similarly, death, or the expiring of a man, comes when breathing ceases. This is also true for the animals. As breathing oxygen is a necessary part of the function of blood, this suggests that breathing is one of the best signs of physical life.

The body, also translated as flesh, is translated from the Hebrew word 'basar'. The body is much more than simple dirt or crystals. This is the basic level of created kinds because it is able to reproduce, a basic requirement of kinds. Yet it is not necessarily considered alive within the Scriptures. This term is applied to organisms including plants, animals, and man. It is not applied to dirt, rocks, water, and weather. In essence, it could be comparable to referencing things containing DNA.


Genesis kinds are the unique types of plants and animals made during Creation Week

To find what is called alive within the Scriptures, one must look to the next level which is the soul. The soul is translated from the Hebrew word 'nefesh'. Nefesh is the level that distinguishes life. It is associated with breathing, called alive, and is strongly connected with the blood. Animals and people are given the nefesh level. It is not immortal and it has physical needs. It is the soul which can die and which can receive salvation and redemption. It is the nefesh level, the soul, which is given plants to eat.

The next level to examine is the Spirit. The Spirit is translated from the Hebrew word 'Ruach'. The ruach is given to man and is the level that distinguishes man above the animals. It is conscious of good and evil and seems to imply motivation. It is the spirit that has communion with Elohim and a renewed spirit that comes with accepting the Messiah as Savior.

According to the terms given by the Creator in the Scriptures, the levels become clear. Plants have a body but are not considered living because they do not have a soul. Animals have both a body and a soul and are, therefore, considered living. However, it is only man which has body, soul, and spirit which places him above all other parts of the Creation.

Close-up: Plants are Not Alive

Because it contrasts with modern biology so much, the point that plants are not alive should be clarified. First and foremost, within the Scriptures plants are never described as dying but instead as wilting. Secondly, plants were created on the third day of the Creation Week and then given to animals and man as food. Since there was no death prior to sin entering the world, eating plants, as man and animal would do, could not have been considered the killing or death of something. Thirdly, life is sometimes described as creatures that have 'the breath of life' which implies breathing oxygen. Plants do not take in oxygen, but rather they use carbon dioxide (which is harmful to life) and they release oxygen (which is beneficial to life). Lastly, plants do not have blood, something that the Scriptures strongly tie together with life.


A body by itself does not have life. Life requires a soul.

Interestingly, if plants are not considered living by the Creator, then reproduction is not limited to life. Furthermore, reproducing 'after their kinds' is not limited to life as well since this phrase is applied to plants and seeds. Therefore, physical reproduction is a process that the body or flesh is capable of, but it is not a sign of life itself from the Creator's perspective. Instead, the ability for plants to reproduce is an important factor

for the production of food for life.

Earthly Kinds

The Creator wanted the Earth filled with animals and set things in motion by having them reproduce 'after their kind'. This phrase suggests that there is a limit to how different the descendants could be from the parents. It leaves room for some acclimation and variation within a kind, but suggests that a limitless change (from one kind into another) is not possible.

The various plants and animals were created as separate kinds with no common ancestry.

In the Hebrew language, 'after their kind' comes from the word 'min' which suggests a likeness or form that fits a type of plant or animal. The plants and animals were spoken into existence directly by Elohim and, therefore, did not have any ancestry nor was there any evolutionary means involved.

Often, the Theory of Evolution is demonstrated with a 'Tree of Life'. This image depicts a single tree trunk (representing an unknown common ancestor) that branches out into all the known animals. In contrast, creationism has a forest or orchard where there are many tree trunks representing the different ancestral kinds with the branches and twigs on each tree representing the known animal species within each kind.

One phrase used to describe this limited amount of change is 'fixity of species'. Centuries ago, when this phrase was first used, species was equivalent with a kind. Since then, in modern biology, species has changed meaning to represent animals with very similar appearance, geography, and breeding capability. This has caused some confusion because a fixity of species was true by the old definition, but is untrue by the modern definition. However, in modern wording, a fixity of kinds is still a basic and true concept.

Kinds do not change form through time. However, the surface characteristics of the species within a kind can change.

Grasses, Herbs, and Trees

And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth: and it was so. Genesis 1:1 KJV

There are many ways that man can classify or group plants together. However, within the Creation account, there are three major types of plants given: grasses, herbs, and trees. At first glance, this may not seem significant, but each of these types of plants have unique characteristics which demonstrate the great planning of our Creator.

The Hebrew word for grass is דשא (deshe) from the root word meaning 'to sprout'. This name aptly fits as grasses are constantly sprouting and are among the most abundant plants on earth. Grasses are unique because the portion that grows is not located at the tip, but rather at the base of the plant just below ground level. This makes it resilient against cutting, grazing, and even fire. Immediately after being cut, eaten, or burned down to ground level, it begins sprouting again. Because of this unique feature, it is able to feed the huge numbers of animals including cattle, insects, and birds as well as produce grain for man. It includes the grass in our lawns, cereal and bread grains, and even building materials like bamboo (the largest of the grasses). Also, in comparison to other plants, they have segmented and hollow compartments in the stem which makes them lightweight but strong.

The Hebrew word for herb is עשב (eseb). Herbs include all the plants with a soft stem, or more technically, those with the xylem and phloem (the tubes that carry nutrients up and down from the roots) spread throughout the stem rather than limited to the outside edge. These plants can be small vegetables, ferns, ornamental flowers, bigger plants like bananas, and even the tough coconut palms. Their food can be abundant, especially in warmer climates where these plants grow all year and can become large in size. In colder climates, the food resources become more limited as they often wilt down to the root each autumn and only sometimes grow again the following year.

The Hebrew word for tree is עץ (etz). The trees are the largest of the plants and can also provide abundant food and building material. Trees are designed with the xylem and phloem tubes located just under the bark and produce a new layer each year. This not only allows the tree to grow large in diameter and height, but also enables the tree to withstand cold weather by going dormant each winter season. Furthermore, it is the great forests circling the earth, from the equator to almost near the poles, that produce abundant oxygen for the entire planet.

In the early chapters of Genesis, our Creator gave plants as food for both animals

Bamboo, Banana, and Pine Tree sections show the difference between grass, herbs, and trees.

and man. Throughout the Scriptures, the general implication is that food plants would be green (have chlorophyll) and that they would produce seed זרע (zera) within itself. This strongly implies that other types of plants such as moss, lichen, fungus, fern, and seaweed should not be eaten as they either lack chlorophyll, reproduce with spores, or both. Later, when man is given permission to consume meat, the clean animals that may be eaten are the herbivores (feeding off of plants) while the unclean animals tend to be carnivores or omnivores.

In an effort to understand creation, scientific studies have uncovered many fascinating things about plants. Some of the more striking differences between plants and animals were unknown until the time of the microscope. Although plants are generally multi-cellular organisms containing a nucleus for the DNA, they lack any type of nerve cells or brain tissue. Furthermore, the cells contain a cell wall which means the plant structures are separated and do not form true organs. Finally, plants contain an amazing molecule called Chlorophyll which allows them to do something almost nothing else on earth can do - take the energy from sunlight and turn it into useful energy in the form of carbohydrates / sugar which is then stored for later use.

Animal Kinds

One of the first tasks given to Adam was the naming of the animals (Gen 2:19-20). This authority implies that Adam was able to recognize and distinguish the different types of creatures, probably quite simply by visual sight and not a complicated process. This is sometimes referred to as the 'Adam Test' for kinds and suggests that simple recognition of the differences is all that is needed to distinguish the different kinds. Some have argued it would be impossible to name all of the different species as there are today. However, Adam probably was only dealing with the number of original kinds, and not species, which would have been quite manageable.

Adam Naming the Animals

Is there a classification system for animals in the Scriptures? Perhaps not. While Adam may have been able to recognize and name the different kinds of animals, the various terms describing such activities as swarming, creeping, or flying are generally applied in the early chapters of Genesis. The animals represented by these terms cross many boundaries that evolutionary classification systems could not accept.

Heavenly Kinds - Exploring the Angelic Realm

Although the Heavenly realm falls outside of science and little detail is given in the Scriptures for theological discussion, it is perhaps worth mentioning that there are probably different 'kinds' of spiritual beings. This probably should not be unexpected from an orderly Creator. However, the possibility of their reproducing is largely conjecture from non-Scriptural books and will not be dealt with here.

At the end of the first week of creation, it is already evident that there is a physical realm that we live in and a spiritual realm that coexists with it. Although there are few passages to work from, one does find different kinds or levels within the Heavenly realm.

The Seraphim are fiery looking serpents with six wings. They are described as being above Elohim's throne. The root word for ‘seraph’ is also used for certain snakes including the object on top of the staff Moses used to heal the people. This staff was later idolized and destroyed. Yet such an image continues on in the realm of medicine where the winged

snake on a staff has been made to represent medical practice.

The Cherubim are creatures with four faces, four wings, and circles beneath. They are described as supporting the Eternal's throne in the Heavens. They are also depicted in the Tabernacle and Temple near the Ark of the Covenant. One was also placed to protect the Garden of Eden after the fall of man.

Angels appear more frequently than Seraphim or Cherubim, but have little description. Many famous paintings give angels two wings, but this seems uncalled for in the Scriptures. Angels have a hierarchy with Arch-Angels being mentioned by name. It is the angels that typically interact with man by delivering a special message or prophecy.

Within the Creation Week, the Almighty declared everything to be good. This would include the Heavenly Creatures. This implies that Lucifer, also known as Satan or the Adversary, had not yet rebelled nor fallen from his position. However, the Scriptures describe a third of the angels falling with Satan. These are likely the demons that now bother mankind.

Within the books of Matthew and Mark, the Messiah briefly mentions a 'kind' of demon. It is referenced in Mat. 17:21 and Mar 9:29 when the disciples were unable to heal a man. When asking why they could not, He responded that "this kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting". The Greek word used for kind is 'genos'. This word is typically used in place of the Hebrew 'min'. However, it has a much broader meaning. Therefore, caution should be used as this might be stating an office or position rather than a type or kind of demon.

Personal Notes and Drawing Space

Cave Environment

Uncommon and rare are the words for creatures that can live in the depths of a cave. It is a relatively empty environment, full of darkness and often without life. It is a place removed from the light and the rain which abundantly produce plants and give animals food.

"And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth." Genesis 1:26

Chapter Three

What are the Limits of Man's Authority?

The creation of man is told a little differently than the plants and animals. While he is still spoken into existence, he is made in the image of Elohim which includes being given a spirit. Then, rather than reproduce after his kind, he is given the larger instructions to fill and subdue the Earth.

Creation of Man

In the creation of man, the Creator states 'make man in our image'(Gen 1:26). The word 'image' comes from the Hebrew word 'tselem' which refers to a representation or shadow of something. It is typically used of man being made in the form of the Creator. It is also used of idols made in the shape of a false god.

In the creation of man, the Creator also states 'after our likeness' (Gen 1:26). The word 'likeness' comes from the Hebrew word 'demuth' which refers to something similar or comparable. Man is made similar to the Creator in appearance and to some degree also in function.

Man is unique above the animals in many ways. He has an incredibly broad ability to use spoken language. He is able to understand moral concepts of good and evil. Man is mentally superior to the animals with desire and will. He is able to read and write as well as build, play, and have a sense of humor. Most importantly, he is able to pray and have communion with the Creator.

Interestingly, the word for kind, 'min', is never used for man in the 66 books of the Bible (although it can be found once in the deuterocanonical / apocryphal books of the Catholic Bible in 2 Mac 7:28). It is probably important to notice that all of

Creation was made to be inhabited and the Earth was placed under the authority of mankind who is made in the image of Elohim. The Almighty desires a special relationship with mankind. Believers, as the body of Messiah, are also able to fellowship together and instructed in how to care and love one another as well.

Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden

mankind acts as a single species. A minor amount of surface variation has occurred (skin color, size of nose, etc) which typically seems to be in response to the climate lived in. However, a man from one continent or nation could find a wife from any other nation or culture in the world and successfully have children. The amount of variation seems very restricted within man.

Creation Subjected to Man

The first commands given to man were to be fruitful, to multiply, and to subdue the Earth (Gen 1:28). These can be recognized as commands rather than a position or task to fulfill because these words are given in the imperative verb form instead of being a simple noun or adjective form.

Mankind's dominion over Creation comes in the form of Servant Leadership

Within the Scriptures, the position of leadership often comes with the responsibility of serving, often referred to as servant leadership. It is a type of stewardship. This is in contrast to the dictatorial style of leading often seen in the world today. Positions of leadership and servitude are found in the creation account and as duties for man.

In Genesis chapter 1, man is instructed to have dominion over the animals (Gen 1:26,28). This comes from the Hebrew word 'radah' and refers to the act of ruling or governing. This is sometimes referred to as the Dominion Mandate. This ruling authority is further intensified by the instruction to subdue the earth (Gen 1:28). This is represented by the Hebrew word

'kabash' and demonstrates the use of force and bringing something into bondage.

Genesis chapter 2 has a different tone to the instructions. Here is where the servitude is found. Man is instructed to till the ground (Gen 2:5). The word for till is the Hebrew word 'abad'. This word is more typically translated as servant and represents working for another. This same word is again found in verse 15 where man is instructed to 'dress' the Garden of Eden. Also seen is the instruction to 'keep the Garden of Eden' (Gen 2:15). Keep comes from the Hebrew word 'shamar' which typically is translated as to guard or protect.

One thing that we do not see in the Scriptures is the use of dominion over other people. Yes there are positions of servant leadership, but not dominion. Man was not made to rule man. After the fall, the tyranny that man is capable of with plants and animals also occurs with fellow man.

Man's Fall from Favor

Many things have changed since sin has entered the world. Death has appeared. Animals eat other animals and man hunts for animals as food as well. Man not only uses natural resources, but abuses them. Animals are also used for doing work. Man changes the habitats to his liking at the expense of others. It has become difficult to fulfill the responsibility to both serve and master the Earth. Man is neither righteous nor loving. Instead he has become selfish and pursues things that are destructive to life. This list includes idolatry, pride, envy, the lusts of the flesh, and acts of violence.

It is startling how little man makes sin out to be. Although the Scriptures clearly state the dire consequences of sinful action, both man in general and sometimes Believers live and act with little regard to the consequences of their actions or their thoughts either physically or spiritually. Many disregard sin as just being a weakness of the flesh, as being indiscreet, the absence of goodness, as selfishness, ignorance, or as a sickness that is to be treated by science.


Because of mankind's sin, both he and the things under his care are in ruin.

Sin is far more than any of these things speak. And of course man would want it to be only such as these because then one could explain it away, treat it with something, or not be concerned with it any further. Man must recognize the fact that sin carries a heavy price and affects both our physical and spiritual lives here in the present and also for eternity. To deny this, is to risk everything.

It is equally startling to see how much the Creator makes

of sin. Sinfulness and unrighteousness is an abomination. To Him it is enough to separate us from Him temporarily, long term, and even for eternity. The fact that the One Most High has created a means by which a sinful person can transfer their sin onto another, in the Messiah our Savior, through substitution and sacrifice and then live in righteousness is an incredible act of Mercy. It shows His desire for life, and especially His relationship with man, to continue.

Fallacies of Theistic Evolution

Theistic Evolution is a concept that tries to mix or find compromise between the ideas of a special creation and the concept of evolution. Generally speaking, the various forms of Theistic Evolution allow for a Creator who works through the process of evolution, including competition and natural selection, as a means of making plants, animals, and mankind. However, not only does theistic evolution contain all the problems of the Theory of Evolution, but it is also filled with problems, difficulties, and self-contradictions from a scriptural standpoint.

Due to mankind's disobedience and breaking of the covenants there is a separation from the Almighty that includes the judgment of death. An atonement is needed to bring mankind back into close relationship. This is the work of the Messiah, the Eternal King and Priest, who came in physical form to die in mankind's place and redeem him from death.

One of the primary understandings of the Scriptures is that when Elohim created man there was a special relationship between them. When Adam and Eve were disobedient, this relationship changed and death came into the world. This leads to the need of having a Savior who can bring people back into that special relationship and the promise of eternal life. If any types of Theistic Evolution are used, then Adam and Eve would have had ancestors which were fighting and killing each other for survival for millions of years. This would negate the effects of the first sin, as death would have already existed in the world. The judgment of death for disobedience would have been meaningless. It is commonly stated that instead of mankind bringing death into the world as stated in the Scriptures, evolution suggests that death brought man into the world through competition and natural selection.

The most common example of Theistic Evolution is the Day Age theory. The Day Age model states that each of the seven days of creation found in the book of Genesis was actually a long period of time instead of a literal twenty-four hour day. These long periods of time are often made to be in the

thousands, millions, or billions of years which would accommodate the natural origins, or Big Bang Theory, of the universe and the Theory of Evolution. This has the same flaws and errors associated with death before Adam & Eve and the first sin mentioned above. Furthermore, the Scriptures always speak of the Creation Week as a literal seven days.

Another attempt at placing large amounts of time within the creation account is known as the Gap Theory. It states that there was a large period of time between Genesis 1:1 and Genesis 1:2 during which time people existed before Adam and Eve, the angelic wars were led by Lucifer's rebellion, and there occurred a general destruction of that form of the Earth. The Gap Theory creates many internal inconsistencies within the Scriptures. Most prominently, the idea of a pre-Adamite civilization and the angelic wars cause difficulties with the concepts of mankind's special relationship with Elohim and of salvation. Furthermore, at the end of the Creation Week, Elohim saw that "every thing … was very good" (Gen 1:31). Death did not yet exist and even Lucifer would not yet have rebelled since everything being good must include him as well.

Any suggestion that there were civilizations on earth before Adam and Eve are based on poor interpretation of the Scriptures. Such concepts create many problems within the Scriptures, theology, the meaning of death, and the need for salvation.

The Ocean Environments

The oceans actually contain many environments from the polar waters to the tropics and from surface to ocean floor. They are large places where animals and plants are few and far between. However, those that exist there have been designed with an amazing variety of shapes, sizes, and methods of movement to compensate for these factors.

"Thou coveredst it with the deep as with a garment: the waters stood above the mountains. At thy rebuke they fled; at the voice of thy thunder they hasted away." Psalm 104:6-7

Chapter Four

What Happened to the Ark Kinds?

The ark kinds are the creatures that were alive and gathered together on board Noah's ark during the time of the flood. At the time of the flood, the pairs of animals were gathered together to keep the different kinds alive. These pairs were obviously able to mate and reproduce. This breeding ability is sometimes referred to as the 'Noah Test' for kinds. If they are able to have offspring, they are of the same kind.

Many people, typically atheist, have asked if it was truly possible for the ark to contain all the kinds of animals in the world. This is usually done as an attempt to discredit the Scriptures. However, taken in proper perspective it is quite possible. Scripture is dealing with kinds (not millions of species). If one approximates the kinds at the Family level of scientific classification and then limits it to land animals, there could be as few as 2,500 animals on the ark. If the Genus level of classification is used, it would still likely be less than 20,000 animals. Furthermore, the majority of these animals would be smaller than a rabbit. Only a small percentage of animals would be bigger than a goat. The ark was huge and would have ample room for these numbers of animals and the food that would be stored.

The original kinds were full of genetic diversity which allows for a broad range of appearance and variation. After the flood, the Earth was changed dramatically and now included many new climates, habitats, environments, and ecosystems. As the animals spread out from the ark to once again fill the Earth, it is assumed that various breeds within a kind (or speciation) appeared rapidly and naturally to help the individual animals survive in their new location.

Rapid speciation, or the producing of new species in quick succession, does not mean evolution. Speciation is caused by

The original creation was very good and was made subject to mankind's authority. However, due to mankind's disobedience, creation has experienced a series of judgments and curses that cause deterioration and destruction. The most prominent historical judgments include the pronouncement of death and a worldwide flood.

features that already existed in the animals being bred out. Today, the world is more stable and there is no need for this rapid change or breeding out of characteristics and so the speciation rate has slowed dramatically.

The Pre-Flood Environment

Many species of modern plants and animals are found in large sizes in the fossil record. These likely existed before the flood and show how conditions have changed. Just as the Scriptures record that the lifespan of people dropped dramatically after the flood, similar probably occurred with plants and animals. Furthermore, atmospheric conditions existed before the flood which would also effect the plants and animals.

Museums around the world show the examples of these large fossil ancestors. There is a fossil moose that stood 12 feet tall at the shoulders. There was also a six foot long beaver found in Ohio. Large sharks that had huge teeth. There is a 14 foot shell from a turtle, a dragonfly with a wingspan of four feet, crocodiles recorded as 45 feet long, and cockroaches up to 1 foot long. There is also the 20 foot tall camel in Texas and a 9 foot donkey.

Some typical examples of these changes within plants include the horsetail rush which typically grows 2-3 feet tall today but in the fossil record can be found taller than telephone poles. Cattails, which stand about 6 feet tall today have fossil equivalents 60 feet tall. A raspberry plant, which typically has leaves in bunches of three, was grown in 100% humidity and had only single leaves demonstrating how much impact the environment can have.

Ark kinds are the pairs of air breathing animals rescued from the Flood.

Dr. Kei Mori, a physicist from Keio University in Japan, worked with a Cherry Tomato plant that started in his basement. He gave light to the plant with a fiber optic cable which filtered out UV light, a process called 'Himawari Sunlighting'. He also added pressurized CO2 in a gasket around the stem and root system. At some point, this plant was moved to a greenhouse which also simulated these conditions. Within 2 years, the tomato plant had reached 16 feet tall with 800 tomatoes. In 16 years, it was reported at 45 feet tall with 15,000 tomatoes. It was further reported that, under these conditions, the tomatoes would stay green until they were picked.

These two conditions, no UV light and increased carbon dioxide / pressure, are suspected of being part of the pre-flood atmosphere of the Earth. This experiment gives a possible glimpse into how the pre-flood world could have appeared and why so many

plants, animals, and even people were long-lived and able to grow to large sizes.

Hyperbaric chambers, which can control internal atmospheric pressure and the mixing ratio of gases, are able to simulate other conditions thought to exist in pre-flood time also. Amazing results have happened using these machines. For instance, healing occurs much faster under higher atmospheric pressure and higher percentages of oxygen – conditions suspected of existing in the pre-flood world. Hospitals now use these machines in this way. Other effects of hyperbaric atmospheres on biological organisms is still largely unknown. In one experiment, a copperhead snake was placed in a hyperbaric chamber. After two weeks, the venom which is normally a disordered protein became quite ordered (it was not tested for toxicity). These conditions seem to enhance some proteins and reduce others.

Pre-flood conditions were better, allowing long life and large growth.

Noah's Ark?

"Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by sevens, the male and his female: and of beasts that are not clean by two, the male and his female. Of fowls also of the air by sevens, the male and the female; to keep seed alive upon the face of all the earth." Genesis 7:2-3 KJV

It is often asked if it is possible for Noah to place millions of species on the ark and take care of them for a period of several months. That question is incorrect because he did not need to do this. Instead of working with species as we know them today, Noah was asked to take kinds on the ark. Instead of millions of species, he probably had about several hundred to a couple thousand kinds which would require about 3,000 animals - most of which were small.

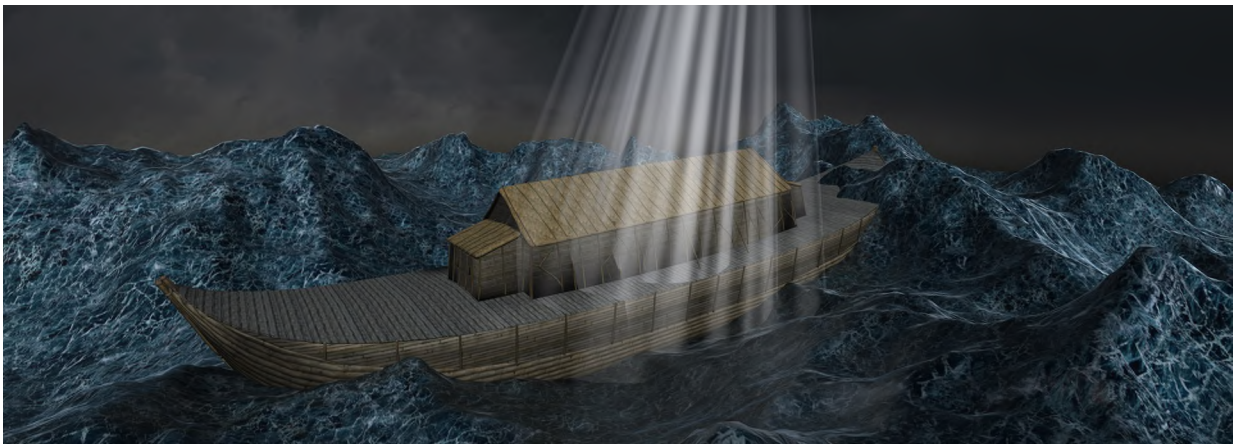
The created kinds that were brought on board of Noah's ark are often referred to as 'ark kind's'. The ark kinds primarily refer to the land dwelling animals that required oxygen to breathe. Swimming animals would likely survive within the flood waters. Plants are expected to survive by root systems or seeds. The land dwelling animals known today are considered to have descended from the ark kinds just as people have descended from Noah and his family.

The ark was large and carried only a few thousands of kinds. There was ample space for food, supplies, and storage.

Although focused more on the ark itself, one of the best models of the animals on the ark probably comes in Woodmorappe's book 'Noah's ark: A Feasibility Study'. For this model he generously used the Genus level of classification and concluded that only 16,000 animals would be needed with many of them being quite small. This would easily have fit within the ark. More strictly speaking, the created kinds level usually falls at the Family level and would probably require only a few thousand representative animals.

The question is often asked if Noah's ark was actually big enough to contain all the animals, food, and clean water it needed to carry . The simple answer is yes, although suggestions for the size of the ark have varied as people use different methods of determining the finished size. Usually it is calculated to be about 450 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 45 feet high. Henry Morris estimated that the ark would have a carrying capacity of 522 railroad cars which would have plenty of space for animals, food, and Noah's family.

The actual events of the flood are not directly involved with the recognition of created kinds. However, it should be noted that this was a time of great destruction. There is a children's song that states, "the rains came down and the flood came up". Sadly, many mature believers still carry such a simplistic view of everything being picked up and dropped down at the same time. This flood was devastating. If you can picture the effects of a magnitude 9.0 earthquake, you do not even begin to come close to the destructive



The Ark During the Turbulent Flood

power of this event. The column of rock layers and fossils which evolution assumes to take as being laid down over millions of years, were probably largely in place after a short span of many months. It is profound evidence of judgment on the sinful world by the Creator.

There was a much greater diversity of species among the kinds before the flood. It is not an exaggeration to say that this diversity was decimated (literally reduced to 1/10 of their numbers) and more during this violent destruction. Much has been lost and the fossil record is our glimpse into what had been part of His creation.

Post-Flood Conditions

Presumably, the world was in poor shape and in a transition period after the flood. The environment had changed drastically and now included new things like rain and snow as well as hot deserts and frozen areas. It now included mountains and tropical areas. As the animals emerged from the ark and began migrating, they would begin acclimating to these environments. The ability to acclimate would be limited to what existed within the gene pool of any given population.

New conditions after flood caused kinds to rapidly acclimate and diversify into species.

According to a scriptural timeline, about 4,300 years have passed since the time of the flood. This probably included an ice age shortly after the period of the flood. During this time, rapid diversification would have occurred within the animal kinds as they spread out and moved into new habitats. Unlike evolution, which requires new genetic information to form, this

diversification is simply based on breeding out the genetic characteristics that already existed within the animals.

Furthermore, when languages appear in history, they are well developed and complex. Instead of beginning with primitive forms, they start complex and tend to simplify over time. The study of linguistics suggests there are about 100 languages that are the base of all the known languages in the world today. This is slightly more than the nations, and presumably languages, mentioned in the Scriptures after the Tower of Babel.

Dinosaurs on the Ark and After the Flood

Some have questioned whether or not the ark would have been big enough to hold the dinosaurs since some of these creatures weigh many tons. The simplest answer to this situation is to remember that Noah did not necessarily have to carry adult animals on the ark, but instead could have carried the young which would be much smaller. Furthermore, it is estimated that only about 50 kinds of dinosaurs existed. The average size of these dinosaur kinds would be about the size of the modern bison. A small herd of bison would not be an issue on the ark.

There is a long history of mankind interacting with large creatures that could be called dragons or dinosaurs. According to the Evolutionary Model, this should not be possible because dinosaurs died out about 60 million years ago and man appeared more recently, about 4 million years ago. It has only been in the last 150 years that modern civilization has known about dinosaurs through fossils. Yet many drawings and depictions of dinosaurs exist. Carvings and drawings of dinosaurs occur all over the world. This includes a drawing of a stegosaurus on an 800 year old temple. Writings by travelers such as Marco Polo, and even photographs from the U.S. Civil War era or in Loch Ness today. Some of these depictions have more details about the dinosaurs than we can possibly know today from only fossil samples.

Choosing a Baby Dinosaur for the Voyage on the Ark

The Ica Stones are burial stones used in Peru about 1000 years ago - possibly to depict the life of the person. Many stones include dinosaurs and people such as a man riding a triceratops, a tyrannosaur with a man, and a long necked dinosaur throwing a man into the air. Some of the Ica Stone carvings depict rosette patterns on the skin of the dinosaur. This was unknown to the modern age until fossilized dinosaur skin was recently found with these same patterns.

Today, in the remote regions of the world, animals that seem to be dinosaurs still roam. Among these are the pterosaur sightings in places like Mexico and Papua New Guinea. It includes a Brachiosaur type creature known as Mokele Mbembe and a Triceratops like creature known as Ngoubou both in Africa. Perhaps one of the most famous, is Nessie the 'Loch Ness Monster' in Scotland which, sadly, may now be gone.

Beach and Coastal Environments

Sandy beaches and sand dunes often form the boundary between land and water. These are home to many large populations of distinct plants and animals. It can be a harsh environment due to the constantly changing saltwater tides, shifting sands, and strong winds.

"For, behold, I create new heavens and a new earth: and the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind. {18} But be ye glad and rejoice for ever in that which I create: for, behold, I create Jerusalem a rejoicing, and her people a joy." Isaiah 67:17-18

Chapter Five

What is the Future of Creation?

Genesis 1 states that we are created beings. Elohim created the Heavens, the Earth, and all that is within them (including mankind). This ultimately means that we belong to Elohim. This relationship is expressed many ways in the Scriptures including Him as our Master and as our Heavenly Father. This also means that He has the right to make the rules and we should obey.

Genesis 2 states that we are relational beings. There is a relationship with the One Most High that is above everything. Also there is a relationship with a spouse as it is found that 'it is not good for man to be alone'. With both Elohim and a spouse, life can be shared.

Genesis 3 states that we are fallen beings. Mankind has produced it's first act of disobedience and we have become guilty of breaking the Creator's rules. The penalty for this act was known ... death. We now deserve to die. In the physical, this does not occur immediately, but living life now comes with a curse, distance from the Eternal and, much pain.

The next few hundred chapters of the Scriptures show many things happening to mankind. This includes a covenant relationship with Israel, the arrival and death of the Son as our Messiah and Savior, and the sending of the Spirit. Each contributing toward the goal of bringing people back to the Creator.

Revelation 22 states that we are restored beings. We once again have a favored status with the One Most High. We once again have close relationship with our Creator. The effects of sin are no longer part of our lives as believers dwell in a new Heaven and Earth.

Scripture contains many prophecies about the creation, the future of mankind, and the work of the Messiah. The culmination of this is a final judgment on mankind, a new heavens and earth, and close eternal relationship with Elohim for believers in the Messiah.

Restoration Through the Messiah

The message of Salvation through the Messiah requires a literal creation event, a literal Adam and Eve, and a literal Fall from Favor which brings death. Without these, there is no necessity for an atonement of sin to prevent death. Otherwise, by evolutionary standards, death would have already existed for millions of years before sin occurred within mankind. Furthermore, if we cannot accept the Scriptures as true and accurate regarding the Creation account, what other parts of the Scriptures can we not accept as true and accurate? If we start interpreting Creation as an allegory or symbolism, where does it stop? The flood? The Exodus? The Promised Land? The Messiah? The Creation account is the beginning foundation of a believer's walk and it is a valuable component of one's faith.

Mankind's Relationship with the Eternal can only be restored through the Messiah and only the Creator can give hope of a new Heaven and Earth.

Typically, the Believer thinks about the Messiah in terms of being his or her personal Savior. While the importance of this cannot be overstated, He is also the redeemer of His creation. 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.

The Messiah, who came in man's form (in the flesh) is also the Creator. He became like us even as we are made in his image. The Scriptures describe that He is the redeemer, our substitute, and the one who brings justification. He is also described as the second Adam who has dominion over everything.

The English word 'salvation' comes from the Hebrew word 'yahshuah' and the essential meaning is 'to rescue'. When something or someone is in trouble, another can come to the rescue. In the physical this can refer to things that can be destroyed. An example of this is a city during a time of war in which a military leader comes to defeat the enemy and rescue the city from destruction. In the spiritual, this refers to things which can die. The primary example is our soul which is in danger of death because of sin. We need someone who can come and rescue our soul from that death.

The concept of salvation is so wrapped up in the work of the Messiah, that His Hebrew name 'Yahshuah' is identical with the Hebrew word for 'salvation'. Not surprisingly, many of the passages of the Scriptures that speak of salvation also contain prophecies of the Messiah such as Is 49:5-8 and Zech 9:9-11. It is only through Yahshuah, our Savior, that the concepts of atonement and redemption come together and the process

of our salvation is possible.

Death, which appeared when Adam and Eve first sinned, affects all of creation. Since the Messiah overcame death and now lives again, it is demonstrated that all of creation can be renewed and live again as it was originally designed. He has defeated the works and plans of Satan our adversary.


Salvation = Yahshuah

The English word 'judgment' comes from the Hebrew word 'shephet' and the essential meaning is 'to judge or punish'. The idea of a judgment is not so difficult to grasp as courts do this on a regular basis around the world. Such courts are needed because a crime has been committed and a punishment must be given. However, the judgment that comes at the end of the Scriptures is the end of the salvation process that began in the Garden of Eden. The judgment is simple. Those who die in their sins are found guilty. Those whose sins are covered through atonement are acquitted (set free and declared righteous).

In the book of Revelation, we find that at the time of judgment there are books and also the book of life. We will be judged on our works in the books. However, of more importance is the Book of Life in which our guilt or our innocence is shown and where eternal life is at stake. In this book, the only matter of importance is whether we have accepted Yahshuah as Savior. Have we heard the word of salvation that comes through Him and then believed? Those who have chosen to accept Him are the same ones who are acquitted at the time of judgment and obtain eternal life because they are found just and righteous. In the end, with the Messiah as our head or leader, man is raised up and can once again share authority over creation.

New Heavens and Earth

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 such as in Ps 102:25-27. The Almighty has promised not to destroy the Earth with a flood again. However, in the end, it seems that 'fire' shall be used as illustrated in 2 Pet 3:10-13. Also, all of creation waits for this time of vanity to end as declared in Rom 8:18-22..

The Scriptures do not give much detail about the distant future, but there are some details which mention a new Heavens and Earth. It is spoken of as a time of refreshing

and of restitution in Acts 3:19-21. It is a time when the New Jerusalem will come and the Creator will dwell with His people as it is meant to be as seen in Rev 21:1-3. The troubles of what is known now will be forgotten and there will be joy as found in Is 65:16-18.

Elsewhere, the Scriptures speak of how animals will dwell together in peace again. Man will also be at peace with his surroundings, with the animals, and with each other. The effects of sin and suffering will be gone.

Personal Notes and Drawing Space

Dinosaurs and Man

Within the Creation account in the Scriptures, one reads that people and dinosaurs co-existed and may even have gotten along well before the fall. After the Flood, many drawings, carvings, and other records have been made of dinosaurs with detail we have not discovered until only recently. Demonstrating dinosaurs continued to exist after the Flood.

Unit Review

Scripture Summary

The base for understanding both creation and life is rooted in the Scriptures and grows in a relationship with the Eternal.

I want the students to know their Creator and that it is possible to build a stronger relationship with Him.

The names of the Creator include Yahveh the Father and Yahshuah the Son. His titles include: Eternal, Maker, Savior, Redeemer.

He Created:
Plants with a body
Animals with body and soul
Man with body, soul, and spirit.

Scripture does not try to formally classify things, but it does contain large groupings:
grasses, herbs, and trees
swarming, creeping, and flying animals
angels, cherubim, and seraphim

There are physical and spiritual aspects of life. Physically, plants and animals were created as kinds. Through time, variation within a kind has produced specific breeds which we call species.

Mankind was given dominion over creation. After his fall into sin, man has lost his close relationship with the Creator and the world has been deteriorating.

The worldwide flood was a judgment on sin that brought destruction. The fossil record is a testament to this and a reminder of the great variety of plants and animals that once existed.

In the future, there will be a New Heavens and Earth with mankind in close relationship with His Maker again.

Microscopic Details

The laboratory is the home environment for researchers and scientists. Scientific research has been greatly aided by advances in equipment including lenses to search out the largest items in the universe and the tiniest of details. It allows people to enjoy and understand creation on many different levels.

Unit Two

Science

Science is neither friend nor foe. It is a tool by which we can learn about life, ourselves, and the world around us. Our Creator does not do things haphazardly. He is a Maker of order. The patterns of His handiwork appear time and again. The complexity found in living organisms hides layers of incredibly designed information which is now only beginning to be uncovered.

The Micro-Environment

Sometimes a creatures environment is very small. They have become acclimated to a single species of plant for food, for a home (such as in rotting wood), or for use in protection and camouflage. This walking stick, probably *Lamponot nebulosim*, could easily go unnoticed, hidden in its surroundings.

"Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out heaven with the span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance?" Isaiah 40:12

Chapter Six

What is Science?

Science can refer to the knowledge gained from observation and experimentation or the process by which we gain that information. The word science comes from the Latin word 'scientia' which is translated as 'knowledge'. This knowledge is based on things that can be observed with the senses and, therefore, deals with the physical world and universe. When studying a phenomena, quite often it is done with a model which explains the occurrence or event that has been witnessed. These models can come in many forms. These models are then tested through experimentation to see if the models are correct or not correct. The process by which a model is tested is referred to as the scientific method.

Science is based on what can physically be seen and observed. Therefore, great difficulties arise when studying events from the past. Generally, the model that forms is an interpretation of what a scientist thinks has happened. There may or may not be a way to directly test that model today. Often, the test for a model of the past comes in its ability to accurately predict what is happening today or in the near future.

Are Creationists against Science

Contrary to what the popular media tries to depict, the Scriptures and science are not enemies. In fact, they go together quite well. The Scriptures focus on our relationship with the Eternal and only gives generalities regarding how things work. Science is a way to study, learn, and understand the details and workings of the world our Creator has made.

Believers should not be afraid of Science. It not only answers how the Creator did things, but helps discover the amazing variety and beauty He made.

Groups that support Evolutionism will often make a claim similar to 'Creationists deny science'. What usually follows such a statement is a number of logical fallacies which misrepresent both Creation and Evolution. This misrepresentation hinders the scientific process and the ability to truly learn about the universe, our world, and life itself.

The most common fallacy is to compare the Theory of

Evolution (a scientific model) with Creationism (a belief). This is an unfair tactic. The scientific Model of Evolution should be compared to the scientific Model of Created Kinds and the beliefs of Evolutionism should be compared with the beliefs of Creationism. This maintains a fair comparison and separation of both science and belief.

A second fallacy often made is to equate the Theory of Evolution with Science itself. Under this false assumption, challenging Evolution becomes a challenge against Science. However, you do not need evolution (an idea) to do science (a process of testing ideas and following evidence). Both the Models of Created Kinds and Evolution are ideas that can be tested within the structure of Science.

A third fallacy is made when Evolution advocates state that the Models of Genesis Origin and Created Kinds have no evidence. To the contrary, both Evolution and Creation have exactly the same research and evidence available to examine. Creationists do not deny science or challenge scientific data. What they do challenge is Evolutionism's interpretation of the scientific data.

Creationists are not against science. In reality, creationists like science, find the Scientific Method useful, and have contributed greatly to the scientific knowledge of our world.

The Pursuit of Good Science

The search for good science is a difficult one to master for anyone because of personal worldviews. Technically, there should be no 'creation science' or 'evolution science'. There should be only good science which goes where the evidence leads. The fact that such factions exist show there is more to this topic politically and socially than first meets the eye. It is only because Creation is outright rejected without due consideration by secular science that 'creation science' had to form. It often goes unnoticed that the data and evidence discovered in science fits the Model of Created Kinds far better than the Model of Evolution.


Science, the search for knowledge, should follow where the evidence leads.

It has been said that if one allows Creation Science into the schools, then all kinds of other ideas must also be allowed in. One example often mentioned is the concept that life on Earth was seeded by space aliens. This is false! If the goal is to teach science, then one teaches from evidence. There is a tremendous amount of evidence to support the concepts of Creation. If space aliens seeding life are to make it into the classroom, those supporting such an idea would first have to find some type of

evidence. If they are unable to do so, the topic will not be presented. One does not include ideas simply because they exist. Instead, good science follows the evidence.

In order to pursue truth, one must have many of the same qualities as a warrior. It requires focus and training. It requires conquering the enemies of fear and pride. It can be humbling to follow the evidence where it leads, especially when it does not go where one expects or wants it to go. Good science should not be subject to a popular vote, it should follow the evidence.

Worldviews and Pseudoscience

Pseudoscience can be defined as an idea that is presented as scientific but which does not use the scientific method, lacks evidence, or cannot be tested. Pseudoscience is a term that is often used, and abused, by both sides of those involved with the Creation and Evolution debate. It often includes exaggerated claims that lack an evaluation by an expert.

Worldviews are concepts or images of the universe and man's relationship to it. Ideologies are beliefs or bodies of doctrine that guide an individual or group. Both worldviews and ideologies are primary sources of confirmation bias and pseudoscience. These things encourage a person to jump to a conclusion that goes beyond what the immediate facts state. Whether it is Evolution or Creation that is the worldview or ideology, it can strongly affect the interpretation of data. In fact, both creationists and evolutionists have the same data and facts to work with … they just interpret them differently according to their views. True science would take the facts and see which concept is actually supported rather than assuming one or the other.


Although often unintentional, worldviews can easily affect the interpretation of data.

Actual scientific investigation deals with the physical world which can be studied by empirical research and testing. One of the primary goals of science is to increase knowledge by following where the evidence leads. The opposite of this is the process involving confirmation bias where one has a finished concept and is searching for evidence to support it. Science starts with a solid base of facts and looks for conclusions while confirmation bias starts with a conclusion and then looks for facts.

The Creation and Evolution debate is full of examples of science, pseudoscience, and non-science (perhaps better called nonsense). All of these can be presented by both creationists and evolutionists. The more reputable sources will try to stay strictly

Competing Worldviews		
	Creationism (YE)	**Evolutionism**
Belief(s)	**Life was Created (began fully formed)**	**Life Evolved (from Lower to Higher Forms)**
Basic Concept	**Both universe and Life made by Creator approximately 5,906 years ago. Sin causing deterioration and death.**	**Life evolved from the simplest self-replicating organism to all variety and complexity in fossil record and today over millions of years.**
Related Concepts	**Worldwide Flood Geology Rapid Ice Age Intelligent / Common Design**	**Materialism / Naturalism Big Bang Origins Abiogenesis Uniformitarianism**
Science	**Model of Created Kinds Symbol: Creation Orchard Speciation Occurs (within a Kind) Environmental Acclimation**	**Theory of Evolution Symbol: Tree of Life Speciation Occurs (by Descent with Modification) Natural Selection**
Goal	**Life is Precious Relationship with Creator Eternal Life, Blessing, Peace**	**Blind Indifference to Life Natural Forces at Work Competition and Death**

with science or distinguish separately those concepts which fall outside of science. However, the less reputable sources of information (non-scientists, internet forum debaters, etc.) will give or pass along much information that is pseudoscience. Therefore, when evolutionists accuse creationists of using pseudoscience or when creationists accuse evolutionists of using pseudoscience they are likely to be overgeneralizing although they could genuinely be dealing with a not so reputable source.

At this time in history, both Creation and Evolution are concepts which people would like to prove and for which they are trying to gather evidence. This leaves both of

One of the most contentious topics within the two worldviews is the history of man. Does one see human evolution or a mixture of ape and human skulls? What does the evidence really say?

them ripe for pseudoscience to mix with real science. One must be careful to check that what is given as fact is not just a person's individual interpretation of actual scientific research.

Scientific Models

The scientific model is a testable idea used to describe a phenomena. Models are based on a set of observations and made by finding patterns in what is observed. Generally, because a model works with patterns, it is capable of being applied to many similar situations. Science models need to be testable, falsifiable, or able to be disproved in some way.

A useful model is one which can explain many aspects of a phenomena in a simple way. The more detail and complexity that is placed into a model, the more powerful it becomes at accurately predicting events. However, adding too much complexity to a model can make it difficult to work with. Therefore, most models are a compromise between their power to predict and their simplicity of use. Any model which is too difficult to use or too simple to explain the phenomena is not a useful model.

Models can come in a symbolic form rather than a natural form. A mathematical

formula is a very powerful symbolic model. Various details of a phenomena can be represented symbolically and then tested by simply changing the numerical value of those symbols. With its extensive use in recent centuries, many phenomena have already been expressed in a mathematical symbol or formula adding to the ease of use for future models. Mathematical models often use the field of statistics and discuss the models in terms of probabilities.

The Scientific Method

The scientific method is a process by which models are made and carefully tested. The model generally first takes the form of a hypothesis or suggestion of how the phenomena under study occurs. After repeated testing which shows support for the hypothesis, it then becomes a theory with widespread acceptance as being accurate in many situations but still capable of being refined or changed with further testing. If a theory is found to be true and accurate in all situations in which it is involved, then it becomes a law. Very few hypotheses or theories make it to the status of a law. The process usually follows this pattern:

Step	Process
Observation	it starts with seeing something and asking questions
Research	gathering information to define, characterize, and measure
Hypothesis	a possible explanation of the phenomena
Prediction	the probable outcome of an experiment
Experiment	the actual testing of the hypothesis and gathering new data
Review	analyzing the data for support or negation of the hypothesis

The start of any scientific inquiry, is asking a question about something one has witnessed or experienced. Questions are asked because the desire to understand the world and universe is incredibly strong.

The research stage of the scientific method is extremely important. It is at this time that specific questions about the phenomena are formulated. It is also a time of defining the limits, objects, or concepts involved in the phenomena and how they should be measured or represented. Any initial measurements and observations are gathered. This is the information that the hypothesis will be based on. Therefore, more information and resources available at this stage should result in a better design for the hypothesis and any

following experiments.

The hypothesis is a tentative or suggested explanation of a phenomena. It is a general statement with a reasoned proposal showing a possible pattern of occurrence of or within the phenomena being studied. It can be made by stating characteristics, using causal explanations, or expressed symbolically through mathematics. It can express a detail of the phenomena at a certain point in time or in a particular instance, or be a universal statement for the phenomena at every time and instance.

Scientific research creates testable models and then conducts experiments that can test or falsify the model.

A useful hypothesis will enable the scientist to predict the outcome of how a phenomena will react under certain circumstances. While the hypothesis tends to be general, the prediction is intended to be specific and, therefore, able to demonstrate the hypothesis is correct.

The experimental stage of the scientific method is the time of testing the hypothesis. Experiments can range from being done in the laboratory, to an archaeological excavation, or needing to wait on a celestial event like a lunar eclipse. The test should be carefully designed to avoid error. Many methods of avoiding error have been established such as the use of control groups or making a double blind study. The tests can also be done under varying conditions to isolate internal and external factors that might influence the results. Detailed record keeping is essential so that the results can be reported with evidence of the integrity of the procedure. Record keeping also helps others when trying to reproduce the same results. During this stage, all new data and information should be recorded for study and use.

After the experiment, the gathered data and information is analyzed and interpreted. From this information conclusions and decisions are made as to whether the test results support or falsify the hypothesis.

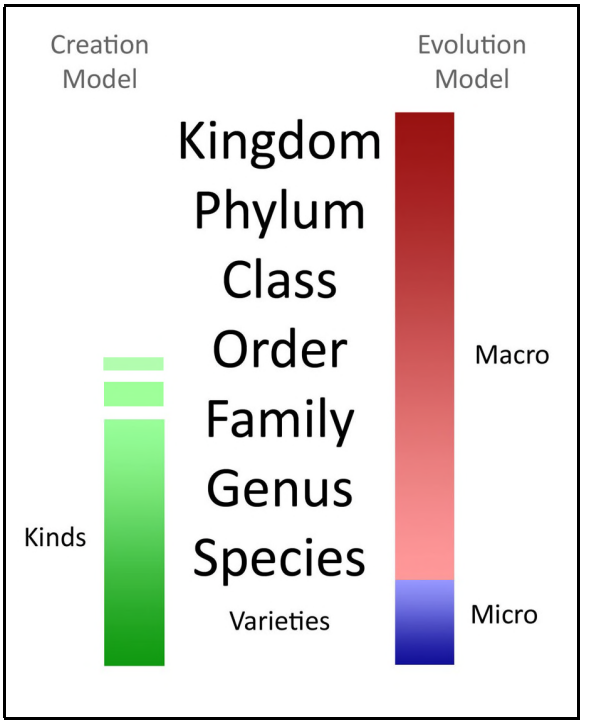
Usually, the process of hypothesis, experiment, and review are repeated over and over as new information is gathered and the model is refined to be more exact and accurate.

For a hypothesis or theory to be accepted by the general scientific community, it must go through a process of confirmation. This often involves other scientists trying to reproduce the same results. It can also be in the form of a peer review which looks for systematic errors or deliberately false results. This process helps to protect against bad

science and fraudulent data.

Close-Up: Variation Models

A good example of how scientific models, worldviews, and research all come together is found in the amount of genetic variation that is expected within the Creation and Evolution models. This topic is one that causes many heated debates on discussion forums and is made all the more complex because the general public will sometimes use different or more general definitions of these concepts than do the technical papers of scientists.



As with any of the definitions of evolution, microevolution and macroevolution describe change. More specifically, they describe an amount of change within a biological organism. The terms were first used, in German, in 1927 by entomologist Iurii Filipchenko. It was used and popularized a few years later, in English, by Dobzhansky's work in developing the Modern Evolution Synthesis.

Microevolution and Macroevolution currently have two distinct uses and definitions. The first set of definitions is composed of a more generic view of small scale changes and large scale changes. This is the definition most commonly used in public debates. The more formal and scientific definition is that microevolution involves changes that occur below the species level while macroevolution involves changes at or above the species level. This effectively means that any changes in taxonomic classification, including speciation, are considered macroevolution.

The amount of variation expected within created kinds works on a different scale. The taxonomic rank for Kind strongly averages near the Family level. All of the variation in the created kinds model is expected to appear below the Kind level because the taxonomic levels above that of kind are considered non-existent.

The confusion in discussion forums stems from the fact that the variation expected within a Kind overlaps the entire range of microevolution and a small part of

macroevolution when using the technical definitions of the terms. It is further confused when the general definitions of small scale and large scale changes are discussed as being divided at the level of Kind which effectively moves the micro- and macro- evolution boundary from the Species level to roughly the Family level. Quite surprisingly, Creationists have sometimes generically stated they agree with microevolution as changes that occur within a Kind and reject macroevolution as changes that would occur outside of a Kind. This is done to help discuss the amount of variation. However, it is still surprising because using evolutionary terminology would imply evolutionary processes which the creationist would not agree with.

It is not uncommon to hear the claim that Evolution has been witnessed. Generally, what this really means is that variation within a species (such as bacteria developing antibiotic resistance) or possibly even speciation (such as a fish developing into recognizable lake and stream forms) has been witnessed. This is not proof of Evolution! This is because both the Creation and Evolution models allow for variation and speciation. Simply having variation does not state how it was produced. The Creation and Evolution Models expect [mostly] different processes to be involved. Therefore, to prove one model or the other, one must look at the process which caused the change.

Desert Environment

Deserts are typically depicted as miles of hot barren sand. In reality, they are areas with low moisture or rainfall and can be either hot or cold. They actually contain many plants and animals, all acclimated to the lack of water. According to some statistics, 1/6th of mankind lives in desert areas.

"And Jesus answering said unto them, Do ye not therefore err, because ye know not the scriptures, neither the power of God?" Mark 12:24

Chapter Seven

What are the Basic Problems with Evolution?

Evolution is a concept that has affected western society on many levels including general philosophy, science, and social standards. What is this concept based on? Are there assumptions or pre-drawn conclusions that undermine it's validity? Does scientific evidence line up as cleanly and neatly as is sometimes claimed?

The Philosophical Background of Naturalism

Naturalism has its base in the Natural Philosophy of the Greek Empire and it focuses on the premise of nature existing without a god or, at most, with a distant god that may have started things but now does not interact with nature. It is a materialistic concept where physical matter, without anything spiritual, could produce all that exists. These concepts all but do away with a Creator and the possibility of a relationship with Him.

The concepts of Natural Philosophy largely disappeared through the Middle and Dark Ages. It re-emerged after the Enlightenment period as natural philosophers, including both atheists and deists, were again looking for ways in which life could exist without the need for a god. At this time, it was primarily built on philosophical speculation and not empirical research by science. However, the scientific age was soon in coming and people were looking for ways to support these concepts and so Scientific Naturalism began.

The fiery darts of the enemy should not hurt believers - they are weak and ineffective against the truth.

In supporting a materialistic view, it did not take long for concepts such as long ages of geologic time, uniformitarian processes forming the Earth, and gradual development from simpler to more complex animals to develop. Sadly, the initial response by believers was to simply accept such ideas and start reading the Scriptures as allegorical in regards to the creation account rather than check out the scientific facts and alternate explanations. This has had a terrible effect in undermining people's beliefs in the reliability of the Scriptures.

Over time, Naturalism led to the development of the Theory of Evolution with a base in the concepts of competition

and natural selection. This has directly or indirectly led to an increase in racism and wars among the peoples and nations such as when one culture decides it is more evolved than another. It also tends to place man among the animals rather than having a special place above them. Meanwhile, the problems and fallacies with Naturalism, or Evolutionism, are typically not mentioned. This is, in part, due to the general acceptance of the Theory of Evolution and the attempt to make all findings fit within that model (even if perplexing and difficult) rather than truly explore other possibilities.

Defining Evolution, the Theory of Evolution, and Evolutionism

Within the Creation and Evolution debate, many discussions turn chaotic because individuals do not understand the differences between the generic use of evolution, the scientific Theory of Evolution, and the philosophical beliefs of Evolutionism. Quite often (usually by accident but sometimes intentionally), these concepts are mixed together in various ways which produces logical fallacies, what are known as a 'strawman arguments', or lengthy attempts to prove a fruitless point. By properly defining each of these terms, hopefully, more peaceful and accurate discussions can move forward.

The word 'evolution' comes from the Latin word 'evolutio' which technically refers to the 'unrolling of a scroll'. It is a term with a broad range of uses. Many things are said to evolve including the development of an idea, a product, a chemical reaction, or even mountains as they rise and erode. The first recorded use of evolution in regards to biology came with the description of an embryo's development.

Naturalism, a base for both Evolutionism and most modern scientific research, believes that there is only the physical to work with.

When people refer to evolution, most commonly they are thinking of the scientific study of biological evolution which is formally contained in the Theory of Evolution. The Theory of Evolution has been defined and described in many ways. One of the basic definitions is a change in allele frequencies in a gene pool through the generations. This can more easily be understood as genetic variations in a population over time. It is also summed up nicely in the phrase 'descent with genetic modification'.

Charles Darwin wrote a book with the title 'On the Origin of Species by Natural Selection'. This is often talked about as being the Theory of Evolution ... it is not. Instead, the book is primarily about Natural Selection which is just one process that is supposed to produce evolutionary change. It is a method for life to evolve from a single common ancestor to the many species found through history and today.

The modern Theory of Evolution contains many more concepts than just natural selection. The most important addition is combining the process of natural selection to the mechanism of genetic inheritance. This mechanism helps to describe how evolution takes place. The modern concept also focuses on populations, rather than individuals, and includes the effects of genetic drift.

Over time, evolution has had different uses within science. Before Darwin's time, evolution was used in conjunction with species transmutation which stated that species did have a predetermined direction to move in. This idea has since been discarded. Evolution is now depicted as a tree moving in many directions at once. It no longer implies a purpose or a direction and the most recent species are not necessarily the best. The branches on this tree will include both failures and successes. Within this view, the next step in evolution cannot be predicted.

When people think of evolution as moving from a lower life form to a higher life form or the development from a primitive ancestor to a specialized state, they are now in the realms of Evolutionism. This generally involves a long gradual process with the formation of life starting about 3.5 billion years ago. More formally, Evolutionism is a belief that organisms increase in complexity over time and improve through progressive inherited change.

Darwinism is possibly the most abused term, in this short list, because Darwinism and Darwinist are incorrectly used in a derogatory way to refer to athiestic evolution. In reality, the term actually has a long history of use. In 1860, Thomas Huxley introduced the term 'Darwinism' in regards to Darwin's book. A few years later, Herbert Spencer summed up Darwinism with the phrase 'survival of the fittest' - how natural selection is most commonly known today. If a proper definition can be given to Darwinism, it would probably be similar to 'biological evolution by natural selection'. (which is not to be confused with the modern Theory of Evolution).

Evolutionism is a belief, while the Theory of Evolution is a scientific model often based on that belief.

Fallacies for the Model of Evolution

The Theory of Evolution requires certain base assumptions to be true for the theory to continue to work. If these basic assumptions are incorrect, then the entire Theory of Evolution does not work. Following are a few of the main scientific objections that can be made with the basic concepts of Evolutionism and the Theory of Evolution.

The Theory of Evolution should not operate in the known laws of physics. One of the most striking examples of this is with the Second Law of Thermodynamics. This law states that everything is breaking down and becoming increasingly disordered. In order for Evolution to function, the opposite must occur and things must get more orderly and complex. Science says that the Laws of Thermodynamics have never been broken, but at the same time accepts that somehow the process of evolution overcomes the Laws of Thermodynamics. These statements are in conflict.

The major pillars that support the evolutionary model have serious structural problems

The Big Bang Theory of Origins currently requires about 20 billion years for the universe to form. The Theory of Evolution assumes about 4 billion years for life to change from a single entity to all the variety that is known today. However, the natural processes that can be witnessed and measured demonstrate a young Earth and universe only thousands of years old. Solid evidence for long ages of time simply does not exist. Without this time, the Theory of Evolution cannot work.

Although the Theory of Evolution does not technically deal with the origin of life, it is none-the-less dependent on life starting so that change can occur. Specifically, it is dependent on life starting or coming from non-life which is called abiogenesis. The first living molecule would have to be incredibly complex just to survive and reproduce. Abiogenesis is something that has never been witnessed and is statistically such a small possibility that it is virtually impossible for it to occur even in 20 billion years.

The Theory of Evolution is dependent on beneficial mutations as a means of changing life and improving it. However, beneficial mutations have not been witnessed. Instead, mutations cause great harm to life and destroy it. Furthermore, organisms have mechanisms specifically designed to find and eliminate mutations so that they do not occur. Mutation cannot work as a driving force of evolutionary processes.

The fossils found in the layers of soil and all of the information gathered from them are collectively known as the fossil record. The Theory of Evolution states that the fossil record should show a gradual (or occasionally a leaping) change from one species to another. In fact, there are currently no solid examples of a transitional species. Instead, plants and animals appear fully formed and there are large gaps between forms in the fossil record indicating that the animals are not connected beyond a certain point.

Close-Up: The Ring Species Concept

The Ring Species Concept is defined as a series of connected populations which spread around a geographic barrier where neighboring populations are able to interbreed but the distant populations that meet after the barrier are unable to interbreed. The basic idea was first suggested in the early 1900's and the concept was formalized in the 1940's. It has been described as a way to show in a spatial dimension what is typically expected of evolution in a time dimension. Only a few species have been suggested as potential Ring Species, but with further study each has been found to not qualify as true Ring Species. Therefore, the Ring Species concept is an evolutionary idea lacking any proven examples.

A proper ring species would have numerous characteristics, the most important of which include: 1) a species that splits into two separate but continuous grades of populations around a geographic barrier or unsuitable habitat, 2) Populations that acquire new traits as they move away from the ancestral home / population, 3) Gene flow and hybridization occur in neighboring populations, 4) the two populations at the end of the ring come together and have become so distinct they cannot hybridize nor interbreed. For example, using the illustration, the original bird population shown in green splits into two lines warmer colors to the north and cooler colors to the south. Each population can hybridize and breed with the next except the final violet and red birds at the other end.

A Ring Species spaced around a Mountain

There have been several suggested candidates for Ring Species. The most notable and studied are the: 1) Ensatina salamanders surrounding the Central Valley of California, 2) the Larus gulls near the Arctic Circle, 3) the Greenish Warbler surrounding the Tibetan Plateau, 4) the Crimson Rosella Parrot in Australia, and 5) the Caribbean Slipper spurge in Central America.

Most of the time, speciation is considered to occur because of reproductive isolation. Within Ring Species, the possibility of speciation without such isolation would be a great find toward showing Darwinian style evolution as it would create a situation where a single species could become two species, due to divergent populations, even with some connected genetic flow. Darwin introduced the term 'incipient species' to suggest varieties predicted to become separate in the future. This idea is a large 'what if' as evidence so far has shown suggested ring species merge, rather than diverge, when they come back

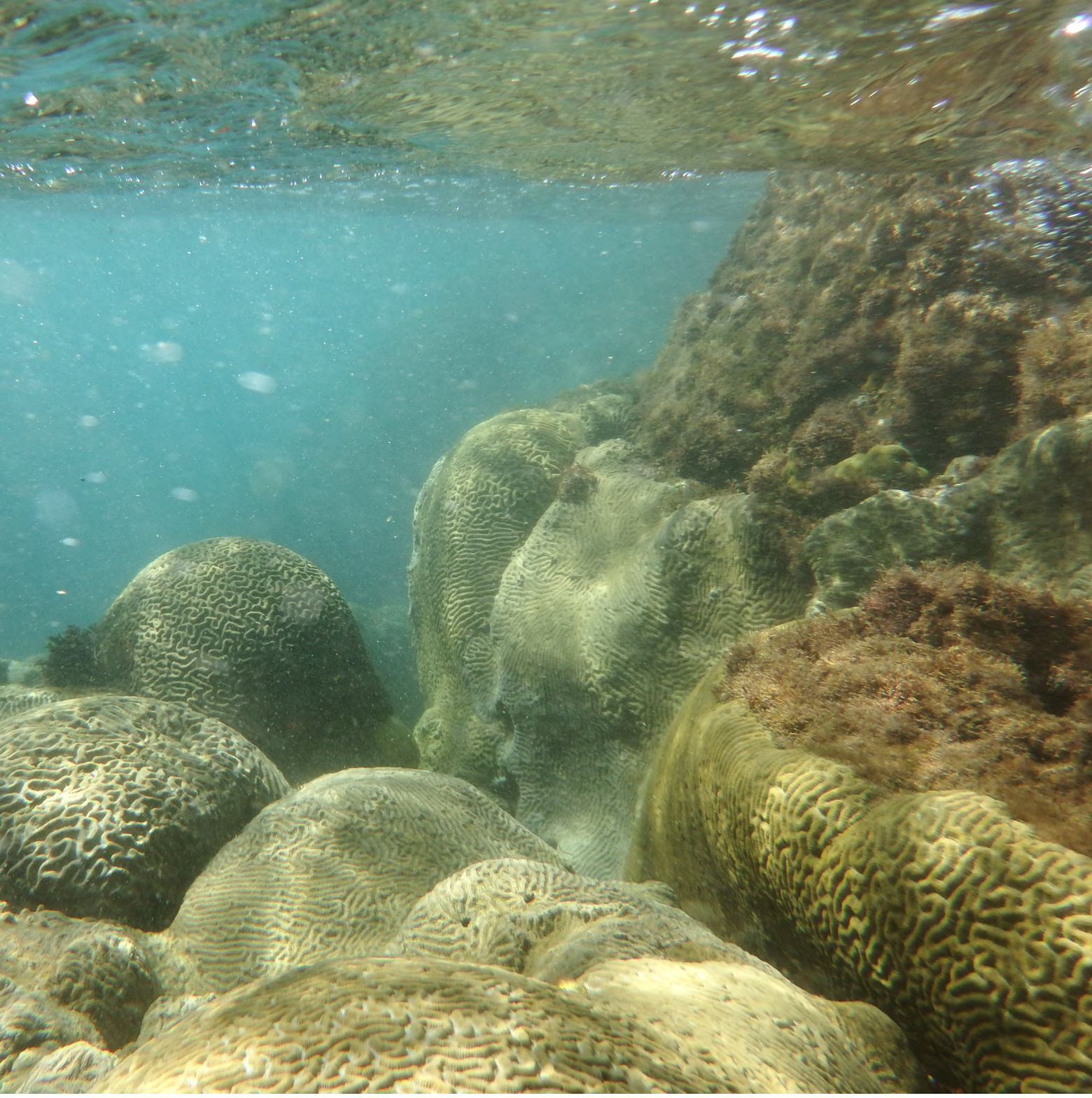
together - the opposite of what is needed for evolution to occur.

There are many difficulties in defining a species and this becomes quite apparent in the concept of Ring Species. If a ring were truly found, the two ends that are unable to interbreed would act like two separate species. Yet, the entire ring, from one end to the other, is able to breed and would therefore be considered one species.

Larusot Gull

The major downfall of the Ring Species concept is that the end populations, which by definition cannot interbreed, have been found to interbreed even in the wild, typically with fertile offspring. Therefore the species is only showing some variations (as a subspecies) based on the surrounding environment. It remains the same species. The changes that are actually observed are referred to as pre-zygotic barriers which mean characteristics used in choosing a mating partner rather than Post-zygotic Barriers whose characteristics mean successful fertilization cannot occur even when attempted because of genetic dissimilarity. This is further enhanced by recent DNA studies which conclude that the genetics of each population is typically formed by isolation rather than the necessary continuous gene flow.

Personal Notes and Drawing Space



Coral Reef Environment

Although water covers three-quarters of the Earth, the coral reefs account for only 0.2% of the ocean's floor. This environment thrives in temperate waters with tidal action. They are amazing places and home to about 25% of marine life.

"I have made the earth, and created man upon it: I, even my hands, have stretched out the heavens, and all their host have I commanded." Isaiah 45:12

Chapter Eight

What is the Basic Evidence for Creation?

Creationism is the belief that the entire universe and all of life were created in a special act by a Creator. This is based on the concepts contained within the Scriptures with an emphasis on the Genesis account of a seven day act of creation. It states that the creation was originally made in a good condition and that over time it is deteriorating and getting worse due to the fall of man and the action of sin.

Basic Concepts of Creationism

The Genesis Origin Model takes a literal interpretation of Genesis and places the age of the universe at approximately 5,900 years. This is in sharp contrast to secular views of how the universe (and later life) originated. This is also in opposition to the Big Bang Theory of Origins that permeates secular science and is a building block of Evolutionism.

The Model 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. According to the theories of Creationism plants, animals, and man were created fully complex and reproducing after their own kind. 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.

Creationism believes in both physical and spiritual aspects of life and the pillars supporting this model stand strong.

Studies of Creationism include a number of events in early history as well. These events are considered important for understanding the current environments, habitats and, ecosystems rather than how it was originally created. The two most important events are the destruction caused by a worldwide flood during Noah's time and the sudden dispersion of people and languages from the Tower of Babel spreading nations and cultures around the world.

The Intelligent Design concept is a relatively recent idea in

the creation / evolution debate. However, its base goes back to the teleological 'Arguments from Design' that were created in the late 1700's in an effort to prove the existence of the Almighty. Officially, the Intelligent Design movement does not take a stand on creation nor is it concerned with a literal interpretation of the Scriptures. Thus, for example, it could accept the seeding of life on Earth by space aliens as the intelligence behind life. However, the general arguments for design can be useful for showing the concept of the Heavenly Creator. The idea of Intelligent Design has been heavily linked to the theory of irreducible complexity. This theory states that complex systems with inter-related parts or functions could not have arisen piece by piece but must have been made or created as a complete unit.

Evidence for the Model of Creation

Interestingly, the very fallacies given earlier for evolution actually follow exactly what would be expected within the Model of Created Kinds.

The second Law of Thermodynamics states that things are continually wearing down and getting worse - a concept called entropy. Once again, the effects of the fall and the curse can be seen playing out in the realm of physics. What creation was like before the fall (and will be again after it is restored) is a matter of conjecture.

The natural processes of the universe, solar system, Earth, and life itself all show a young creation only thousands of years old instead of the billions required by the processes of evolution. A chronology built on the Scriptures would suggest that creation is almost 6,000 years old. The physical evidence of natural processes agrees with this type of dating.

One of the major expectations is that life would come from life. This is known as the Law of Biogenesis. This is true of what we witness with reproduction and it is true of what we would expect by the Living Creator in making life. He is living and produced life. He also put it into place so that what He created could continue producing life.

Due to the fall and the curse, Creationism expects that life is getting worse and not better. In the physical this is certainly demonstrated as harmful mutations are continually being added to the genetic load. This brings with it increased diseases and problems and not new or beneficial information. Without care and effort, things fall apart on every scale.

The Model of Created Kinds would expect large gaps in the fossil record (without transitional fossils) showing the distinction between kinds. This is what is found in the fossil record. Furthermore, what has been called the Cambrian Explosion, the sudden appearance of many diverse and developed forms of life shown through fossils, is good evidence for the Flood of Noah's time as this is likely when many of the fossils were laid

down.

When languages appear in history, they are well developed and complex. Instead of beginning with primitive forms, they start complex and tend to simplify over time. The study of linguistics suggests there are about 100 languages that are the base of all the known languages in the world today. This is slightly more than the 70 languages / nations mentioned in the Scriptures after the Tower of Babel.

The Fossil Record - Evidence for a Worldwide Flood

Fish Fossils
(Paul Syltie Collection)

Within a model of Creation, many things can be expected under the conditions of such a flood because floods are known for laying down rocks and fossils. First, the fossils should show catastrophic and rapid formation, there should be clearly defined kinds of plants and animals with no transition forms in between, and both simple and complex organisms should exist from the beginning. Second, a portion of the larger fossils should become polystrate in position as the flood layers quickly settle into place. Furthermore, there would likely be layering where sea life is buried early in the flood. Land animals and humans would be less likely to form fossils because of the possibility of rotting and decaying before burial.

Vast amounts of evidence for a worldwide flood exist in the fossil record.

Many animals, both small and large or aquatic and land, are fossilized in a position with the head arched back as far as possible while the legs are found in almost any position. This is known as a common death position and can be interpreted as a sign of asphyxiation. The animal could not breathe because it was rapidly buried and it was trying to reach air to breathe.

A polystrate fossil is a fossil which crosses through multiple rock layers. This suggests that the rock layers were formed quickly and buried fossil rapidly. The alternative, which seems unrealistic enough that evolution models do not use it, is to consider that the fossilized item was able to stay in one place for millions of years without rotting while it was slowly buried.

The Cambrian Explosion is a geologic layer and time where complex forms of plants and animals suddenly appear. These forms represent virtually all major forms of life. Most strikingly, there is no simpler forms of life preceding this layer for the vast majority of types to suggest evolutionary changes. This layer probably represents the lowest of the flood deposition layers.


Crinoid Fossil
(Paul Syltie Collection)

There are an increasing number of plants and animals described as 'living fossils'. These are species that supposedly went extinct many millions of years ago, but have been discovered still alive and unchanged. This shows a lack of evolutionary progress and fits the young earth model much better. Examples include the coelacanth, ginkgo, the dawn redwood, crinoids, comb jellys, elephant sharks, crocodiles, horseshoe crabs, fig wasps, the nautilus, and many others.

Many varieties of modern plants and animals are found in large sizes in the fossil record. These are predicted to have existed before the flood and show how conditions have changed. Just as the Scriptures record the lifespan of people dropped dramatically after the flood, similar probably occurred with plants and animals.

The Physical Sciences

According to the beliefs of Creationism, the process of decay is a constant throughout the known universe. Topics such as heat, magnetism, and the laws of motion demonstrate a young universe in which the formative processes are basically finished.

Physics is the branch of science that studies forces, properties of matter, and the fundamental laws of nature. Physics study includes the topics of light, magnetism, heat, and electricity and has produced understanding and scientific laws regarding thermodynamics, motion, and the conservation of mass energy. Measurements within these topics and application of these laws give strong support for a young Earth only thousands of years old. They also give support to a special creation by displaying a universe that is wearing out and deteriorating rather than improving and building up.

Chemistry is the section of science that examines the properties, composition, and structure of elements, molecules, and compounds. There is an emphasis on how these items react, transform, and exchange energy when interacting with each other. The field of

chemistry demonstrates the youthfulness of the universe through the lack of reaching equilibrium and it also shows a special creation through the existence of the medium to heavy elements.

Astronomy is the scientific study of the physical universe beyond the Earth. Astronomy is one of the oldest of the sciences, which has been used in making calendars and the understanding the daily, monthly, and annual cycles of heat, light, and gravity. There is an emphasis on the relationship of the Earth with the Moon and this solar system. Measurements of planetary density, rotation, angular momentum, and magnetic fields all indicate a young solar system only a few thousand years old. The rapid spiral movement of galaxies, lack of supernova remnants, and existence of short and long term comets show the youthfulness of the entire universe.

The Earth Sciences

Creationism states that about 4,500 years ago there was a worldwide flood covering the face of the earth for most of one year. This caused many large scale geological features on the surface of the earth, made dramatic changes to the atmosphere, and set into place the modern hydrologic cycle. The flood model would predict the rapid formation and catastrophic deformation of sedimentary layers all over the earth.

Meteorology is the branch of science focusing on the Earth's atmosphere and weather. It focuses on structure and dynamics, long term atmospheric patterns and influences, and the day to day activity in the lower stratosphere. The field of meteorology gives support to a special creation and a worldwide flood through the drastic changes that have occurred in the atmosphere including reduced oxygen and pressure as well as the existence of the polar ice caps.

Geology is the scientific study of the Earth's land forms and the processes by which it is shaped and changed. There is an emphasis on the processes of deposition and erosion which has formed the surface that we know today. It also studies the chemical composition of inorganic elements and minerals formed by heat, crystallization, and pressure. The rates of erosion, deposition, and decay found on the Earth are consistent with a planet only thousands of years old. The rapid formation and deformation of sedimentary layers give evidence to a worldwide flood.

Hydrology is the section of science that studies the physical characteristics, mechanics, and dynamics of water and it's effects upon the Earth. Special attention is given to the hydrologic cycle close to the surface of the Earth. Available water is one of the strongest factors in a habitable environment for life. The actions of water have produced the Earth's current surface features more than any other physical process and gives strong

evidence for a worldwide flood.

The Biological Sciences

According to the Creation Model plants, animals, and mankind were created fully complex and reproducing after their own kind. This allows for variation within a kind, but no transitional forms between kinds. It also predicts the sudden appearance of many well developed languages throughout the Earth.

Botany is the branch of science that studies the physical properties of plants. Plants are complex organisms with a substantial role of helping life, especially in terms of converting solar energy into food and the conversion of carbon dioxide into usable oxygen. Plants are strongly affected by the climate and landscape and yet are capable of also affecting weather and environment. The fossil record of plants gives strong evidence to a young Earth and a worldwide flood.

Zoology is the scientific study of animals including animal behavior, classification, relationship to environment, and anatomy. It includes both wild animals and domesticated animals used for food or work. The fossil record gives strong support for a special creation by the sudden appearance of complex life forms without intermediate kinds.

Anthropology is the study of mankind and cultures in science. It includes the fields of biology, linguistics, culture, and archaeology. The fossil record gives strong evidence to a special creation of mankind by showing man has existed at the same time as dinosaurs and that people did not develop from a primitive animal. It also shows the sudden appearance of many developed and complex language groups.

Personal Notes and Drawing Space

Temperate Forest Environment

Typical of the mid-western United States, this constantly changing environment gathers a wide variety of plants and animals. The seasons come and go and the annual cycle of sun, rain, and snow all bring out different characteristics in the creatures that acclimate to these areas and conditions.

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. {2} The same was in the beginning with God. {3} All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." John 1:1-3

Chapter Nine

The Model of Created Kinds

The Creator made the Heavens and the Earth including plants, animals, and man. He spoke them into existence in a literal seven day act of creation. Because they were spoken into existence, they do not have any ancestry nor was any evolutionary means involved. The Model of Created Kinds details the characteristics expected of created kinds. In summary, they include: no random generation of life from non-life, kinds fully formed and functional with no primitive ancestors, and gaps between forms of both living and fossilized kinds.

The Creator made things to reproduce 'after their kind' represented by the Hebrew word 'min'. While leaving some room for acclimation and variation within a kind, this suggests a limit to the amount of change that can occur within the descendants of the created kinds. A 'baramin' comes from the words bara (to create) and min (kind) and represents a single Created Kind. The phrase 'genesis kinds' refers to the kinds that were made during the Creation Week. The 'ark kinds' refer to those kinds which would have been aboard Noah's ark.

Existing Species Concepts

By some counts, at least 22 different (although maybe somewhat overlapping) species concepts have been proposed to answer the needs of evolution in different fields of study. Each of them has their own benefits and problems which tend to be associated with the field of science for which they were made. A quick description of the more commonly encountered concepts will serve as an example.

One work of the baraminologist is to accurately depict creation in a world filled with evolution.

The Biological Species Concept was first proposed by Ernst Mayr and defines a species by the possibility of animals interbreeding. This system allows similar groups of animals (with only slight variation) to be grouped into the same species because they would probably interbreed if given the opportunity. This is

difficult to test because animal populations that are separated, such as by geographic distance, do not give the opportunity to observe if they will actually interbreed.

The Phylogenetic Species Concept states that geographically separated forms of the same type of animal should be considered distinct species. This does not consider whether the separated groups could interbreed. Instead, it considers that separated groups are independently evolving and therefore will be acquiring a unique genetic history. This has the effect of creating many more species than the Biological Species Concept.


Meadowlark - Sturnellot magnim / S. neglectim

The Morphological Species Concept (also known as the Typological Species concept) is the traditional method of determining species as used by Linnaeus and Darwin. This method categorizes species by phenotype (the observable appearance and anatomical features) of the organism involved. This method usually ignores geographic separation and, therefore, fewer species are made because all of the individual groups are taken as a single species. This method has generally lost favor as genetic studies have increased (except where asexual reproduction occurs).

The study of paleospecies, old or extinct species, presents special problems in classification. The exact appearance of the animal is often limited to a few fossil samples and may only include bones. These samples may be separated not only geographically but chronologically through time, known as chronospecies. This task is made more difficult as there are different morphs for similar creatures over time. Furthermore, it is not possible to test if one animal fossil could interbreed with another fossil or with a living relative today which makes the Biological Species Concept inapplicable to paleospecies.


Species have a subset of possible surface characteristics that are possible within a kind.

The complications of these conflicting definitions are shown by comparing the Eastern and Western forms of the Meadowlark. These birds, by outward appearance, are almost identical and therefore could be considered a single species under the Morphological Species Concept. However, their ranges

overlap and it is found that because their mating songs are different, they do not mate or interbreed together so they become separate species under the Phylogenetic Species Concept.

The Katagenos Species Concept

The Katagenos Species Concept is based on the Model of Created Kinds. It allows for a reproductive and genetic discontinuity between kinds and a continuity between breeds or species within a Kind. The active dynamics for change within a Kind are communication and environmental acclimation through the mechanism of genetic selection of already existing DNA. It currently combines the terminology of Baraminology, breeding techniques, and Linnaean classification in order to express these concepts.

The Katageneos Species Concept describes the continuity of variation that exists within a created kind.

The term 'katagenos' comes from the Greek Septuagint for the phrase 'after their kind'. The term 'kata' is more literally defined as 'down from' or 'after', while genos is defined as 'a kin' or 'a group' with common descent. The Katagenos Species Concept literally means the After their Kind Species Concept.

Often, the Theory of Evolution is demonstrated with a 'Tree of Life'. This image depicts a single tree trunk (representing an unknown common ancestor) that branches out into all the known animals. In contrast, created kinds is demonstrated with a forest or orchard where there are many tree trunks representing the different original kinds and the limits of change. The branches and twigs on each tree represent the known breeds and species within each Kind.

The Katagenos Species Concept treats species like breeds. It defines a species as a breed within a kind with a specific set of reproductively connected characteristics that produce a recognizable pattern. It is able to reproduce with others of the same species and potentially able to hybridize with other breeds/species within a Kind. It focuses on the ability to breed, gives strong attention to form and morphology, and uses habitats and geography only as indicators of where species boundaries may occur. The Katagenos Species Concept generally assumes that current taxonomy is correct from the Family level down and ignores the Order levels and up. However, the exact boundaries do vary for each kind.

Kinds Are Not Species

	Kinds	Species
Scripture 	Created in the Beginning Distinct Form / Shape Adam Named the Kinds Breed within a Kind Similar Form / Variable Surface Features Can Produce many Species Thousands of Kinds on Ark	Develop over Time Surface Features Change (color, size, song, etc) Breed within a Species Similar Form and Similar Surface Features Can Produce many Varieties Not Millions of Species on Ark
Science 	Wide Genetic Diversity Can Acclimate to Environment Expects Broad Hybridization (Species, Genera, Sub-family) Classification: ~ Family Level	Narrow Genetic Diversity Acclimated to an Environment Expects Limited Hybridization (Rarely between Species) Classification: Species Level
Examples 	 Form 1) 196 Kinds of Bird 2) Wolf Kind 3) Elephant Kind	 Color Variations 1) ~10,000 Bird Species Today 2) Wolf, Fox, Dog 3) Asian and African Elephants, Mastodon, Mammoth

Defining a species by a recognizable set of characteristics could lead to a large change in the number of species depending on how detailed a characteristic people use in categorizing. There have always been 'lumpers' and 'splitters' - those who would make only a few species and those who would make many species. A simple example of this is found

in dogs. Dogs are one species but there are hundreds of known breeds which themselves have recognizable traits. Should this become hundreds of species or remain as breeds, varieties, and forms? Major divisions are easy to make, but are smaller divisions necessary? The current system of binomial nomenclature is well established and probably does not need a significant change in the number of species. Future research will dictate where changes are needed.

Kinds and Species through History

The Elephant Kind is relatively easy to distinguish from other animals. Therefore, it shall be used as an example of tracking kinds and species through history, from Creation to today, from a creationist viewpoint.

At Creation, the kind was made that includes the elephants. The Elephant Kind, more formally known as the Proboscebar. This was a large land animal with a trunk - for this example that is enough detail to define the Proboscebar. It contained wide genetic variation that could be bred out into species, either genetically or epigenetically. These variations include surface features such as body size, tusk size, amount of hair, and skin color – but they all have the same body form of a large land animal with a trunk.

Loxodontot africanim

In the time frame from Adam to the Flood, the Proboscebar would be expected to breed and develop recognizable species. There is very little to go on for the appearance of pre-flood speciation. So an example combination of surface traits might be a somewhat small elephantine creature with wider tusks capable of lifting vegetation mats in swampy areas. These pre-flood species went extinct at the time of the flood. However, the Proboscebar continued on through the flood by the pair of elephantine creatures preserved on Noah's ark which presumably still had a somewhat wide genetic variation contained within them.

After the flood, the Proboscebar dispersed and entered into different environments – some colder, some warmer, some more wet, and others more dry. In each environment, the genes with more useful traits were bred out of the already existing traits. For example, larger body size, smaller ears, and more hair in a cold climate would help form Mammoths and Mastodons. Warmer climates would produce the elephants we know today. Such breeds would be noticeable quickly and within few generations. Although the surface features of these species were different, they were all large land animals with trunks and

probably capable of hybridizing with each other. Mammoths and Mastodons went extinct around the time of the ice age some time after the flood.

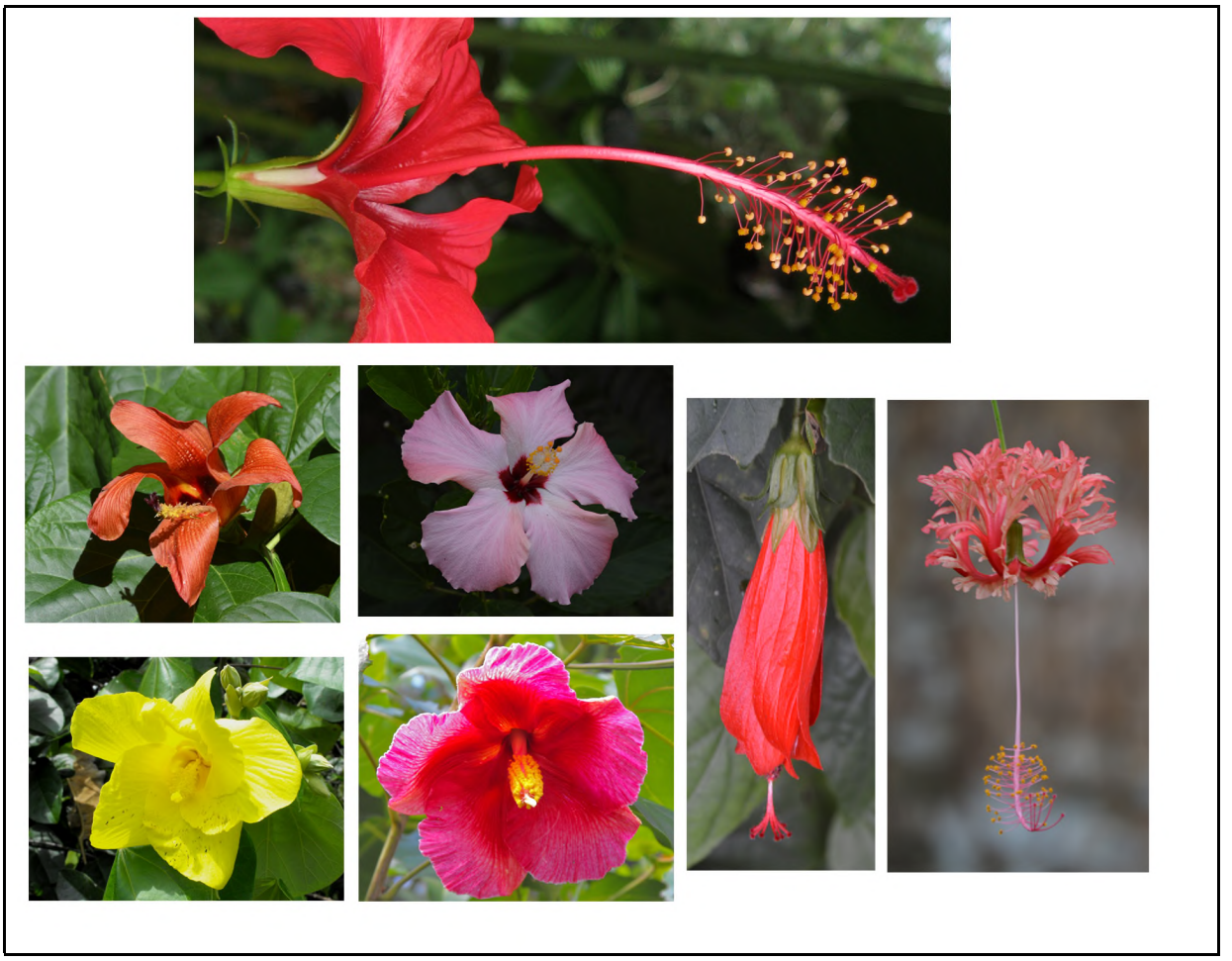
Today, there would be no one individual elephant or elephantine species that could represent the full Proboscebar. In fact, some of the genetic variation of the Proboscebar is gone (extinct – unless epigenetics has more say in the issue than is yet known). What remains is the African and Asian Elephants. If we took an average of all the known species that belong to the elephant kind, we might be able to get an idea what the original Proboscebar looked like.

The Created Kinds always maintain the same form, but surface features of their species have changed through time.

If a male and female African elephant mate, there is an African elephant. If an African elephant and an Asian elephant could mate, there would be a hybrid which probably contains a mixture of their traits; however, there is no new genetic information! The genetic information was contained within the Proboscebar Kind all along and now happened to come together in this mixture. Is it a new Kind? No. Is it a new species? Maybe, but it could just as easily be only a variation in a species. But the African Elephant, the Asian Elephant, and the possible hybrid are all large land animals with a trunk and there is no change in basic form or body plan.

If a small herd of mammoths were found in Siberia today and if one of these were taken to a zoo and if it were kept in captivity with an Asian elephant so they had the opportunity to breed – – – the resulting hybrid might be a hairy elephant. This would be a new combination of existing surface traits, but it is not new genetic information. The genes for an elephant already existed in the Proboscebar Kind since the time of Creation and the genes for hairiness already existed in the Proboscebar Kind from the time of Creation … so no new genetic information was created in the hairy elephant, only a new combination. The mammoth, the Asian elephant, and the hairy elephant are all large land animals with a trunk (and potentially able to breed together) – the same kind.

In simple summary: the kinds were created, speciation (within a kind) occurred until the flood, the kind was preserved on the ark, speciation occurred again after the flood, and today we see the results of post-flood speciation within a kind as well as a few pre-flood species preserved as fossils.



Various Members of Malvibar including: H. elatim – majagua (orange) : H perambucenim – mahoe (yellow) : Thespia graniflora – maga (dark pink) : Malvaviscot arborim - Turk's Cap (closed petals) : H. schizopetalim (ornamental)

Close-up: Variation within a Kind

How much change can occur within a kind? Using the Hibiscus Kind as an example, there are changes to color, overall size, and even complexity of the petals in ornamentals. The major features that distinguish this kind do not change. The major features include a corolla of 5 petals fused at the base and an androecium composed of many stamen with the filaments united into a tube and surrounding the pistil.

Animal and Plant Hybrids

The amount of variation that can occur within a single kind is somewhat surprising. Hybrids that are witnessed between species and genera give strong examples of what is possible. These hybrids will typically have a unique appearance which shows characteristics of both of the parents since they have genetic information from both of them. However, the hybrid animals are not always fertile due to post-zygotic barriers such as the arrangement of the chromosomes no longer matching well enough to reproduce. A common example of an infertile hybrid is the mule which comes from a horse and a donkey.

One of the intentional hybrids is the making of a cama. This is a cross between a camel and a llama. This breed was made in an attempt to get the better fleece of the llama from a larger animal like a camel. The resulting hybrid has hooves more like a llama, but a tail and short ears similar to the camel. It is not yet known if they will be fertile, but since both camels and llamas have 74 chromosomes, the odds are at least reasonable for success.

Many hybrid examples can be found within the cat family, Felidae, as both small and large cats or wild and domesticated cats are found to hybridize. An interesting set of hybrids are the liger (specifically a male lion and female tiger) and the tigon (specifically a female lion and male tiger). Both lions and tigers belong to the genus of Panthera. These are impressive animals to see as the liger is the largest cat in the world. Some of these hybrids, typically the females, are fertile.

One interesting hybrid is the Wholphin. This is a cross between a dolphin, *Tursiops*, and a false killer whale, *Pseudorca*. Both are within the family of Delphinidae. The wholphin's size is in between the two animals. It also has 66 teeth instead of the usual 88 for a dolphin and 44 for the false killer whale. This particular hybrid is fertile and has had offspring with other dolphins.

Existing hybrids demonstrate the wide variation that is possible within a single kind.

The horse family, Equidae, also has a lot of hybridization. Zebras are included in the horse family and have created some interesting looking hybrids. Two of the more well known mixtures include the zorse from the zebra and the horse and also the zedonk which is a zebra and a donkey. These animals have more the shape of a horse, but have some striping design of the zebra. As with the mule, these hybrids are typically infertile.

Another intentional hybrid, which proved successful, is the grain called triticale. It was produce by mixing wheat,

Triticum, and rye, *Secale*. This plant is not only fertile, but is now gaining popularity in cooking.

Close-Up: Grapefruit Hybrids

Citrot - Chironja and Goat Lemon

Hybrids occur readily within the Citrus family. One example is known as the Chironja. It is a hybrid between the china (in Spanish, a type of orange) and the toronja (Spanish for grapefruit). The resulting hybrid was appreciated because it was sweeter and easier to peel than a standard grapefruit. However, it is usually infertile. Through methods of grafting, it has become an established food source in some parts of the world.

Another grapefruit hybrid is the Goat Lemon. Although it is not formally classified, it is commonly regarded as a naturally occurring cross between a grapefruit and a lemon. This mixture is not considered pleasant and, therefore, is not cultivated purposefully. Both chironja and goat lemon have a recognizable shape and slightly different textures on the peeling.

Island Environments

Islands are well known for the rich variety and unusual species found within. This is due to the unique isolation and what is genetically known as 'Founder Effect'. In essence, the representatives of a created kind arrive at the island and then acclimates to that specific and distinct location.

"These are the generations of the heavens and of he earth when they were created, in the day that the LORD God made the earth and the heavens," Genesis 2:4

Chapter Ten

Breeding and Speciation

Within the Katagenos Species Concept, the primary forces behind breeding and speciation are Environmental Acclimation and Heritage Mating. Secondarily comes the pre-zygotic (mating recognition) and post-zygotic (genetic compatibility) barriers. Reproductive isolation, commonly mentioned as an evolutionary force, is a condition that can speed up the breeding process because of genetic reduction, but it is not the driving force. Likewise, competition and natural selection is not a cause of speciation, but the processes or mechanisms by which it occurs.

Genetic Selection within Breeds

When looking at the differences between types of animals like dogs or of plant crops like oranges, it is probably easier to use the terminology used in farming and breeding rather than the scientific use of genus, species, and sub-species. Breeding is the development or refinement of certain traits within a type of plant or animal. This happens naturally for characteristics that are useful in an environment. It happens artificially by man when trying to bring out certain desirable traits while diminishing undesirable traits. The process of breeding reduces available genetic variation because it selects from already existing genetic information and limits the offspring to the chosen genes.

Elohim made the created kinds with a certain form and included a built-in set of variations that produce the species we see today.

Dogs are bred out to create specific breeds or varieties of dogs. But they remain dogs and are no longer capable of breeding out the wider varieties from which they came. They are often still able to reproduce with the types of dogs they came from and sometimes able to hybridize with a wide variety of other dogs. However, they are still dogs with a smaller genetic variation than their ancestors.

Pure breeds carry with them great difficulties as genetic problems build up and increase in frequency through the

generations. It is not uncommon for a pure-bred English Setter to be deaf. In nature, if this were to happen, the number of these dogs would quickly decrease because of the inability to hear predators and prey. Under man's selective breeding and care, these dogs are able to survive and make nice pets with many good qualities.

Hybridization can be used to go backwards and re-gain genetic variety. By mixing breeds or pure-breeds together, the resulting offspring can carry genes more similar to what an ancestral population may have had. This type of work is being done to bring back what is known as the iron age pig by mixing various pig breeds.

Speciation is similar to breeding for specific traits. It reduces the possible variation to something recognizable and consistent.

Intentional hybridization in farming can cause genetic problems as well. Typically, as one trait is built up, other traits deteriorate or receive low quality genes. This is generally accepted as a trade-off. For example, many apple hybrids are made that look very nice on the store shelf. However, these same apples have lost the strong flavors of wild varieties in the old orchards which have less desirable looking apples.

In oranges, much hybridization has led to fruit with a good appearance but with low numbers of seed which are unable to reproduce and, thus, need grafting techniques to continue the line. Through this process, no new genetic information was formed. Instead, so much information has been lost that the plant is now infertile. Left on its own, this breed of plant would not survive.

Close-Up: Reproductive Isolation

"species are groups of actually or potentially interbreeding natural populations, which are reproductively isolated from other such groups" by Ernst Mayr

This quote, made by Ernst Mayr, functions much better for kinds than it does for species. It states that species are reproductively isolated from other species. However, in reality what you see is that what we think of as a species can often hybridize with other species, with other genera, and sometimes with other sub-families. Reproductive isolation fits the concept of a created kind much better than it does a species.

A good example of reproductive isolation failing as a definition of species comes with the Goose Family, Anatidae. This family includes ducks, geese, and swans totaling around 400 species. Although species tend to prefer to mate with others of the same species, hybridization does occur both in the wild and in captivity. As would be expected,

ducks hybridize easily with other ducks, geese with geese, and swans with swans. However, ducks hybridize with geese and geese hybridize with swans. I will admit, as far as I am aware, there are no recordings of successful duck and swan hybrids.

For example, the common Canada Goose, *Branta Canadensis,* is listed as hybridizing with other geese in the Genera of *Alopochen, Anser, Branta,* and *Chloephaga*; with ducks in the *Cairina* and *Anas*; and with swans in the *Cygnus*. This hybridization covers 7 Genera and potentially 4 Sub-Families. This certainly does not sound like reproductive isolation as is commonly described. It sounds much more like the expected hybridization within a created kind.

Species are not genuinely isolated from other species. Instead, they can hybridize with those that are of the same kind.

Interestingly, a statistical study was done on the Anatidae. Initial results suggested that the Swans might be a different group, but the resulting multi-dimensional scaling showed a strong tetrahedral shape which is generally thought to show a bias in choosing characteristics that define a group. Therefore, it was ultimately considered inconclusive. As of yet, the evidence weighs in that the Anatidae would represent a single kind.

Environmental Acclimation

The habitat or environment where an individual or population lives is considered to be one of the strongest influences on breeding or genetic selection. The environmental pressures created by heat or cold, dry or wet, and rocky or fine soils all help to determine what characteristics will do best in that environment. For example, in an open environment, running fast could be an important trait for both prey and predator.

Brantot canadensim

Micro-habitats further refine the traits in a population. For example, a mountain habitat would typically have a southern slope which receives more sun than the northern slope. They can also have areas of steep slopes or even vertical walls. Depending on the prevailing wind conditions, one side may be quite moist while the other side is quite dry. Each of these conditions would favor a different characteristic within a plant or animal kind.

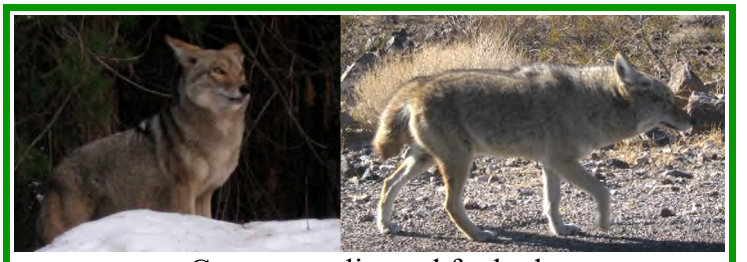
The concept of adaptive radiation is an evolutionary concept in which a species enters a new environment and, through such processes as mutation and natural selection, develops into new species up to and including possessing new forms and features. Therefore, this can include both micro- and macro- evolutionary changes. A term is needed which can express that small changes, such as skin or flower color, can be affected by the environment which does not allow or require the formation of new genetic information. I put forward Environmental Acclimation.

Surface features can change rapidly when the environment changes.

Environmental Acclimation is a selection of traits favorable for a given environment and is the primary cause of natural breeding and speciation. Mating selections are typically based on appearance, the phenotype, which in turn select the genetics behind those traits, the genotype. This is similar to the evolutionary process of natural selection; however it can occur rapidly because already existing traits are chosen and no new genetic material must form over time.

For example, a furry animal that has the genetic variability for long, medium, or short length fur is carried to several different environments and released. Within a hot climate short haired animals will do better. Similarly, in a cold environment long-haired animals will do better. In a wet environment oily-furred animals will do better because it keeps the skin dry. Over time, the genes for a specific fur type are chosen and become common while the other gene type(s) will decrease or disappear. During this process, no new genetic information was needed nor was any change in form observed. The animal population simply acclimated to the environmental pressures.

As mentioned earlier, rapid diversification or speciation within the kinds would be expected after the flood because the entire world was now a large landscape of new environments. The emerging animals would migrate and acclimate. It would happen rapidly as every generation would see breeds forming within their kinds.



Coyotes acclimated for both the cold winter and hot desert conditions.

Heritage Mating

When a member of a species decides to mate, it typically follows a pattern of Heritage Mating. Heritage Mating is the expected preference that a member of a species will mate with another member of the same species, even if other members of the same kind are available. It is the preferential mating selection of individuals with the same surface characteristics as oneself caused by having the same heritage genetically, culturally, and environmentally. Heritage Mating explains why hybridization and mixing of less common individuals is not the norm and why species continue with the same surface characteristics that define the species. It is these characteristics that will become pre-zygotic (mating recognition) barriers to reproduction. A good example are closely related bird species that are capable of hybridizing, but choose not to even in overlapping ranges.

Creatures generally prefer to mate with those most similar to itself rather than with more distant variations within the same kind.

Heritage selections are made because, presumably, a species that has acclimated to an environment has the best characteristics for that environment and wants to continue with those same characteristics rather than different ones. Often this is done with just physical features, but in some cases it can be done by behavior and mating cues as well.

Extinction

Extinction is not a driving force or cause for change. Instead, it is a result of an inability of the individual to mate with others of its breed or go back and hybridize with others of its kind. It typically comes from the inability to acclimate to changing environments which in turn challenges its survival. This is primarily caused by a lack of genetic variation or over-specialization of that breed. When extinction occurs due to environmental changes, other species or kinds with traits favorable for that new environment will likely be ready to move in and fill that environment.

Close-Up: Selective Pressures in a Cave

Clockwise: cave spider (Amblipygot sp.), cave crab, cave salamander (Eurycot sp), cave beetle (Rhadinot sp.), cave cricket (Amphiacustot sp), fruit bats.

Although somewhat common throughout the world, the interior of a cave is an unusual habitat to most animals and plants. In fact very few move beyond the openings to reside in the depths of the cave. Genuine cave dwellers face strong environmental pressure. The most commonly noted response to caves is the reduction or loss of sight. Animals will use sound, echo-location, and heat sensing techniques to find their way around or to capture prey.

Bats are probably the most well-known of the cave denizens and its use of echolocation instead of sight is almost equally known. Other environmental acclimation also takes place. A larger size is not uncommon, such as the cave cricket which is 2-3 times larger than normal crickets. Similarly the cave spider (which technically is not considered a spider but is an arachnid of the Amblypigot group) is large, flat, and has huge, spiked antennae that function for capturing prey. Other animals with limited vision, such as the cave crab, also function well in the darkness. In lower oxygen environments, the cave

salamander is one of few that have gills extending outward.

Mountain and Alpine Environments

High altitude environments also present many challenges. Lower oxygen levels, decreasing plant varieties for food, steep climbs, and colder temperatures all add to the mix that creatures at this height must face.

"Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? declare, if thou hast understanding. {5} Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the line upon it?" Job 38:4-5

Chapter Eleven

Methods of Determining Baramin

The field of Baraminology is working to determine what the original created kinds were as well as connect different species within a kind today. The strongest method of study in this work deals with reproduction and hybridization, which are very strong indications that two plants or animals are related. Second, the traditional methods involving appearance (morphology) and the modern field of genetics weigh in heavily. Lastly, statistical analysis of characteristics of plants or animals can be used to determine if they are similar. The statistical approach is not as strong for evidence, but is especially useful in working with fossils.

Defining Baramin by Hybridization

Since kinds are to reproduce, the ability of two animals to reproduce should be an obvious indicator of an original kind. However, there are difficulties with actual observation. One of the difficulties of defining kinds by reproduction is that different species seldom come together to reproduce. The odds are not in their favor because they can be from different continents or be active during different times of the day. Sometimes, they are even enemies in the wild. They do not favor each other in attracting a mate because of these barriers. Therefore, hybrids between different breeds within a kind often occur only in captivity, such as zoos and aquariums, where they are confined together.

Elohim's word states that plants and animals can be divided into kinds. Determining the kinds is, perhaps, the best way to defeat evolution's attack.

Carolus Linnaeus based his early work on characteristics and he tried to define a species / kind as organisms that could interbreed among themselves, but not with other organisms. Later he observed hybridization and realized that the species level was too narrow and suggested the Genus level might represent kinds.

Frank Marsh considered the scriptural 'after his kind' as 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.

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.

The ability to hybridize is the strongest evidence possible for being of the same kind.

Although hybridization is a useful tool in determining kinds, it has many drawbacks and uncertainties as well. Successful hybrids show that two species are from the same kind. Unsuccessful hybrids are less conclusive as many barriers exist to inhibit reproduction or it could be a simple matter of an unsuccessful attempt at mating. One of the greatest barriers is a large geographical distance which would cause the animals to never, or seldom, meet. Similar to this is the distance of time as fossils cannot be used in hybridization studies.

Pre-zygotic barriers, things which inhibit or prohibit mating recognition and fertilization of the egg, are something that makes testing hybridization difficult and which can speed up the acclimation process. One barrier is temporal / time issues such as species being active at different times of the day or year. A second barrier is habitat or territorial restraints. A third barrier involves behavioral issues such the change of mating calls across similar species of birds. There is also the mechanical barrier when two species are unable to physically get together due to factors such as size difference.

There are also post-zygotic barriers, things which inhibit or stop a fertilized egg from becoming a fully function adult and, therefore, does not continue that set of genetics down a line. This can include hybrid inviability where the offspring does not survive. It also includes hybrid sterility such as a mule.

Other Methods to Delineate Baramin

The word 'cognitum' comes from the Latin word 'cognosco' which means 'know' or 'recognize'. Within Baraminology, a Cognitum is 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, horses, and pigs would be enough evidence to the senses to distinguish that they belong to different kinds. Although imprecise, it does find usefulness where hybridization data is lacking.

Discontinuity Systematics is one of the more useful methods of distinguishing Baramin and strongly shows the difference between the basic principles of creation based taxonomy and evolution based taxonomy. Discontinuities are described as large scale morphological gaps. Simply put, this means that there were big differences in appearance and there is no distinct ancestral line from which it came to connect it with something else. 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.

Statistical approaches are also being developed. The Analysis of Patterns technique is a statistical method of distinguishing Baramin. 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. Multidimensional scaling 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.

Cladistics, a study into ancestry, can be useful within the limits of a Kind.

Cladistics and Taxonomy

Cladistics is a system based on ancestry which began in the 1960's. The term 'Cladistics' comes from the Greek word κλάδος 'klados' which means 'branch' and a cladogram is a branching diagram (much like a family tree) showing the ancestral relationship between species.

Cladistics should not be confused with Taxonomy. Cladistics connects species by ancestry. Taxonomy connects

species by common characteristics. While Creationists and Evolutionists generally agree on the taxonomy of a species, there is often disagreement in Cladistics (especially above the Family level).

In regards to Baraminology, all species that have descended from a Created Kind are related. This would generally include all members descended from the genesis kinds formed at the time of Creation. However, some baraminologists are also actively looking more specifically into the descendants from the ark kinds at the time of the Noah's Flood.

Cladistics terminology is becoming common in the field of Baraminology. The common prefixes of cladistics terminology (including holo-, mono-, apo-, poly-, archae-, paleo-, and neo-) have carried over. Therefore, the following terms are commonly seen within technical papers on Baramin studies and should be well understood to aid in reading them.

Term	Definition
Holobaramin	The Greek 'Holos' means 'whole' so a holobaramin represents the entire group related by common ancestry including both past and present generations: Example - all of mankind
Archaebaramin	Represents the original created members of a baramin: Example - Adam and Eve
Palaeobaramin	Represents a past population (can include extinct groups): Example - Antediluvian (pre-flood) civilization
Neobaramin	Represents the entire living population of a baramin: Example - the ~7 billion people alive today
Monobaramin	The Greek 'mono' means 'single or one' so a monobaramin represents some members of a single baramin and usually forming a clade: Example - Descendants of the Scottish clan MacIntosh
Apobaramin	The Greek 'apo' means 'away from' so an apobaramin represents one or more entire unrelated baramin: Example - Mankind and Horses
Polybaramin	The Greek 'poly' means 'many' so a polybaramin represents a mixed group of more than one baramin which usually share a common characteristic: Example - Europeans and European Horses

The Floral Formula

Almost every part of a plant can be used to help in identification. Leaves are the most common and usually visible for most, if not all, of the year. Bark, roots, and fruit are less commonly applied, but also sometimes very useful. Among the Angiosperms, flowering plants, there are clear and distinct patterns of shape and form which show distinct gaps between flower types. As such, this seems a perfect place to apply discontinuity systematics.

The Basic Components of the Floral Formula

The calyx, more commonly called sepals in English, are the outermost layer of the flower. These are typically small and green and they make up the protective outer covering of the flower bud when it is closed. It is represented by the letter K and in this example they are 4 in number.

The second layer is the corolla. These are the petals of the flower which people enjoy so much. The calyx is represented by the letter C and this example has 4 petals. The most common feature to pay attention to is whether the flower has an actinomorphic (or radial symmetry) represented by a subscript 'a' or zygomorphic bilateral symmetry represented by a subscript 'z'.

The third layer of a flower is the Androecium, also known as the stamen which contains a filament and anther. It is represented by the letter A and this example flower has 8 of them. These will sometimes appear in layers which are represented by separate numbers such as two layers of 3. There can can also be large numbers where an infinity symbol has historically been used for anything higher than 12.

The innermost layer of the flower is the Gynoecium which is known as the Pistil, and it contains the stigma, style, and ovary. It is represented with the letter G. Typically, one must cut the pistil open to check the number of carpels and the symmetry inside. So for this example I will just state that there are 3 fused ovules inside the example. In reference

to the other floral parts, the gynoecium can have a hypogenous (superior), epigynous (inferior) or perigynous (middle) placement which are represented by lines below, above, and both above and below respectively.

The connation (fusion within a single flower layer) and the adnation (fusion between two layers) can come in various forms and is represented by circles and curved lines.

Taken together, this information produces the basic floral formula. There is other information which can be included, but at this time, this level of detail is sufficient for testing.

While there are multiple ways to convey these differences, I have chosen the floral formula because it is a concise mathematical representation of the flower parts and it can quickly and easily be compared in a long list of proposed kinds. The floral formula has existed for over a century, but it has never been popular even with botanists. As such, a standardized form of notation has not been established nor has it been well developed. In my research, I have had to add new symbols and notation to fill in the details that might be needed to distinguish created Kinds.

My hypothesis is fairly simple and straightforward. Each unique Floral Formula should represent a separate Created Kind. It should be noted that a floral formula represents a kind, and therefore all of the species within that kind, such as our hibiscus example earlier, are expected to have the same formula. A primary test of this formula is determining that all hybrids occur within a given formula and that no hybrids occur between plants with different formulas. A relatively simple and straightforward floral formula suggests that a kind is well defined and delineated from other kinds. A more complicated floral formula with many elements, especially something in parenthesis, suggests a poorly defined kind which is in need of more work.

This method of checking for discontinuity opened up many questions about possible outcomes and predictions. One of the larger questions raised is where to draw the line between having a large kind with much variation and where to find multiple kinds with a common design element. For example, evolutionary theory states that the spathe and spadix developed once and then diversified. It, therefore, places all plants with a spathe and spadix in a single family. However, these plants are quite diverse, not just in the floral

Arisaemot triphyllim
Symplocarpot foetidim

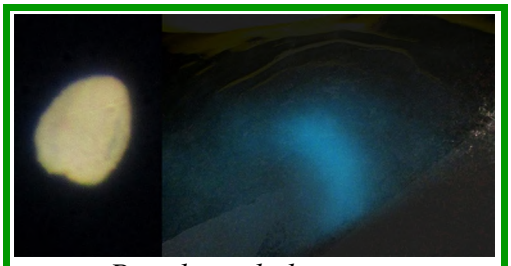
formula, but in other growth patterns as well. For example, the plant on the left is commonly called a jack-in-the-pulpit. It is a woodland plant. The plant on the right is a Skunk cabbage. The skunk cabbage is so unique that it is one of few plants that are endothermic - they produce their own heat which is why they are one of the first plants to pop-up after winter ends.

The floral formula will typically contain four numbers such as the 4483 in the pictured example. The potential range of the lies almost entirely inside of 0001 to 5555. This limits the possible number of possible combinations to a few hundred. One of my first questions in this project was could I make a list of each number combination such as ... 2222, 2223, 2224 ... 2232, 2233, 2234 ... and fill them all in without repeat or overlap. This listing could also exhibit intelligent design rather than random chance. This would be a test of complexity because if evolutionary processes were involved in the formation of plants, it could be expected that independently evolving plant lineages around the world would come up with the same formula such as 2323 and even though these would be very distinct types of plants. Furthermore, it could be argued from an evolutionary standpoint that certain combinations of floral formula would be more efficient than others and this would lead to those formulas being used heavily while less efficient formulas would remain unused. Furthermore, it would also test specificity of information because a detectable pattern was followed. If this unlikely pattern of progression could be shown, it would imply a design element that was purposefully made.

Thus far, over 100 Floral Formula have been developed alongside a plant hybrid database. At this time, no findings have contradicted the initial hypothesis. Hybridization comparisons have followed these lines quite well. The expected list of possible combinations is filling up with no significant repeats or overlaps. Much research remains to be done, but so far the results are suggesting this is correct.

Close-Up: Cognitum are Not Taxonomic Units

There is no doubt that man likes to group and categorize things and the Cognitum concept is another tool for categorization. In a sense, the Cognitum Concept is a variation of the Adam Test where simple visual recognition of differences between plants and animals is used as a basis for categorizing them. A cognitum simply shows that the individuals within the group have a common or shared characteristic such as bilateral symmetry, red feathers, or being omnivorous.



Pyrodiniot bahamenim

Within this book, I am using a cognitum in place of higher level Taxa (primarily Class and Order) because they are terms people are familiar with. For example, the Class Reptilia are animals grouped together because of the common features of scales and lungs for breathing air. After that, the similarities between different reptiles start disappearing quickly. For example, consider the differences between the appearance of turtles and snakes.

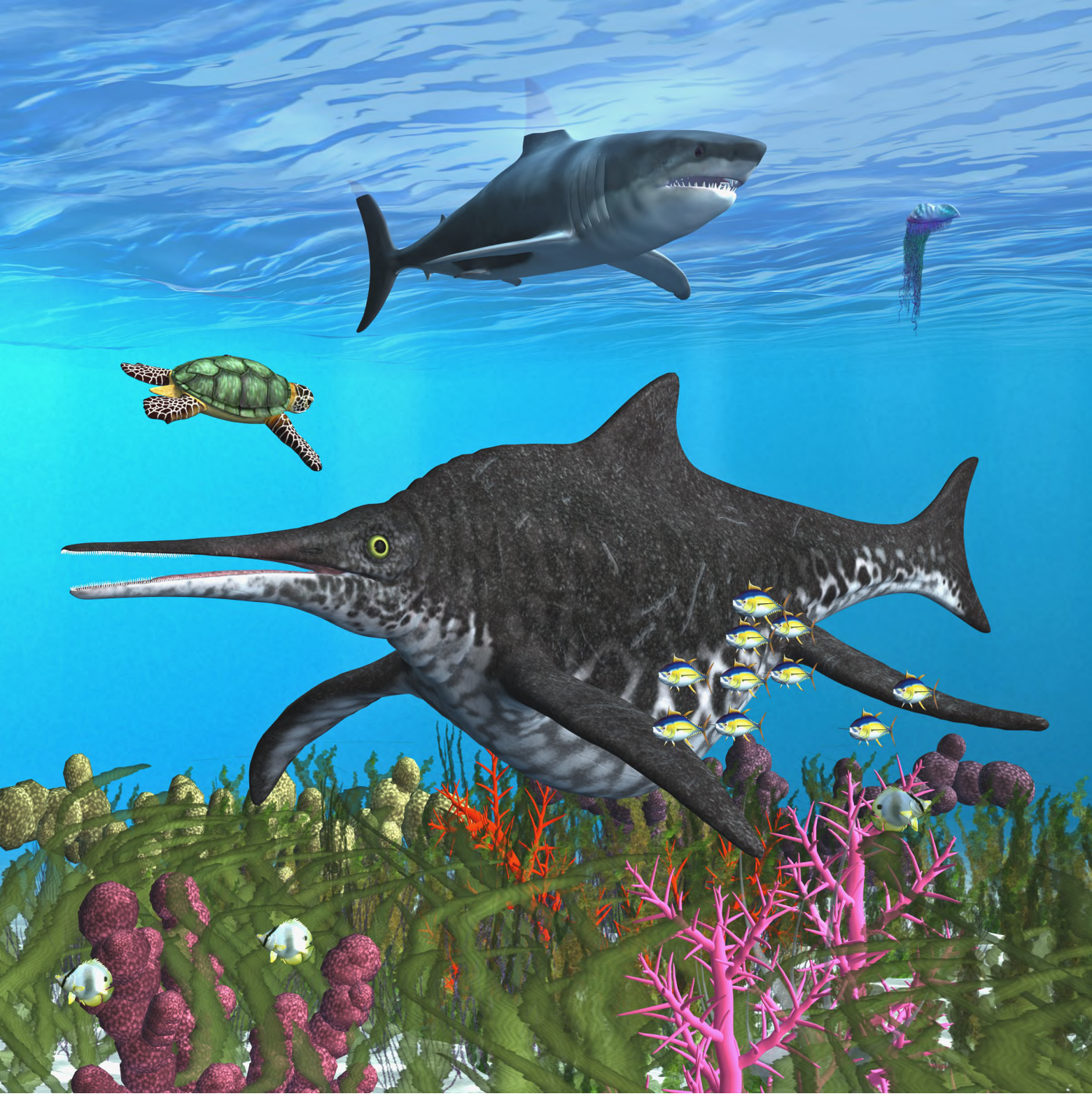
Mycenot species

It should be well understood that within Baraminology, a cognitum is not a classification unit - it is only a grouping of animals, plants, fungus, etc. by a common feature.

Lampyribar

For example, if I wanted a bioluminescent (glow in the dark) cognitum it would include microscopic dinoflagellates, mushrooms, lightning bugs, and possibly the large flying Ropen of Papua New Guinea (I will leave it to the cryptozoologists to prove that last one). Even within evolutionary lineages, these items are far from one another, but as a cognitum they are grouped together because of their ability to biologically glow.

Personal Notes and Drawing Space



The Aquatic World of Dinosaurs

Many incredible creatures have existed within the waters. The Shonisaurus fossils measure up to 69 feet. The megalodon shark grew to five times the size of the modern great white. Sea turtle fossils are found up to 13 feet long. Could any still exist? Sightings around the world, like the famous creature in Loch Ness, raise the possibility.

Unit Review

Science Summary

Scientific research allows us to gain knowledge about the physical aspects of life.

Believers should not fear science. When it follows where the evidence leads, it points to the Creator.

There are many foundational problems with Evolutionism and the Theory of Evolution which are not often discussed.

The physical, earth, and biological sciences all show evidence of a young earth and a worldwide flood.

Created kinds are determined by their unique form while species within a kind are determined by the surface features on that form.

I want the students to know that there is evidence for creation and there are problems with evolution.

Plants and animals tend to favor mating with others of a similar heritage (same breed or species), but hybrids with other species demonstrate the wide range of possibilities within a kind.

When environments or habitats change, plants and animals will acclimate to those changes within the limits of already existing genetic traits.

There is a reproductive continuity within a kind and a reproductive discontinuity (gap) between kinds. Various methods of baraminology research are determining the boundaries and gaps between one kind and another.

Human Impacts on Environment and Species

The food we eat is important to our health. Should we be concerned with pollution or the strong chemicals used in modern farming? Which of the above products are genetically modified? Does it make a difference? How we view life influences our decisions and our concepts of what is helpful or harmful to life.

Unit Three

Society

Life is precious! The answers to the great questions of life begin in a relationship with the Creator. Without this relationship, the value and beauty of life is easily lost or overlooked. Only after this relationship is established can life truly improve and grow in depth and meaning. The ways to truly encourage life include knowing the reality of creation, having a close relationship with the Creator, being responsible in the covenant relationship, having a righteousness that comes only through accepting the Messiah as Savior, and resisting the evil that exists in the world.

Palm Forest Environments

Different species of palm trees have acclimated to different environments across the world. Here, a Sierra Palm forest (Prestot montanim) grows on steep slopes, unstable soils, and at higher elevations. The creatures and understory vegetation must acclimate to the wet and shaded conditions of this sub-tropical area.

"For thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God: I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north: {14} I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the most High." Isaiah 14:13-14

Chapter Twelve

Creation and Evolution in Society

As one goes through life, there are times when one must face the difficult questions. As children become adults, they must stop relying on their parents faith and decide to build their own relationship with the Creator. As adults become aware of the complex relationships and interactions of the world around them (small and global business, local and national governments, truthful and often exaggerated advertising, etc), they must be able to question the truthfulness of what they are told even by the "professionals" because of the biases, worldviews, and conflicts of interest that can exist. In short, they must learn to discern what is fact, what is fiction, and what is truth.

Is Science Losing in the Creation and Evolution Debate?

One of the basic concepts of scientific research is that it can lead to facts, knowledge, and perhaps even some truth in the physical. When scientists follow where the evidence leads, where there is pure science, this is a genuine possibility. However, if an individual or organization is unwilling to accept scientific evidence because it does not follow their worldview, then science has been left behind and an "-ism" is now in control.

The scientific process is a learning tool. However, this tool gets used and abused because of beliefs, business, and the general battle with evil.

Within the creation and evolution debate, there are both individuals and organizations that could be called creationist or evolutionist. These are the ones that will actively try to push the concepts of Creationism or Evolutionism with little or no regard to actual scientific evidence. Both sides of the debate have members that exemplify good science and those who show strong partiality to their respective "-isms". Those that are at the extremes of the debate scale can be easily recognized.

More often than not, what actually occurs is much more subtle. Scientists with good intentions will interpret scientific data through the basic assumptions that each carries in his or her worldviews. Obviously, if different conclusions can be reached

based on one's personal worldview, then it is not good science. There is no room for assumptions. Quite frequently the claims of creationists and evolutionists alike go far beyond what the actual scientific evidence can solidly point to. Thus, science is losing and the "-isms" (the beliefs, the religions, the philosophies, and worldviews) are winning.

In the real world of science, it is not uncommon to have competing hypotheses. This is good because all data gathered from such experiments will help. However, if opposing hypotheses are being squelched and silenced simply because it is different than mainstream science, then this is also not good science. Science does not work by consensus. Yes, science wants repeatability. Yes, having others check for errors is good. But majority opinion has shown itself to be wrong many times through the centuries and has often resisted the change necessary for correction.

Barriers in Secular Academia

Academia is concerned with research, education, and scholarship. To some degree, these are good goals. But many problems can occur due to conflict of interest and pride.

When the established leadership of a group or organization is inherently biased or unfair, then that which is good will not prosper under that organization or group. Such bias and unfairness can come from many sources, but typically include philosophies, worldviews, logical fallacies, or a desire of a group to maintain their own control over a situation. It can also come from the profit motive of being a business who wants to control the rights of what it produces rather than simply helping humanity.

In general, the academic community has also chosen to disregard some scientific research as it typically ignores anything not following a naturalistic philosophy. This is not good and true science which follows where the evidence leads. It is a science with a predetermined conclusion and any potential facts must be forced to come to that conclusion. This can be referred to as 'science falsely so called'.

The academic community is big business and this affects the flow of information. When a researcher submits an article to a journal, it is not uncommon for researchers to have to surrender their rights to that written material (including charts and photographs). It is a terrible exchange where the researcher gets the honor/pride of being published with an organization and the organization now owns the research. It is so extreme, that in the future, the researcher would have to get permission from the organization, just to quote himself.

Perhaps the worst part of this situation is that once published, the work often stalls out and stops. The published information may be repeated for decades, but no one takes the topic a step further or to the next level even when the direction it can move in is

obvious. It sits there and languishes out of the control of the one who first developed it.

The True Enemy

There is a war that has raged for millenia. It is led by Satan and it is a war of falsehood against truth. One of the primary weapons of the enemy is the lie. Lies and falsehoods are incredibly powerful. Lies can transcend the rise and fall of nations and empires. Lies can exist for centuries or even millenia if left unchallenged. Not surprisingly, lies and fiction have a tendency to grow over time. Those who want to steal or take control of a situation (rather than earn it) will tell lies to accomplish the task. Deceit has always been a purposeful, not accidental, tactic of the enemy.

The age-long battle is primarily fought on the field of truth and falsehood. Diligence is needed to overcome the lies of the enemy.

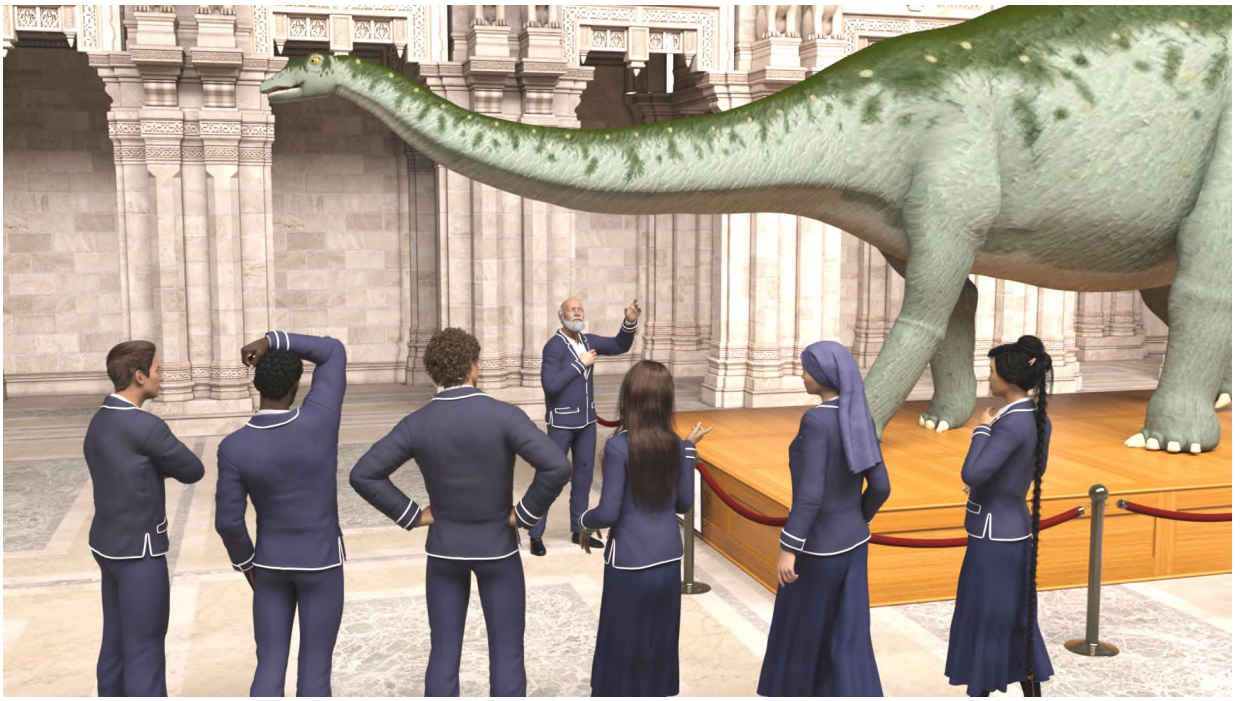
One of the great lies of the enemy is the concept of Evolutionism. This concept all but does away with the Creator and the possibility of a loving relationship with Him. It makes life little more than a cosmic accident with no real purpose. It devalues life and it especially devalues the place mankind has been given.

There are many things that try to bind and enslave us to the false ways of this world. Fear can stop people from pursuing the truth. Pride prevents people from being objective and realizing they may be wrong. Living in a fantasy world can be quite comfortable and popular, but it is only a distraction with no real substance. These can all produce a lifestyle that has no benefit to life itself.

In the quest to do what is righteous, one must be able to ignore and disbelieve the lies. The best way to fight a lie is to have the truth. The way to defeat fear is through faith. Pride is vanquished by humbling oneself unto the Savior. The Armor of Light will drive the darkness away.

Searching for Truth

What do people do when they realize they have been told a lie? Generally, they seek the truth. When following the truth, one learns that righteousness and the correct placement of honor become important. These are things the enemy does not have; instead, the enemy deals with selfishness and pride. Falsehood is evil and harms life to such an extent that the 9th commandment, thou shalt not bear false witness, specifically deals with this issue. It is literally in the top ten list of basic instructions for life.



Dinosaurs are used to support both creation and evolution.
It is a fascinating place to search for truth, genuine facts, and reality.

How much of one's life is spent with fiction and fantasy. Fictional books, video games, and Hollywood movies all distract us from reality and fill our minds with ideas that have no relevance to living real life. These things do not make people smarter, but rather they dumb a person down. People desire to live life to the fullest, but this is not possible by spending time in a fantasy world of imagination.

Sometimes we must ask if there is truth in a "concept". That concept can represent religions, philosophies, scientific worldviews, facts, conclusions, or anything else that one follows or considers. As one studies the differences between facts and truth, it quickly becomes apparent that truth and falsehood are the greater concepts because they are used to judge what are often called 'facts'.

Actually, a genuine fact should not change over time. However, the process of arriving at genuine facts is not always an easy one. Science that works by consensus leaves much room for false assumptions. Science that disregards research simply because it does not follow the accepted mainstream is faulty. Perhaps the most dangerous thing in the science realm are conclusions based on both facts and assumptions. For example: We are given the fact that a man is standing outside. We are also given the fact that it is raining outside. One might conclude that this man is getting wet. However, this may be completely

incorrect. An assumption that the man does not have something like an umbrella to keep himself dry is added to this conclusion.

In seeking to live life to the fullest, one must love the truth and hate lies. In both the short and long term views, the truth will benefit life while falsehood will harm life. It is worth the effort and time required to discern fact from fiction.

The Night Environment

The night is not exactly a habitat, but it is the time that many animals, and some plants, are active. Such creatures must acclimate to the low light levels for their daily activities and master the art of hiding during the day when they rest. For mankind, it is often a calm time where one is able to reflect and think about life.

"O come, let us worship and bow down: let us kneel before the LORD our Maker. For He is our God; and we are the people of His pasture, and the sheep of his hand." Psalm 95:6-7

Chapter Thirteen

Great Questions of Life

The majority of scientific research today could be referred to as secular science. They have rejected any concept of the spiritual. But if science only works in the natural and the super-natural does exists, then science becomes an incomplete way of making decisions and will come to many fallacious conclusions.

One cannot pursue a basis of morality if one does not include all that is beneficial to life and all that is harmful to life. If Creationism is true, then it means there are eternal judgments and that we are accountable for our actions and sin brings catastrophe. The single most important decision one can make is to accept the Messiah as Savior and as the atoning sacrifice. This understanding deepens the starting point of our faith and affects nearly every decision one will make in life.

Searching for Answers

One of the best ways to encourage life is to boldly confront the issues raised by the great questions of life rather than fearing or shying away from them. If we do not have the answers to these questions, then our lives will generally become reactive to situations and people rather than proactive towards a goal. Reactions to family, friends, work, and society may produce a lifestyle we are comfortable with, but a lifestyle is not life itself. When we know the answers to the questions of life, it will produce a sense of purpose and meaning that can give us goals and projects on which to move forward. It is a means to life abundant and a life with blessing.

Considering life to be temporary and without meaning is deadly. Considering the possibility of a joyful eternal life quickly brings the desire, and need, for salvation.

The major difficulties that stop people from confronting the questions of life are fear, pride, and distraction. Fear can stop a person from approaching or dealing with the issues at hand. Pride can make a person think they are above the issue and allow it to be ignored. Distractions, which are many in a world of entertainment, will take away one's time and effort for something of little or no value. Fear, pride, and distraction tear down and

take away from life rather than building it up.

Like most people, I have had times in my life when I had to try and answer the great questions of life and decide what I wanted. None are more poignant than when I was eighteen years old and soon to graduate from high school. Life was lonely, painful, and the future seemed bleak. I almost committed suicide. The one thing that stopped me was the singular question "what if there is meaning to life?" as I certainly did not know of any at that time.

My search for the meaning of life started out in the physical world and in philosophy because that is all I knew to search. Mankind has learned much about the physical world through the sciences, but there is no answer to life to be found in the physical. Philosophy explores possibilities through logic, but ultimately it is all based on assumptions. When I finally turned to the Scriptures I found something that explained life as I saw and experienced it. The challenge, for me, was to comprehend the possibility and depths of a spiritual level of life. As I explored this possibility, and also that of a relationship with the One Most High, life suddenly opened up and great things started to happen.

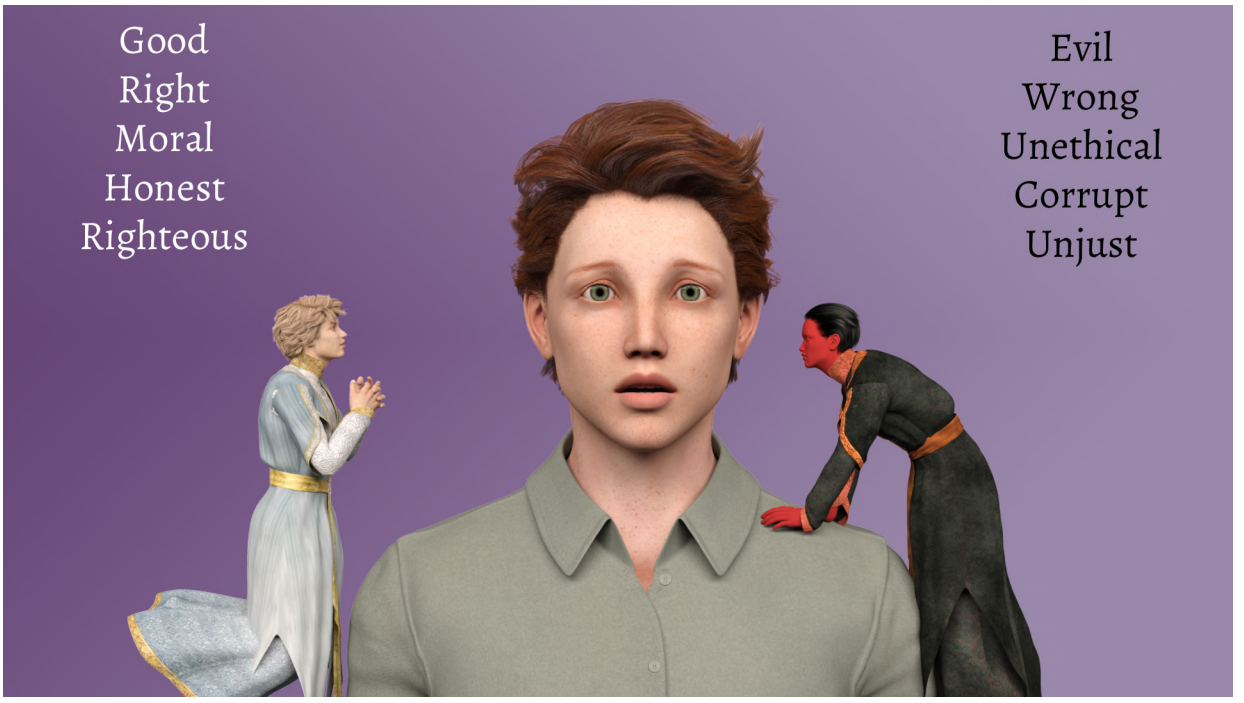
It is not uncommon for man to try and answer the great questions of life. This endeavor has been done for thousands of years. Yet in the last two hundred years, a relatively new answer has emerged and has been accepted by large numbers of people. That answer is evolution.

From the perspective of evolutionism, the great questions of life have hopeless answers. A person is a bunch of chemicals that by chance come together for a period of time and then will fall apart again at some other time. There is no greater meaning to life. Life can only be used to try and selfishly get what one wants. It, more or less, leaves out the possibility of a soul or spirit and of life continuing after the death of the body.

The Creation and Evolution worldviews give completely different answers to the questions of life.

Under the perspective of evolution, there is no absolute good and evil. Morality becomes subjective or altogether unnecessary. With this kind of perspective, it is little wonder that there has been a tremendous moral decline in the world in the last century. It is little wonder that violent crime is up. It explains why there is so little value given to human life. All of this because of a concept that cannot be proven as true.

It is true that we cannot go into a lab and create a universe with a Creator and a universe without a Creator and then see which is more like our own. Yet the evidence of a created universe is all around us. If we honestly take the evidence that science is giving us and put it in a balance scale, we will see that it much more strongly supports creation than it does evolution. In fact, the details of scientific work are now disproving that evolution could ever happen.



We all have choices to make. Which kingdom do you serve?

When one seeks the answers to life from the One who created life, one finds peace, hope, joy, and love. We learn that we are created with a purpose, that life has value and meaning, that life goes on even after the death of the body. The record of the One Most High's relationship with mankind is found in the Scriptures and consistently show His amazing love for us even though mankind is full of rebellion and unthankfulness.

There are many paths and directions that people search while exploring life and searching for answers. One direction is philosophy. Philosophy attempts to examine the possibilities of life through logic, but it is ultimately based on assumptions and cannot provide any meaning to life. A second direction is scientific study. Science helps man gain knowledge about the world and the universe, but it is generally limited to the physical aspects of life and, therefore, also does not contain answers to questions about life. The direction that truly has answers is the Scriptures. The Scriptures contains a description of both the physical and spiritual aspects of life and provides answers to the meaning of life both now and into eternity.

Answering the great questions of life is a process. It is a process that can challenge us down to the very core of our being. It takes time, effort, and energy. Yet, it is one of the most valuable things we can do and the rewards of that effort are a lifetime of fulfillment and meaning. It is a process that should involve prayer and seeking the will of the Almighty in our lives. If a person is willing to follow, He will lead and bring that person to life as we cannot imagine.

Who Am I?

"Who am I?" is one of the great questions of life. In the asking of the question, there is recognition that one person is not just like another. Each person has their own interests, skills, and activities in which to participate. The thoughtful answer to "who am I?" reveals a lot about a person and reveals the goals and work a person might have for their life. But how can this question be best answered?


There are many possible answers to 'Who am I?', but what is the central core essence of your life?

If one person were to tell another person about a pencil, the words used might include such items as yellow, thin, about six inches long, sharp point at one end, blunt at the other end, and made of wood, rubber, and graphite. These are all correct. Yet they only describe a pencil without stating what it does. Another answer would be to state 'it is used for writing'. Similarly, telling another person about a bed could yield a number of descriptions such as soft, big, four corner posts, sheets and blankets or the action it is used for, which is sleeping. The use of descriptive nouns and adjectives is very common among the western civilizations but the use of action verbs is more common among middle eastern cultures. Learning to use verbs in the answer can help focus attention to what is central and most important about the object or a person.

The description of a person can include roles in their lives such as man, husband, and father or activities in their life such as student and worker or characteristics such as strong, fast, and competitive. However, if a single action verb or verb phrase were to be chosen to describe this person it might be more telling than all of these combined in getting to know the person. For example, if a person were described as 'raising children' it would not be surprising to learn that such a man has many of his own children, teaches children's classes in his local church fellowship, is active in the local scout troop, and contributes to an organization like Compassion International which sends food and supplies to poor children in faraway nations. In each of these things, we see that he is focused on helping to raise children in a good direction.

Another example of this is the man who is described as doing fishing. He might be able to be described as a man, a husband, and a father. He might be able to be described as a student or worker. He might be strong, fast, and competitive. However, 'he does fishing' can say much more about his life. This man spends a lot of time fishing, teaching others how to fish, running a fishing supply store, and eventually selling large equipment such as fishing boats. Everyone who knows the man also knows that fishing is equivalent with his

life.

There are many appropriate answers to 'who am I?' that can be given by believers in the Messiah. 'Loving' is an excellent answer since the two great commandments are to love the Eternal and love our neighbor as our self. Similarly, 'working for the Kingdom of Heaven' is a powerful direction and action to put oneself into. 'Raising His children' and 'fishing for men' are important as well.

The answer to this question will be different for each person. For some, answering the question 'who am I' is an easy task with an obvious answer. For others, the asking of this question may be the first time they have truly looked at what they are doing with their life. Either way, it deserves prayerful consideration and the time necessary to really understand. As one of the great questions of life, any answer that is chosen will likely have a great impact on one's life and how time is spent. Such an answer can help direct our actions in a purposeful way and can become what the individual is known for.

Where Did I Come From?

Where did I come from? This is, perhaps, the single most important question a person can ask among the great questions of life. It deals with not only a person's personal history and ancestry, but also with the origin of man. How a person answers this question will directly impact how all other questions of life are answered. This answer is a basic concept or premise upon which is built all other concepts. Within the world, there are two main answers given to this topic. The first answer is from a secular perspective that yields the view of human evolution. The second answer is from the Scriptures which describe the creation of mankind by the Creator. The former produces a life without meaning and the latter produces life with great purpose and meaning.

A secular view rejects the idea of the spiritual or supernatural. Within this view of life the Big Bang Theory is used to describe the formation of the Universe and the Theory of Evolution is used to describe the formation of life. The evolutionary view of life states that man descended from an ape-like animal, which in turn descended from a reptile, bacteria, and eventually a mixture of chemicals that formed the first self-replicating molecule. The origin of man came by chance. According to this view there is no meaning or purpose to life, existence is largely by chance, and after the death of the body there is nothing more because there is no spirit or soul.

A secular education will teach the concept of evolution as though it were fact. Although such an education might sometimes admit to difficulties in proving the Theory of Evolution, the impression is generally given that with more research the problems will be overcome. Sadly, the difficulties are often understated and the evidence against

evolution is entirely lacking from such educational systems. Philosophy, which is based on many assumptions, becomes a primary source of ideas on the meaning of life and what is morally right and wrong because the origin of man is just a highly evolved animal.

For the believer, the origin is the Creator who made everything in the Heavens and Earth including life and mankind. The believer knows that there is a purpose and a meaning to life and, furthermore, that the Creator cares about His creation and has made a special relationship with mankind. This view includes the concept of a person as a created being, made in the image of the Creator, with life in this physical body now and having a more spiritual body which can be eternal as well.

How a person will live their life is heavily based upon how a person answers this question. Where do I come from? What is the origin of man? Does life come from random chemicals and molecules coming together for a time and ending when those chemicals no longer hold together? Or does life come from a Creator who loves His creation, wants a relationship with mankind, and wants to give people eternal life? This is the starting point, because either nothing really matters or there is a Creator who wants to love you. The evidence for the origin of man is all around us and it points to the Creator.

What Do I Want?

"What do I want?" is another one of the great questions of life. Yet many people have not deeply considered what this really means. Instead, answers come from what is popular in their society such as a big house or a sporty car. In regards to life, 'what do I want', goes deeper than that … it helps us form our goals and decide how we will spend our time.

Many people will decide what they want based on the concepts of pleasure and pain. This often becomes a shortsighted project and what feels pleasant at the time is pursued even if it truly is not the best thing for a person in the long term. Learning to recognize that what is best and will bring increased happiness long term as well as being disciplined enough to wait and work for it is a major challenge in life.

One of the main purposes of life is learning to love. It enriches life in countless ways.

Within many societies and cultures across the world, the common goals to pursue are power and wealth. Within the societies influenced by Greek and Roman culture, there is also commonly the pursuit of knowledge and beauty. In fact, large amounts of time and effort are given toward pursing these goals. However, these are things which come across as urgent, rather

than important, when considered in the great themes of life.

When a person seeks what is truly important in life, the most common answer given is love. Almost everything physical will be given up for love. Whether a person is an extrovert satisfied with many friends or an introvert satisfied with few friends, all seek love. Virtually all societies have love stories where a hero goes through magnificent deeds to find true love. Love is a key component to the value of a family. If you ask a parent, the vast majority of people will say the time, effort, and expense of raising a child is worth it because of the love they feel.

Within the limits of Evolutionism, the concept of love does not make sense. Evolution states that each individual is in a battle for the survival of the fittest. Each person is out for their own good. The concept of loving one's neighbor, of helping others, giving to the poor, or any other act of charity which people value does not make sense. This is because evolution cannot include or know our Heavenly Father's love.

Without addressing the ultimate meaning of life, one of the purposes of life is learning to love. Within the Scriptures, the two greatest commandments are to love the Eternal and to love your neighbor as yourself. The Ten Commandments, and all the detailed laws under them, show us what that love is supposed to look like. Do not murder, do not steal, and do not commit adultery are all examples that show us how to love and honor one another.

Through the Scriptures, the Creator of life has given many answers to the questions of life. "What do I want?" can be well answered with love and also truth, righteousness, blessing, eternal life, etc. Yet there must be recognition that it is our choice to pursue these things. If we do not make this choice consciously, then one runs the risk of living life merely trying to avoid pain which is not what we truly want.

What Happens After I Die?

"What happens after I die?" is another one of the great questions of life. This time, examining what happens when that life ends. There are only a few possible answers and those given by Evolution and Creation are almost as far apart as possible.

According to the Evolutionism, life is just a collection of molecules that have randomly come together for a time. At some point, for death to occur, these molecules are unable to continue functioning together and life ceases for that individual. Life is over. All the experiences, thoughts, and emotions of that person are gone and will never return. This answer only explores the physical side of life and ignores the spiritual side of life. Yet people seem to innately have a sense of eternity, that life is more than just a bunch of molecules, and that the evolutionary answer to this question is lacking. People seek another

Life and death (eternal life and death) are at stake.

answer to this question.

According to the Scriptures and the account of the Creation, life has a spiritual aspect as well as a physical aspect. The person has a soul. There is the possibility of eternal life. In fact, as originally made, life was meant to be everlasting because death did not exist and would not exist until mankind had sinned. In the midst of the Garden of Eden was the Tree of Life to which, after the first sin, mankind has lost access. The Eternal still offers this option, but many people refuse the only path to it.

What is eternal life like? If we were to take our current experiences, such as trying to stay warm and have shelter in the cold winter months, and assume that is what eternity will be like, then it probably paints a picture of difficulty and misery. This is far from accurate. What the Almighty promises His people, cannot be compared to the fallen world that now exists. The Creator loves His creation and desires good for His people. He has promised a new Heavens and Earth. Yet what each person receives depends on the individual judgments they receive.

When we look at the Scriptures, we learn that there are two types of judgment to come after death. The first judgment is for eternal life which is based on having the Messiah as Savior for the forgiveness of sin (that which took away the possibility of eternal life to begin with). The second judgment comes on the rewards (and punishments) for our

works and actions in this life. This makes the concept of 'Meeting one's Maker' either a scary idea or one of great joy depending on the relationship that has been formed with Him. Fear of death has not shown itself strong enough to motivate a person to turn from wrongdoing and seek the Savior. Instead, it is His offer of love and forgiveness that draws people to Him.

Both John the Baptist and the Messiah preached "Repent for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand". What does this mean? To give an answer, allow me to replace 'Kingdom of Heaven' with attributes of the Kingdom of Heaven and it might be more clear. Repent because the Judgment of Righteousness is near. Repent because the Messiah our Substitute in punishment is near. Repent because forgiveness is near. Repent and be baptized because eternal life is near. Interestingly, each of these attributes points to the Messiah and His role as Savior … because this is the Kingdom of Heaven: righteousness, substitution, forgiveness, and eternal life.

The answer to this question actually depends on what you choose to do in life now. The judgment to eternal life or death will come to everyone, but for the believer, there are many great promises awaiting.

What is Honor?

To honor something is to lift it up and make it important. Honor must be earned through action and then given by another. Within society, honor can be given for character traits, lifestyles, business success, and victorious warriors. Within the Kingdom of Heaven, honor is given for righteousness.

Honor can be defined in different ways. Primarily, something that is honored is viewed as being above what is normal, lifted up, as important, or sometimes weighty. Similarly, dishonor is often looked at as below the norm, unimportant, and light.

You cannot just say you have honor, you must show it through your actions. Honor is something that must be earned. It cannot be taken. If someone or something (like a business) attempts to lift itself up above others, rather than be lifted up by others, it is found to be prideful and arrogant. Or if someone like a dictator uses force to come to power or a position of rank, he probably is not honored so much as he is feared by the people. True honor must be given and received, not taken.

There is a saying that if you want to know what is important to a person, then look at their checkbook. This works because what a person chooses to spend their money on is likely to be what is most important to them. This concept applies to our use of time and effort as well. If time is spent with family, hobbies, work, or any other type of activity it shows that such an activity is important to the person.

Perhaps one of the strongest displays of honor is that of respect. When one person shows respect for another person, even if it is from a child to a parent, then it shows that one is greater than another and is being given the status of importance.

There are many things that can prevent a person from being worthy of honor. One of the most common is fear. Fear can make a person unable to handle responsibilities and do a job. Another problem is distraction which will make a person ineffective at what they do. Perhaps the worst enemy to honor is pride. Pride can cause jealousy, impatience, selfish behavior, and a host of other things that are generally regarded as dishonorable.

Honor in the Kingdom of Heaven is not measured by wealth or beauty, but in righteousness.

When one explores the spectrum of nations, cultures, and peoples around the world, one finds that there are a few things that are accepted as honorable or dishonorable in virtually all groups. For example, a person who is real and truthful is honored and respected while someone who is false and deceitful is dishonored. Similarly, those who are responsible and reliable are honored and preferred over those who are irresponsible and unreliable. These honored attributes spread across all parts of an individuals life no matter what the culture holds important as a whole.

Different societies and cultures will have different values for deciding what is important in life and what is considered honorable as a profession or job for their people. A society that seeks knowledge will honor those who are educated while a society that honors strength will honor warriors. A society honoring philosophy will often pursue the arts, what is pleasant, peaceful, or beautiful. Cultures of commerce will attempt to build big businesses.

One aspect of relationship where honor is often abused is in the case of advice. Unasked for advice is often unwelcome and not accepted. The person giving the unasked for advice is, in essence, stating I know more than you do and you need my help. This may or may not be true, but either way it is given in a prideful way which is then not accepted. In waiting to be asked for advice, honor is then given rather than taken and both giver and receiver are more at peace.

Honor in business is often measured in successfully building a large business with considerable money and assets. In fact, money often is the single most powerful measure of success in business. This is the reason business leaders make lists such as the '500 Wealthiest People in the World'. Due to competition for success, business is often a selfish

pursuit. This means that an action that makes the most profit will triumph over what might be considered a more honorable action in terms of character.

Honor, for the warrior, comes in fighting battles and building empires. It does not come from competition, which is really only practicing. Sometimes, personal honor of character is associated with warriors such as the Samurai. However, warriors with personal codes of honor exist much more in novels than in real life. The reality is much more in the fighting style of Tsung Szu which includes the use of double agents and deceit to help win a war. A person who is a double-agent (someone helping the enemy against his own country while pretending to help his country) will not be honored by either side when the fighting is finished.

Within the Kingdom of Heaven, one can look at honor both now (in this lifetime) and in the future (eternal life). For both of these, one of the primary measures of honor is righteousness. At this time honor and dishonor, righteousness and unrighteousness, are often shown in the forms of blessing and cursing. It is based in the spiritual, but it can have significant effects in the physical.

Those who are believers are warriors engaged in the war Satan wages against good. One must fight a personal battle for righteousness and purity against the lusts of the flesh and the outside attacks of temptation. The believer can also fight to build the Kingdom of Heaven by helping others to know the Eternal and by encouraging righteousness.

In most societies, we tend to honor those who have come from poor problematic backgrounds, worked hard to get an education, and then built up a business. Perhaps, all the more, we should honor those people who give up the comforts of having their own home and go out to share the message of salvation in far away places. Both are fighting battles and building empires. However, one is dealing with a physical empire while the other deals with matters of eternal life in the Kingdom of Heaven. A person has a choice in what they honor and, to some extent, what honor they might receive.

Barren Landscape Environment

The worst of the desert environments are barren. They are among the most challenging places for life on the planet. The extreme lack of rain and moisture produces a lack of vegetation. There is little food and everything is exposed and unprotected. The few creatures found here are heavily acclimated to avoid the heat and to conserve water.

"Knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days scoffers, walking after their own lusts, {4} And saying, Where is the promise of his coming? for since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation. " 2 Peter 3:3-4

Chapter Fourteen

Effects of Denying the Creator

The Theory of Evolution, as a science, specifically deals with the change of life over time. It does not deal with the origins of the universe, the formation of the Earth, nor the origins of life. It also does not deal with atheism, agnosticism, or other such beliefs that can follow from a philosophy of materialism. However, these connections exist with the larger beliefs of Evolutionism through which evolutionary science becomes a powerful ally and reason enough to affect and direct major decisions in life.

Eugenics and Neo-Eugenics Movements

The word 'eugenics' comes from the Greek language and literally means "good genes". The formal Eugenics Movement formed around social Darwinism in the late 1800's and early 1900's. It was based on the concept that some people are more evolved than others and promoted the search for finding the best and most evolved humans.

The basic concepts of competition, natural selection, and the genetic buildup of better genes has had a tremendous impact on society. One of the greatest impacts has been in regard to racism. According to the Scriptures, all people are descended from Adam and Eve. There are no races, only tribes or nations. The Theory of Evolution suggests that people have spread out around the world and some have been advancing genetically while others are dragging behind which supposedly makes them inferior. This became a driving force behind the actions of many of the governments and has lead to wars and horrific acts against ethnic groups of people or other nationalities.

If one does not understand reality and righteousness, then one cannot make wise decisions regarding what helps or harms life.

At the beginning of the last century, these concepts reached a high pitch and the Eugenics Movement formed nearly worldwide. Both society and nations were concerning themselves with what they considered to be good genetic material and wanted to increase this while suppressing bad genetic material. Sterilization, euthanasia, and other programs became socially

As with plants and animals, a wide range of surface characteristics are possible in mankind.

applied and sometimes enforced by law. Although such actions have decreased, the concepts have never truly gone away and, even today, continue to affect how people view each other.

Today, the Theory of Evolution is used more than ever to justify the concepts of trying to improve the genetic pool. Ideas are moving in different directions but are still very active. The genetic engineering of various plants, animals, and food supplies is becoming increasingly common. From an evolutionary perspective, it might make sense to try and take genes from a mouse and place it in a potato with the result of making it more moth resistant. Within the perspective of creation, things were designed with a purpose and were created good. Therefore, mixing the genes together will likely only make things worse.

We are finding that life is getting worse and falling apart, not better nor building up as Evolutionism would say. Yet secular society still tries to improve what already exists and is on the search for good genes. Selective breeding, genetic modification, and laboratory techniques all contribute to a giant experiment on life that could have disastrous consequences both physically and morally.

Is the Threat of Global Warming Scientifically Valid?

Global warming is a hot topic among secular society and it drives many government and private programs. Are temperatures really changing? Is man's industrial activities the cause or are there more natural causes? Does a creationist perspective change our view on what is happening?

The Creator made things good (correct and without error) in the beginning. Mankind's attempts to change things, genetically or otherwise, will probably only make things worse.

At face value, the temperature charts provided do show that since the year 1880 there has been a rise in global temperature of about .8oC. That measurement is not in question. However, there are quite a few factors to take into consideration when considering the long-term (many centuries long) weather models of the Earth, the possible causes of any changes, and how much of it has truly been caused by man-made activity.

One of the strongest factors in heating the Earth is the Sun. That should be no surprise, but the fact that the sun does not give a constant output of energy does surprise people. Sunspot and faculae activity decrease and increase the amount of energy the Earth receives. The 1800's had the end of a solar period where the sun was cooler. So the Earth is now experiencing a warmer period. This is normal and not a man-made effect. Statistically, global warming is connected much more strongly with solar activity than with CO_2 emissions.

Volcanic activity was also greater during the 1800's. Volcanic eruptions spread sulfur aerosols into the atmosphere which cool the surface of the earth by reflecting more sunlight back into space. With a decrease in volcanic activity, again, the temperature of the Earth would be expected to rise and would not be a man-made effect.

Much of the debate about greenhouse gases and the global warming trend focus on carbon dioxide (CO_2) gas, a substance that is produced in mankind's industrial processes. Is this really a problem? Carbon dioxide is not really a strong greenhouse gas and its level of emissions in the last century do not correlate well with a rise in temperature. Also, carbon dioxide may actually benefit the planet. For example, plants are growing faster and using water more efficiently because of the increase in available CO_2.

From an evolutionary perspective, secular society must worry about what humans are doing to the planet. It is a human centered view which assumes mankind is a problem and the cause of global warming. From a creationist perspective, the Earth is still balancing

the aftereffects of a global flood and massive destruction which occurred only 4,500 years ago. Scientifically, we are witnessing the normal cycles involving the sun, volcanoes, evaporation of water, and many other factors not typically mentioned in global warming (and cooling) articles. If man is contributing to the destruction of the earth, it is primarily from the effects of sin existing in the world.

Has the Anthropocene Epoch (Human Age) begun?

The phrase, Anthropocene Epoch, is only a few decades old and is not yet a formal geologic period. But debates continue as to when this Epoch should start such as in a recently published article, 'First Atomic Blast Proposed as Start of Anthropocene'. Has a new age begun as evolutionists view it? Or has man always been the main component in history as creationists would view it?

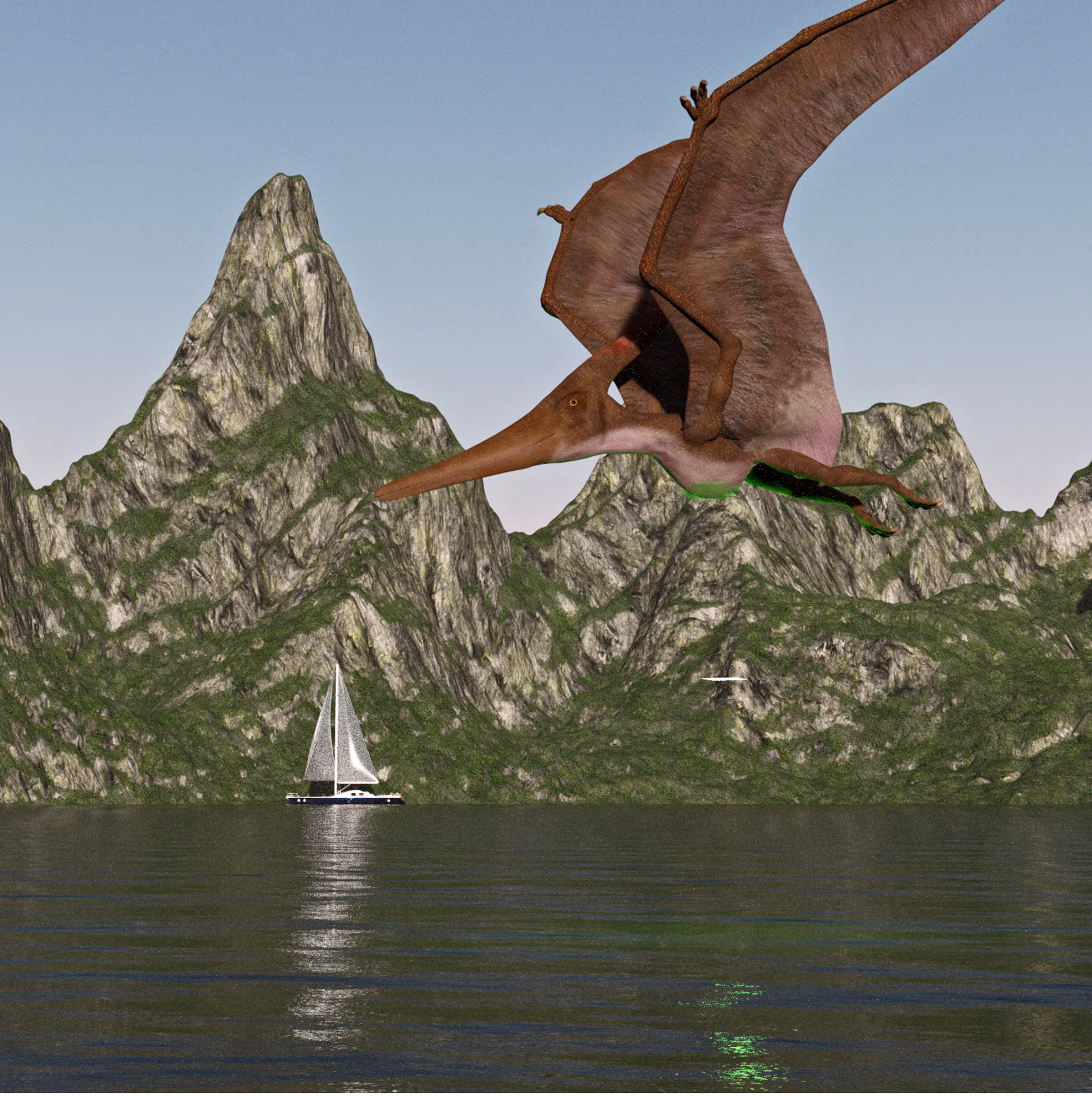
Mankind loves to classify things. It is no different with time periods. From an evolutionary viewpoint, we could discuss our current time period by many terms including the Quaternary (fourth) Period (2.5 million years ago to present) and the Holocene (Entirely New) Epoch (11,700 years ago to present). Now scientists are trying to add the newest section to the list, the Anthropocene.

The word 'Anthropocene' comes from the roots of Anthro- meaning humans and -cene from the Greek Kainos through the Latin Caenus meaning new. The Anthropocene Epoch represents human dominance in affecting the worldwide environment and climate. There are many possible scenarios, from an evolutionary perspective, on when the Anthropocene could begin. Some would place it back 8,000 years ago, overlapping most of the Holocene, due to agricultural influence. Others would start it in the late 1700's with the industrial revolution and the evolutionary views on global warming. Now a group has suggested the first atomic blast in 1945 could act as a defining point to begin the Anthropocene.

What is known as the Atomic Age is certainly a unique time period. Mankind's ability to add radioactive materials and waste into the land, water, and atmosphere through weapons of war, power generation, or physics research was something not seemingly known before this time. From an evolutionary perspective, this might make sense as a defining point for human ability to change the environment on a global level.

However, from a creationist perspective, the terrible effects of radiation are relatively little and recent compared to the effects of the curse that came from the Garden of Eden and the effects of the Flood which devastated the world. Mankind's sinful actions through just greed and pride alone, have devastated the world for millennia. Violence, wasteful uses of natural resources, and the arrogance not to be concerned with the risks

associated with our actions are continuing to destroy this beautiful creation.



Cryptozoology – the Study of Hidden Animals

The most remote lakes, mountains, forests, and swamps continue to have sightings of creatures that appear to be living dinosaurs. Could they still exist? From a Young Earth perspective, yes it is possible. But this requires further research. Witnesses of some pteranodons say the belly glows at night as it goes to the reefs to feed.

Unit Review

Society Summary

One of the great goals in life is the search for truth. Science can be part of that goal as one tries to determine facts.

When facts are interpreted through personal bias or worldviews, the truth gets distorted and can become misleading.

Ultimately, the war against truth comes from Satan and his attempts to enslave people to his ways.

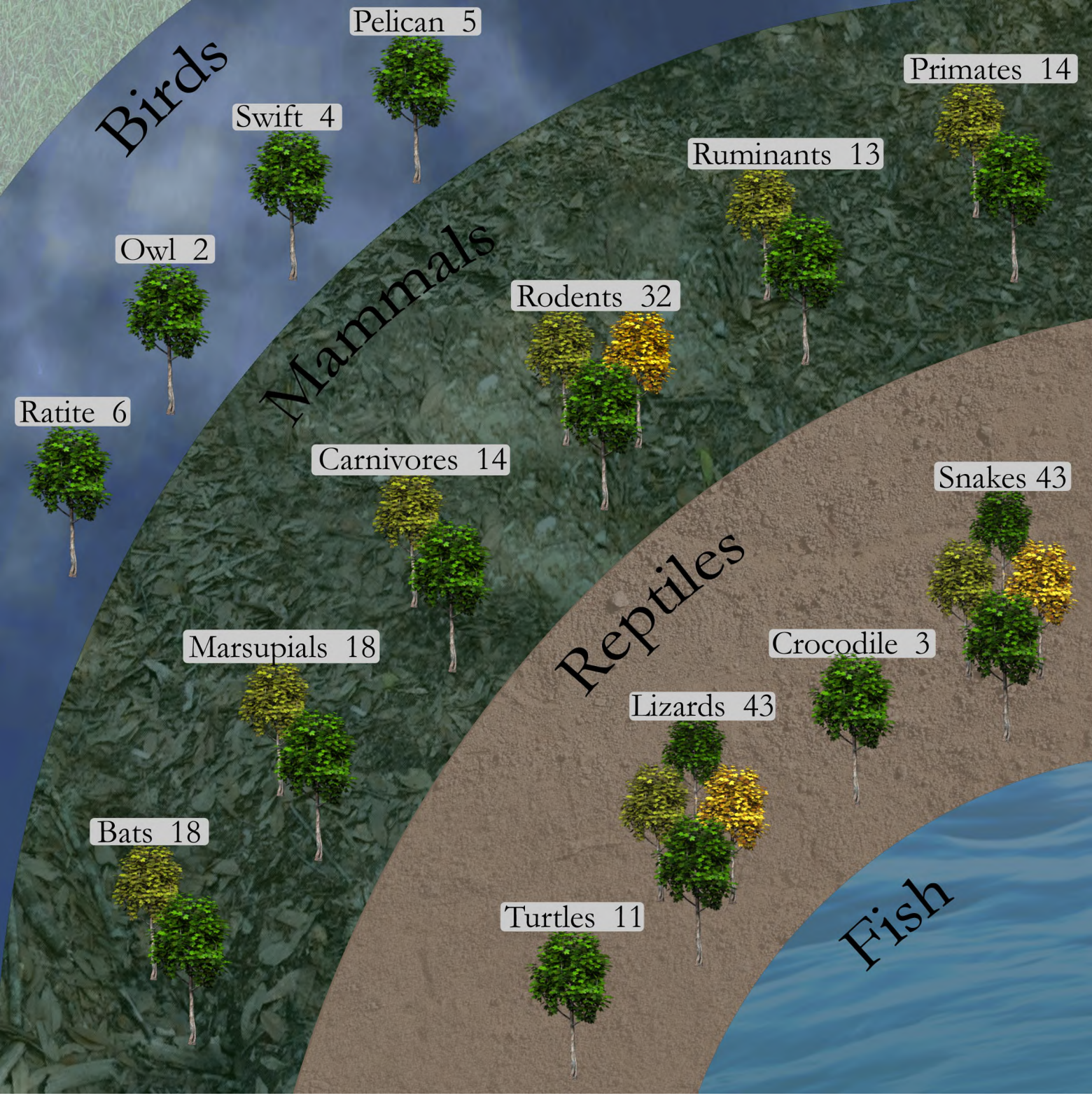
The great questions of life help to determine our personal goals in this life and how we prepare for eternal life.

Living life to the fullest includes wisely applying what we know of creation and created kinds to living life everyday.

Honor in the Kingdom of Heaven comes through righteousness, not riches or fame.

I want the students to know that personal goals and many decisions in life are affected by understanding reality. It makes a difference!

Without understanding the Creator or the creation, humans will try to control and manipulate everything even to his own harm. This includes a wide variety of topics including genetic engineering, weather manipulation, radioactive materials, and even other people.



The Creation Orchard

This segment of a Creation Orchard map gives an example of what is being revealed through research in baraminology. The categories are gathered according to familiar groupings (not taxonomic units) and a full map would show many more trees. For example, turtles would have 11 trees (one for each kind).

Unit Four

Classification

The ability to classify plants and animals demonstrates an understanding of the basic characteristics which distinguish each type. Baraminologists are slowly working their way through the existing data and conducting research where more information is needed. Mankind's understanding of what was created and how the Eternal designed it to flourish in different circumstances or environments is growing, but at a slow pace. More researchers are needed in this field to help defend believers from evolutionism.

Open Plains and Prairie Grassland Environments

Temperate grasslands can have hot summers and cold winters. Plants and animals must be able to acclimate to both extremes. Frequently, they are semi-dry habitats as well. The short and tall grasses that grow here are home to many grazing animals such as the bison herds that once roamed here.

"That they may see, and know, and consider, and understand together, that the hand of the LORD hath done this, and the Holy One of Israel hath created it." Isaiah 41:20

Chapter Fifteen

Taxonomy and Classification

Taxonomy is a classification system for species based on common characteristics. It comes from the Greek word τάξις 'Taxis' which means 'arrangement'. It traditionally studies the morphology (form and structure) of species. More recently, studies of behavior and genetics have also become common.

Although the term Baraminology did not exist in his time, Carolus Linnaeus was a believer who thought the Creator must have used an orderly system in creation. The modern, and now evolutionary, taxonomic system using binomial nomenclature is based on Linnaean taxonomy. He based his early work on characteristics and he tried to define a species / kind as organisms that could interbreed among themselves, but not with other organisms. Later he studied hybridization and realized that the species level was too narrow and suggested the Genus level might represent kinds.

It is worth noting, that at the time of Linnaeus, the words 'species' and 'genus' were used in the Latin Vulgate translation of the Scriptures in place of the Hebrew word 'min' or kind. It is this reason that he used those words in his classification. At that time, species and kind were basically synonymous. It was much later that the definition of species changed from being a kind to something much more specific. Instead of a rose species encompassing all roses, there were suddenly many individual rose species as it is used today.

Taxonomy should not be confused with Cladistics. Taxonomy connects species by common characteristics. Cladistics connects species by ancestry. While Creationists and Evolutionists generally agree on the taxonomy of a species, there is often disagreement in Cladistics, especially above the Family level.

Creation Orchard

The Creation Orchard is a means of depicting the created kinds described in the Scriptures as well as the many species we see today that have descended within those kinds. The concept of the Creation Orchard began as a way to accurately depict how Creationists view distinct created kinds of plants and animals along with the various species that exist within each Kind.

The Creation Orchard was, in part, a reaction to an inaccurate description of Creationist beliefs made by evolutionists which is called the Creation Lawn. In the Creation Lawn, each species that exists today was considered a separate created kind which would be more like blades of grass in a field rather than a branching tree. This concept produced many problems. For example, under this concept, Noah would have had millions of kinds on board the ark instead of just a few thousand. To be specific, which is easier to deal with, the over 10,000 species of birds that were labeled as 'kinds' or the 196 actual bird kinds currently considered?

During the following decades, much work has been done to begin defining and delineating the created kinds in order to answer the basic questions. How many trees are in the orchard? What should they be named?

Lumpers and Splitters

Within the realm of taxonomy, there have always been those who are known as Lumpers and Splitters or, in other words, those who broadly or narrowly group together similar members into a taxonomic rank. Those who are Lumpers will take many similar organisms and group them together as a single species. Splitters will take those same organisms and classify them as multiple species.

While this may not sound like a significant issue, when put into practice it can have some dramatic effects. I remember, about 20 years ago, when it was suggested to split many of the dragonfly species in Ohio into multiple species based on minute differences. The effect would have greatly increased the number of endangered species and the amount of local lands and funding needed for their protection.

The same effect occurs within Baraminology. At this time, lumping and splitting is based more on the methodology that is used to determine the created kinds. Determining kinds by hybridization and the more classical methods of taxonomy tend to be the Splitters. The amount of data and research found in these methods needs to continue and grow in order to fully understand which are kinds. On the other hand, Statistical Baraminology has thus far shown itself to be a lumper by grouping together many more species, genera, or families than other methods yet allow. It will take time to determine if these results are correct or incorrect. However, it is very useful to help point researchers in the directions where data might be found to make the connections and discover continuity.

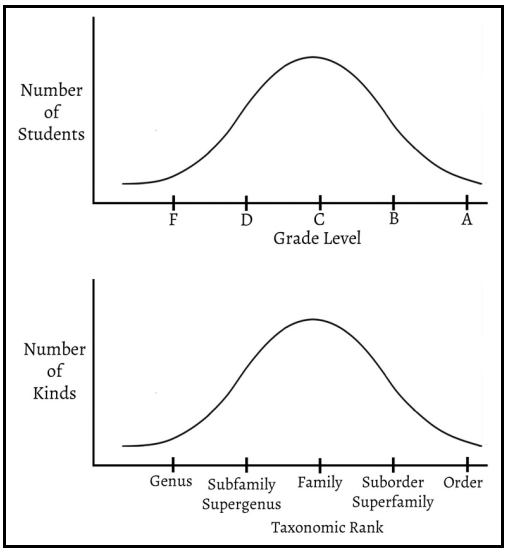
A good example of this process can be seen in determining turtle Baramin. Evolutionary taxonomy classifies 14 families of turtles. A study by Timothy Brophy, Wayne Frair, and Darlene Clark used hybridization and traditional techniques which determined a few connections and settled with 11 kinds of turtles. A statistical study of turtles made by

Todd Wood showed only 5 kinds of turtles. Interestingly, the larger study did not find any evidence to falsify the study by Wood, but at the same time, did not have enough evidence to support it either.

The Early Results

Many people ask what taxonomic level is equated with the created kinds. This is a poor and overly simplistic question. Historically, our taxonomic system has been based on similar morphology (appearance). The concept of created kinds is based on breeding capability. These are two different systems and they do not necessarily equate to each other. Simply put, kinds do not equate to any one taxonomic rank.

To illustrate the point better, I turn to the standard statistical bell-shaped curve. Many are familiar with this curve in regards to receiving grades (A, B, C, D, F) in school. Most people will receive a C grade, a few will receive either a B or a D grade, and rarely will someone receive an A or F grade. Similarly, most of the kinds equate with the Family level, a few with the Sub-Family or Super-Family level, and rarely it will equate with the Genus or Order levels.



At the www.baraminology.net website, there is now an ongoing project to display the Creation Orchard and make a comprehensive list of currently recognized created kinds. The following statistics, taken from those lists, are more consistent with methods that produce a splitting effect in taxonomy. At the time of writing this book, there are 360 kinds listed among reptiles, birds, and mammals. Within the 360 listed kinds, 297 of them (82.5%) fall at the Family level. The others include 32 orders, 2 suborder, 1 infraorder, 2 superfamily, 23 subfamily, and 3 genera. This follows the expected bell curve, but suggests the averaged center is slightly higher than Family.

The Need for a Creationist Taxonomy

As a believer, I want to know what is true and what is false … it is good to pursue purity. If evolution is false, then I want to remove the false concepts it makes from my views of life. This includes my views on taxonomy. One of the goals of baraminology and created kinds research is to distinguish these differences.

For example, evolutionary biology states that both plants and animals are alive. Within the Scriptures, there is strong case to be made that plants are not alive. Does this make a difference? Yes. It shows that life (connected with the blood and with breathing) is precious and that it is something more than just a body. I realize that plants are important for our health and are part of the ecosystems of the earth, but some groups will go to the extreme of making 'plant life' as important or more important than human life. Understanding a scriptural view of life and the concepts of created kinds enables believers to refute such secular views.

In many ways, evolutionary taxonomy has taken over the Linnaean Classification System by adding assumed layers and ancestral connections. The Linnaean system of classification does quite well in the lower ranks where variation within a kind does occur. It is within the higher ranks that ancestral connections disappear and that lack supporting evidence.

Science should follow where the evidence leads. The classical study of morphology (the physical appearance of a species) used in classification was well on its way to finding the distinctions of the created kinds. Today, this work can continue with the added benefits of a greater collection of fossil and genetic research. Together, the level of created kind is becoming clearer and a way to classify this information, without trying to force it into a system loaded with evolutionary assumptions, is becoming necessary.

For example, it was mentioned earlier that 14 families of turtles were reduced to 11 (maybe eventually 5) created kinds. There is no easy way to get turtles re-classified this way in the current system or definitions and it is practically impossible to separate them from the supposed common ancestral forms. Quite simply, the Creation Orchard cannot be shown by hanging around in the evolutionary Tree of Life.

Natanzera Classification System

The Natanzera Classification System is meant to follow the breeding characteristics of plants and animals rather than the evolutionary concept of similarity. The word 'natan' is a Hebrew word meaning 'to give'. The word 'zera' is a Hebrew word for 'seed' or 'offspring'. Therefore, this is literally the Giving Offspring Classification System.

The proposed Natanzera Classification System is not going to try and create a new taxonomic language from scratch. Instead, it will incorporate the binomial nomenclature composed primarily of Greek and Latin words. However, to avoid confusion with classical taxonomic systems a new set of endings are proposed for the Linnaean base already in existence. This will allow quick and easy reference back to the evolutionary classifications, the type individual for each species, and the enormous amount of information collected by

thousands of people through centuries of research. Furthermore, many of the accepted rules and standards for taxonomy can be carried over and used with little disruption to work flow.

Baramin Level "-bar": The Baramin level will represent a Created Kind (generally near the Family level) and be designated by the -bar ending along with designated prefix letters to designate comparable ranks in evolutionary taxonomy (see following chart for more details).

Avot Level "-ot": The Avot level will represent major groups within a Baramin (generally associated with the Genus level) and will be designated with the -ot ending. The word Avot comes from the Hebrew word for Fathers and represents major breeding characteristics that will be inherited and shown by the descendants.

Benim Level "-im": The Benim level will represent the generally reproducing population of an organism (generally associated with the Species level) and will be designated by the -im ending. The word Benim comes from the Hebrew word for Children and represents the minor breeding or surface characteristics that distinguish one species or breed from another.

For example: The Sensitive Plant (also commonly known as Morivivi) is currently known as Mimosa pudica. Under the NCS, it is part of the Mimosibar and it will be re-designated as *Mimosot pudicim*. Thereafter, if baramin research indicates a need for re-classification, it is easily accomplished.

Mimosot pudicim

Sabah Level "-ah": The Sabah level is being placed in order to deal with major pre-zygotic (mating) or post-zygotic (genetic) barriers that exist within a kind and smooth the transition from evolutionary to creation taxonomy.

For example: Within the Goose Kind (Anatidibar), hybrids are common between geese and swans, uncommon between geese and ducks, but rare (possibly unknown) between ducks and swans. In such a case, it could be useful to have the Sabah levels of Anserinah (for geese and swans) and Anatinah (for ducks) until the barrier issues are determined. In this example, at least 10 current Subfamilies are pulled into 2 Sabah categories.

Natanzera Taxonomic Endings for the Kind Level

Because a clear connection with the information contained in the Linnaean system is desirable and because created kinds do not equate with a single taxonomic rank. The following endings were created for the level of Created Kind. The highest and lowest ranks are not expected to be used, but are in place in case the need arises.

Rank	Plants	Animals	Orchard
Superclass			-aebar
Class	-opsida		-abar
Subclass	-idae		-aobar
Superorder	-anae		-eebar
Order	-ales	-iformes	-ebar
Suborder	-ineae		-eobar
Infraorder	-aria		-eubar
Superfamiily	-acea	-oidea	-iabar
Epifamily		-oidae	-iebar
Family	-aceae	-idae	-ibar
Subfamily	-oideae	-inae	-iobar
Infrafamily		-odd	-iubar
Supertribe			-oebar
Tribe	-eae	-ini	-obar
Subtribe	-inae	-ina	-oobar
Infratribe		-ad	-oubar
Supergenus			-uebar
Genus			-ubar
Subgenus			-uobar
Superspecies			-yebar
Species			-ybar
Subspecies			-yobar

Personal Notes and Drawing Space

Sub-Tropical Forest

With less precipitation than a rainforest and a dry season each year, these forests allow light to reach the ground. This allows for more ground-dwelling animals and thick undergrowth in plants. Yet the plentiful sunshine and rain produce abundant growth.

"And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth: and it was so." Genesis 1:11

Chapter Sixteen

Plant Taxa

Plants are typically defined as eukaryotic (having a nucleus), multicellular organisms with a rigid cell wall made of cellulose. They absorb water and inorganic materials through roots and are able to produce their own food through the process of photosynthesis using the chlorophyll molecule. They typically grow in a permanent site. There are approximately 300 thousand species of plants of which the vast majority produce seeds.

Agavot species

Since much of the focus within baraminology has been on the animals that are regarded as ark kinds, little work has been done with plant kinds. The floral formula, described earlier in this book, is a proposed method that is not fully developed. As such, the listing of plants below is given as a sampling of the variety in the Creator's work and should not be taken as a final determination. In fact, the more complicated formula describe an evolutionary family more than a created kind and, therefore, a split in the taxa is likely in the near future for more accuracy in the Creation Orchard.

As is generally occurring within animal baramin, the family level has been a strong average in comparison to existing classification.

Spathodeot campanulatim

Flowering Plant Cognitum

Annonibar - Custard Apple Kind

$C_a^3\ ^3\ ^3\ A^{\infty}\ G^{\infty}$

Annonot – Anon

Berberidibar - Barberry Kind

$K^3\ ^3\ C^3\ ^3\ A^6\ \underline{G}^1$

Podophyllot - Mayapple

Betulibar - Birch Kind

$K^0\ ^4\ C^0\ A^{2-4}$ or $\overline{G}^{②}$

Alnusot – Alder

Betulot – Birch

Corylot – Hazelnut

Bignoninibar - Bignonia Kind

$K^{⑤}\ C_{\underline{z}}^{⑤}\underline{A}^4\ \underline{G}^{②}$

Bignonot – Cross Vine

Catalpa – Indian Bean

Campsot – Trumpet Creeper

Spathodot – African Tulip Tree

Cactibar - Cactus Kind

$K^x\ C^{\infty}\ A^{\infty}\ \overline{G}^{\ 2-8}$:

Opuntot – Prickly Pear

Echinocactot – Barrel Cactus

Lemaireocot – Organ Pipe Cactus

Carnegiot gigantim

Caryophyllibar - Pink Kind
$K^{5}\ C^{5\ 0}:\ A^{5-10}\ \underline{G}^{②-⑤}$
Gypsophilot – Baby's Breath
Dianthot – Carnation
Stellariot - Chickweed

Chenopodibar - Goosefoot Kind
K②-⑤ C0 A2-5 $\underline{\bar{G}}$②-③
Chenopodiot – Lamb's Quarter
Betaot – Beet and Chard
Spinacot – Spinach

Clusinibar - Mangosteen Kind
$K^{4-5}\ C^{4-5}\ A^{\infty}\ \underline{G}^{③}\ ⑤$
Hypericot – St. John's Wort
Garciniot – Mangosteen
Clusiot – Autograph Tree

Cucurbitibar - Gourd Kind
$K^{⑤}\ C^{⑤}\ AK\ ^{or}\ \overline{G}^{③}$
Citrullot – Watermelon
Curcubitot – Pumpkin, Squash
Cucumot – Cucumber, Canteloupe

Fagibar - Oak Family
$K^{4-7}\ C^{0}\ A^{4-40}\ ^{or}\ \overline{G}^{③-⑥}$
Quercot – Oaks
Fagusot – Beech
Castanot – Chestnut

Hamamelidibar - Sweet Gum Kind
$K^{④-⑤}\ C^{4-5\ 0}:\ A^{4-5\ 10}:\ \overline{\underline{G}}^{②}$
Liquidambot – Sweetgum
Hamamelot – Witch Hazel

Juglandibar - Walnut Kind
$K^{4\ 3-6}:\ C^{0}\ A^{3-\infty}\ ^{or}\ \overline{G}^{②-③}$
Juglanot – Walnut
Caryaot – Pecan

Lauribar - Laurel Kind
$K^{3\ \ 3}\ C^{0}\ A^{3\ \ 3\ \ 3\ \ 3}\ \underline{G}^{1}$


Cochlospermot vitifolim
Brazilian Imperial Rose


Mertensiot virginicim

Cinnamot - Cinnamon
Laurot – Laurel
Sassafrot - Sassafrass

Magnolinibar - Magnolia Kind
$C_a^{6-18}\ A^{\infty}\ G^{\infty}$
Magnoliot (Magnolia)
Liriodendrot (yellow poplars / tulip tree)

Malvacibar - Hibiscus Kind
$K^{3-5}\ C_{\underset{\sim}{z}}^{5}\underset{\sim}{A}^{\infty}\ \underline{G}^{(1-\infty)}$
Althaot – Hollyhock
Abutilot – Velvet Leaf
Hibiscot – Hibiscus
Gossypiot – Cotton

Melastomatibar - Melastoma Kind
$K^{4-5}\ C^{4-5}\ A^{8-10}\ \overline{G}^{①-14}$
Melastomot -

Moribar - Mulberry Kind
$K^{4}\ C^{0}\ A^{4}\ ^{or}\ \underline{\overline{G}}^{2}$
Morusot – Mulberry
Maclurot – Osage Orange
Ficusot – Fig
Artocarpot - Breadfruit

Nymphaenibar - Water Lily Kind
$K^{3-\infty}\ C^{3-\infty}\ A^{\infty}\ \underline{G}^{\infty}$
Nymphaot – Water Lily
Nupharot – Spadderdock

Orchidibar - Orchid Kind
$K^{3}\ \underline{C}^{2\ 1}\ A^{1-2}\ \overline{G}^{③}$
Cypripediot – Lady's Slipper
Epidendrot – Greenfly Orchid
Malaxis – Adder's Mouth
Vanillaot – Vanilla

Papaveribar - Poppy Kind
$K^{2-3}\ C^{4-\infty}\ A^{\infty}\ \underline{G}^{2-\infty}$
Papavot – True Poppy


Gmelina philippensis


Epidendrot sp.

Sanguinot – Bloodroot
Chelidoniot - Celandine

Passifloribar - Passion Flower Kind
K^{5} $\underline{5}$ C^{5} $\underline{5}$ ^{0}: A^{5} $\underline{G}^{\textcircled{3-5}}$
Passiflorot – Passion Fruit

Piperibar - Pepper Kind
K^{0} C^{0} A^{1-10} $\underline{G}^{\textcircled{2-4}}$
Piperot – Pepper

Plantanibar - Sycamore Kind
K^{3-8} C^{3-8} A^{3-8} $\underline{G}^{6-9}$ ^{3}:
Plantanot – Sycamore

Polygonibar - Buckwheat Kind
K^{3} ^{3} C^{0} A^{3} ^{3} $\underline{G}^{③}$ or K^{5} C^{0} A^{5-8} $\underline{G}^{③}$
Rumexot – Dock
Rheumot – Rhubarb
Fagopyrot – Buckwheat
Coccolobot – Sea Grape

Ranunculibar - Buttercup Kind
$K^{3-\infty}$ $C^{5-\infty}$ A^{∞} $\underline{G}^{3-\infty}$ $^{1-3}$:
Ranunculot – Buttercup
Aquilegot – Columbine
Delphiniot – Larkspur

Sarracenibar - Pitcher Plant Kind
K^{4-5} C^{5} A^{∞} $\underline{G}^{③}$ ^{⑤}:
Sarraceniot – Pitcher Plant

Ulmibar - Elm Kind
$K^{\textcircled{4-8}}$ C^{0} A^{4-8} $\underline{G}^{②}$
Ulmusot – Elm
Celtisot- Hackberry


Bauhiniot purpurim
Orchid Tree


Ceibaot pentandrim
Ceiba

Cone Bearing Plants

Gymnosperms are plants that leave the seed uncovered and most often produce cones from which the seeds are released. This group contains about 1000 living species and many, more varied, extinct types as well.

Cycadibar - Cycad Kind

Pinibar - Pine Kind
- Pinusot – Pines
- Tsugaot – Hemlock
- Piceot – Spruce
- Larixot – Larch, Tamarack

Cupressibar - Cypress Kind
- Cupressot – True Cypress
- Juniperot – Red Cedar, Juniper

Taxodibar - Bald Cypress Kind
- Taxodiot – Bald Cypress
- Sequoiot – Redwood
- Sequoiadendrot – Giant Sequoia

Taxacibar - Yew Kind

Ephedribar - Ephedra Kind

Larixot larcinim

Cyathot species

Fern Cognitum

Ferns are plants that reproduce by spores rather than by seeds and, therefore, they do not have flowers. They are vascular plants with xylem and phloem. There are about 12,000 living species.

Psilotopsida Cognitum – Whisk Ferns

Equisetopsida Cognitum – Horsetails

Marattiopsida Cognitum

Polypodiospsida Cognitum – True Ferns

Adiantot sp.

Cyathot arborim (trunk)

Riparian Environments

Although waterfalls themselves can be a barrier and even a hazard, the areas near flowing fresh water usually provide for abundant plant and animal life, even if they must acclimate to water always moving in one direction.

"And out of the ground the LORD God formed every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air; and brought them unto Adam to see what he would call them: and whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that was the name thereof." Genesis 2:19

Chapter Seventeen
Animal Taxa

Animals are defined by have having eukaryotic cells (containing a nucleus), ingesting food rather than producing it, lacking cell walls so cells can join together to form tissues and organs, and the capability of motion.

Within the Model of Evolutionism, there are difficulties connecting the reptiles, mammals, and birds. Their primary approach to this difficulty is to connect them through the use of the amniotic egg – one that is surrounded by fluid whether in a womb or in a shell. This is opposed to the anamniotic egg which must remain in water to be protected and kept moist such as is used by fish and amphibians. It is not difficult, under the Model of Creationism to see that a common designer could use a common design for land animals and another design for aquatic animals.

There are also difficulties in connecting together all of the tetrapod group (animals with four feet) – most notably because not all of them have four feet. Snakes are well known for not having legs. There are also legless lizards as well as the Caecilians which are lesser-known legless amphibians.

Much of the attention in the study of created kinds has occurred with animals as there is a special interest in determining the kinds that would have been on the ark during the flood. This usually focuses on species that are still alive today and ignores species known only from fossils.

The taxonomies given in this section are only a sampling of the work being done with Baramin studies.

Iguanot sp.

Reptile Cognitum

Reptiles are identified as animals containing scales and breathing air through lungs. They have bony skeletons and are ectothermic (cold-blooded). Most lay eggs although a few give live birth. They are primarily adapted for terrestrial environments, including all young are born on land, but some also take advantage of aquatic regions. The major groupings within the reptile cognitum are turtles, snakes, lizards, crocodiles, and most dinosaurs. As animals that would be included on Noah's ark, this cognitum has received more than average attention from baraminologists and, therefore, makes a good example for work being done in the field.

Snake Cognitum

Crotalot atroxim

The snake cognitum is recognized as a group of reptiles which are long, limbless, without eyelids, a short tail, and an ear without an eardrum. Evolutionary taxonomy has about 3,450 species in 24 families.

Acrochordibar - File Snake Kind 1/3
Anilinibar - False Coral Snake Kind 1/1
Anomalepidibar - Dawn Blind Snake Kind 4/18
Aparallactiobar - African Rear-Fanged Snake Kind 10/50
Atractaspidiobar - Mole Viper Kind 2/22
Azemiopiobar - Fea Viper Kind 1/2
Bolyeribar - Split-Jaw Boa Kind 2/2
Boniobar - True Boa Kind 7/31
Calamariniobar - Dwarf Burrowing Snake Kind 6/87
Colubriobar - King Snake Kind 97/711
Crotaliobar - Moccasin Kind 18/188
Crotalubar - Rattlesnake Kind 2/38
Cylindrophinibar - Pipe Snake Kind 2/13
Dipsadiobar - Hognose Snake Kind 89/742
Elapiobar - Cobra Kind 46/285
Epictiobar - Slender Blind Snake Kind 6/50
Erpetonubar - Tentacle Snake Kind 1/1
Eryciobar - Sand / Rubber Boa Kind 4/16
Gerrhopilibar - Worm Snake Kind 1/15
Grayiniobar - African Water Snake Kind 1/4
Homalopsibar - Australo-Asian Water Snake Kind 12/52
Lamprophiniobar - African House Snake Kind 12/68
Laticaudubar - Sea Krait Kind 1/7
Leptotyphlopiobar - Thread Snake Kind 4/52
Loxocemibar - Mesoamerican Python Kind 1/1
Natriciobar - Garter Snake Kind 31/220
Pareatibar - Slug Snake Kind 3/18
Prosymniobar - African Shovelsnout Snake Kind 1/16
Psammophiniobar - African Sand Snake Kind 7/49
Pseudaspidiobar - African Keeled Snake Kind 2/2
Pseudoxenodontiobar - Mountain Snake Kind 2/11
Pseudoxyrhophiniobar - Malagasy Leaf Snake Kind 22/88
Pythonibar - Python Kind 9/40
Scaphiodontophiniobar - Neck-Band Snake Kind 1/2
Tropidophinibar - Dwarf Boa Kind 2/25
Typhlopibar - Blind Snake Kind 8/254
Ungaliophiniobar - Exiliboa Kind 2/3
Uropeltibar - Shield-Tail Snake Kind 8/51
Viperiobar - Adder Kind 13/91
Xenodermatibar - Odd-Scaled Snake Kind 5/17
Xenopeltibar - Sunbeam Snake Kind 1/2

Xenophidinibar - Spine-Jaw Snake Kind 1/2
Xenotyphlopibar - Malagasy Blind Snake Kind 1/2

Turtle Cognitum


Geochelonot sulcatim

Turtles are a grouping of reptiles (having scales and breathing air) in which the scales form a shell around much of the animal. As with most reptiles, turtles will lay eggs on land. Although breathing air, some species are well designed for aquatic living and have been designed with webbed feet and lightweight shells. Statistical studies have suggested possibly 5 kinds of turtles.

Evolutionary taxonomy places turtles and tortoises in the Order of Testudines which contains 14 families and 328 species. DNA analysis by Robinson suggests there are multiple kinds of turtles. Frair has suggested 4 kinds of Turtles while Wise has suggested 5 kinds based on a statistical study. A hybrid data study by Brophy, Frair, and Clark did not reject Wood's 5 kinds which are used below.

Carettochelyniabar - Softshelled Turtle Kind 11/30
Chelibar - Australo-American Side-Neck Turtle Kind 13/52
Chelydribar - Snapping Turtle Kind 2/2
Dermatemyidibar - River Turtle Kind 1/1
Emydibar - Pond Turtle Kind 9/50
Geomydibar - Asian River and Box Turtle Kind 9/70
Kinosternibar - Musk and Mud Turtle Kind 4/25
Pelomedusibar - Afro-American Side-Neck Turtle Kind 2/19
Platysternibar - Big-Headed Turtle Kind 1/1
Podocnemibar - Madagascar Big-Headed Turtle Kind 3/8
Testudinibar - Tortoise Kind 15/60


Caimanot crocodilim

Crocodile Cognitum

The crocodilian cognitum is recognized as reptiles with long flattened snouts and also with eyes, ears, and nostrils on top of the head for ease of use while swimming. They have a four-chambered heart and a unidirectional system of airflow through the lungs. They include alligators, caimans, crocodiles, and gharials.

Alligatoribar - Alligator (and Caiman) Kind 4/8
Crocodylibar - Crocodile Kind 3/15
Gavialibar - Gharial Kind 2/2

Lizard Cognitum

Lizards are recognized as reptiles with a long body, tail, moveable eyelid, eardrum, and (usually) four legs. Most live on the ground, but some can be found in water, up in trees, or in burrows. They typically have claws on their toes (except the legless lizards) which can be used for climbing. They include the iguana, chameleons, geckos, burrowing, and worm lizards. There are a tentative 43 extant lizard kinds.


Utaot sp.

Acontibar - Limbless Skink Kind 2/26
Agamibar - Dragon Lizard Kind 56/445
Angunibar - Glass-Alligator Lizard Kind 10/73
Anniellibar - American Legless Lizard Kind 1/6
Caphodactylibar - Austrailian Knob Tailed Gecko Kind 7/30
Chamaeleonibar - Chameleon Kind 12/200
Cordylibar - Spinytailed Lizard Kind 10/64
Corytophanibar - Casquehead Lizard Kind 3/9
Crotaphytibar - Collared Lizard Kind 2/12
Dactylibar - Anole Kind 1/391
Dibamibar - Blind Lizard Kind 2/23
Diplodactylibar - New Caledonian Gecko Kind 25/125
Diploglossibar - Galliwasp Kind 3/51
Egerninibar - Social Skink Kind 9/58
Eublepharibar - Leopard Gecko Kind 6/32
Eugongylibar - Eugongylid Skink Kind 40/419
Gekkonibar - Gecko Kind 51/996
Gerrhosauribar - Plated Lizard Kind 6/37
Gymnophthalmibar - Spectacled Lizard Kind 40/244
Helodermatibar - Beaded Lizard Kind 1/2
Hoplocercibar - Wood Lizard Kind 3/16
Iguanibar - Iguana Kind 8/39
Lacertibar - Wall Lizard Kind 42/321
Lanthanotibar - Earless Monitor Lizard Kind 1/1
Lygosomibar - Lygosomid Skink Kind 5/52
Leiocephalibar - Curly-Tailed Lizard Kind 1/29

Leiosauribar - Tree Lizard Kind 6/32
Liolaemibar - Snow Swift Kind 3/286
Mabuynibar - Mabuyid Skink Kind 22/191
Opluribar - Madagascar Iguanid Kind 2/7
Phrynosomatibar - Horned Lizard Kind 9/148
Phyllodactylibar - Leaf-Toed Gecko Kind 10/134
Polychrotibar - Bush Anole Kind 1/7
Pygopodibar - Pygopod Kind 7/44
Scincibar - Typical Skink Kind 34/277
Shinisauribar - Chinese Crocodile Lizard Kind 1/1
Sphaerodactylidae - Croaking Gecko Kind 13/209
Sphenomorphibar - Sphenomorphid Skink Kind 36/559
Teinibar - Whiptail Lizard Kind 15/146
Tropiduribar - Neo-Tropical Ground Lizard 8/125
Varanibar - Monitor Lizard Kind 1/77
Xantusinibar - Night Lizard Kind 3/34
Xenosauribar - Knob-Scaled Lizard Kind 1/10

Dinosaur Cognitum


Acrocanthosaurot atokensim

Dinosaurs are a diverse group of reptiles. Most were bipedal while some others were quadripedal. From an evolutionary standpoint, dinosaurs are an often misunderstood and misrepresented group. The word 'dinosaur' means terrible lizard, but dinosaurs are not truly considered to be lizards. Furthering the confusion are groups like the Pterosaurs and Plesiosaurs (think Loch Ness Monster) which are commonly thought of as dinosaurs, but which are themselves classified as other types of reptiles. In general, baraminology studies on fossil groups has been quite limited, so I will limit this section to one Kind which has been studied.

Tyrannosauribar – Tyrannosaur Kind

Ovisot candensim

Mammal Cognitum

Mammals are a grouping of animals with the common feature of feeding milk to the young. They also have a skeleton made of bones, are warm-blooded, most have fur and teeth, most have live birth (a few lay eggs), and they generally care for the young until they can care for themselves. Fur is something unique to mammals, but not all mammals have hair.

Mammals are diverse in their forms and lifestyles. Usually a mammal is thought of as a furry land creature, since fur is unique to mammals and many species have four legs. However, there are mammals with smooth skin, both on land and in the water. There are also mammals adapted for swimming, flying, tree tops, digging, and tunneling. This variety creates difficulties for the evolutionary taxonomy of this group.

Within Baraminology, there are approximately 139 kinds of mammals alive today. There are also potentially another 170 kinds known from the fossil record. Taken together, this suggests a total of over 300 created kinds that may have been carried on the ark.

Within mammals, the taxonomic level of Family was found to distinguish a Created Kind the vast majority of time. Only a few times was this classification given to a lower or higher rank.

Abrocomibar - Chincilla Rat Kind 2/10
Acrobatibar - Feather-tailed Possum Kind 2/2
Aepycerotiobar - Impala Kind /
Ailuribar - Red Panda Kind 1/1
Alcelaphiobar - Hartebeest Kind /
Anomaluribar - Scaly-tailed Squirrel Kind 3/7

Antilocapribar - Pronghorn Kind 1/1
Antilopiobar - Antelope Kind /
Aotibar - Night Monkey Kind 1/8
Aplodontinibar - Sewellel Kind 1/1
Atelibar - Howler Monkey Kind 5/24
Bathyergibar - Mole Rat Kind 5/16
Boviobar - Cattle Kind /
Burramynibar - Pygmy Possum Kind /
Calomyscibar - Calomyscus Kind 1/8
Camelibar - Camel Kind 3/4
Canibar - Dog Kind 13/35
Capriobar - Tsoan Kind /
Capromynibar - West India Hutia Kind 8/20
Castoribar - Beaver Kind 1/2
Cavinibar - Cavy Kind 6/18
Cebibar - Squirrel Monkey Kind 6/56
Cephalophiobar - Duiker Kind /
Cercopithecibar - Old World Monkey Kind 21/132
Cervibar - Deer Kind 19/51
Cheirogalenibar - Dwarf Lemur Kind 5/21
Chinchillibar - Chinchilla Kind 3/7
Chrysochloribar - Golden Mole Kind
Cingulatebar - Armadillo Kind 9/21
Craseonycteribar - Hog-Nosed Bat Kind 1/1
Cricetibar - New World Rat Kind 130/681
Ctenodactylibar - Gundi Kind 4/5
Ctenomynibar - Tuco-tuco Kind 1/60
Cuniculibar - Paca Kind 1/2
Dasyproctibar - Acouchi Kind 2/13
Dasyuribar - Marsupial Mouse Kind 20/69
Daubentonineubar - Aye-aye Kind 1/1
Delphinibar – Dolphin Kind
Dermoptebar - Colugo Kind 2/2
Didelphimorphebar - Oppossum Kind 19/93
Dinomynibar - Pacarana Kind /
Dipodibar - Jumping Mouse Kind 16/51
Echimynibar - Spiny Rat Kind 21/90
Emballonuribar - Sac-Winged Bat Kind 13/51
Equibar - Horse Kind 1/8
Erethizontibar - New World Porcupine Kind 5/16

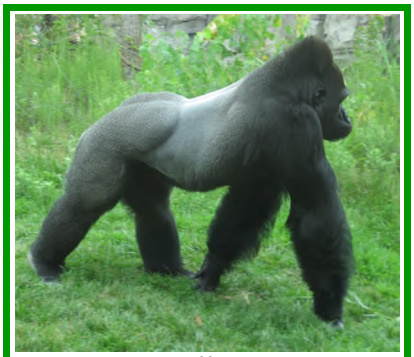

Cervusot canadensim


Delphot sp.

Erinaceniobar - Hedgehog Kind /
Eupleribar - Malagasy Carnivor 7/8
Felibar - Cat Kind 14/40
Folivoreobar - Sloth Kind 2/
Furipteribar - Smoky Bat Kind 2/2
Galagibar - Bushbaby Kind 3/19
Galericiobar - Gymnure Kind /
Giraffibar - Giraffe Kind 2/2
Gliribar - Dormouse Kind 9/28
Geomynibar - Pocket Gopher Kind 6/40
Herpestibar - Mongoose Kind 14/33
Heptaxodontibar - Giant Hutia Kind 4/4
Heteromynibar - Kangaroo Rat Kind 6/60
Hippopotamibar - Hippopotamus Kind 2/2
Hipposideribar - Old World Leaf-Nosed Bat Kind 9/81
Hippotragiobar - Hippotragus Antelope Kind /
Hyaenibar - Hyena Kind 3/4
Hylobatibar - Gibbon Kind 4/14
Hypsiprymnodontibar - Musky Rat-kangaroo Kind 1/1
Hyracebar - Hyrax Kind 3/
Hystricibar - Old World Porcupine Kind 3/11
Indrinibar - Woolly Lemur Kind 3/11
Lemuribar - Lemur Kind 5/19
Lepilemuribar - Sportive Lemur Kind 1/8
Leporibar - Rabbit Kind 11/61
Lorisibar - Loris Kind 5/9
Macropodibar - Kangaroo Kind 11/65
Macroscelidibar - Elephant Shrew Kind /
Manibar - Pangolin Kind /
Megadermatibar - False Vampire Bat Kind 4/5
Mephitibar - Skunk Kind 4/12
Microbiotherebar </dt><dd> Little-monkey Oppossum Kind 1/1
Molossibar - Free-Tailed Bat Kind 16/100
Mormoopibar - Leaf Chinned Bat Kind 2/10
Muribar - Old World Rat Kind 150/730
Mustelibar - Weasel Kind 22/59
Myocastoribar - Coypu Kind /
Myrmecobinibar - Banded Anteater Kind 1/1
Mystacinibar - New Zealand Short-Tailed Bat Kind 1/2
Myzopodibar - Old World Sucker-Footed Bat Kind 1/1
Moschibar - Musk Deer Kind 1/4


Dasypot novemcinctim

Nandininibar - Africa Palm Civet Kind 1/1
Natalibar - Funnel-Eared Bat Kind 3/8
Nesomynibar - African Rat Kind 21/61
Noctilionibar - Bulldog Bat Kind 1/2
Notoryctemprhebar - Marsupial Mole Kind 1/1
Nycteribar - Slit-Face Bat Kind 1/16
Ochotonibar - Pika Kind 1/30
Ocrycteropodebar - Aardvark Kind 1/1
Octodontibar - Rock Rat Kind 8/13
Ornithorhynchibar - Platypus Kind 1/1
Paucituberculebar - Shrew-opposum Kind /
Pedetibar - Springhare Kind 1/2
Peramelemorphebar - Bandicoot Kind ?/18
Petauribar - Striped Possom Kind 3/11
Petromuribar - Dassie Rat Kind 1/1
Phalangeribar - Possom Kind 6/
Phascolarctibar - Koala Kind 1/1
Phyllostomibar - American Leaf-Nosed Bat Kind 55/160
Pithecinibar - Saki Monkey Kind 4/40
Platacanthomynibar - Pygmy Dormouse Kind 2/2
Pongibar - Great Ape Kind 3/6
Potoronibar - Rat Kangaroo Kind 4/10
Proboscebar - Elephant Kind 2/3
Procavinibar - Hyrax Kind 3/
Procyonibar - Raccoon Kind 4/12
Pseudocheiribar - Ring-Tailed Possom Kind 6/17
Pteropodibar - Old World Fruit Bat Kind 42/186
Redunciobar - Reedbuck Kind /
Rhinocerotibar - Rhinoceros Kind 4/5
Rhinolophibar - Horseshoe Bat Kind 1/77
Rhinopomatibar - Mouse-Tailed Bat Kind 1/4
Scandentebar - Tree Shrew Kind 5/16
Sciuribar - Squirrel Kind 51/278
Solenodontibar - Solenodon Kind 1/2
Soricibar - Shrew Kind /
Spalacibar - Blind Mole Rat Kind 6/36
Suniabar - Pig Kind 8/22
Tachyglossibar - Echidna Kind 2/4
Talpibar - Mole Kind /
Tapiribar - Tapir Kind 1/4
Tarsinibar - Tarsier Kind 1/7


Gorillot sp.


Talpibar

Tarsipedibar - Honey Possom Kind 1/1
Tenrecibar - Tenrec Kind /
Thylacinibar - Tasmanian Wolf Kind 1/1
Thyronomynibar - Cane Rate Kind 1/2
Thyropteribar - New World Sucker-Footed Bat Kind 1/3
Tragulibar - Mouse Deer Kind 3/8
Tubulidentebar - Aardvark Kind 1/1
Ursibar - Bear Kind 5/8
Vermilingeobar - Anteater Kind 3/4
Vespertilionibar - Vesper Bat Kind 48/407
Viverribar - Civet Kind 15/35
Vombatibar - Wombat Kind 2/3

Bird Cognitum

The primary feature of the bird cognitum is feathers. Other features include the wings, beaks., and feet generally adapted for perching (sometimes swimming). Birds are warm-blooded (including a four-chambered heart), lay eggs, usually build nests, and most are able to fly. Some birds also make use of aquatic habitats by wading, swimming, or diving while a few others are land acclimated as well.

Evolutionism presents a simple picture of change over time, but if you look at the details, there is a staggering amount of change that needs to occur to make one type of animal into another. It is stated that birds evolved from reptiles. Yet here are some changes that needed to occur for this to happen: scales had to turn into feathers, it had to go from ectothermic to endothermic, bidirectional lungs into unidirectional lungs for flying, a3 chambered to 4 chambered heart, and the development of wings and wing muscles from legs. Furthermore, there are no transitional fossils to show this occurred, only complete bird fossils.

Bird Nest

Initial studies into the bird cognitum have given a tentative 196 created kinds. Much work has yet to be done in this field and as data from continued studies and hybridization records are found, that number could change.

Acanthisittibar - New Zealand Wren Kind 2/2
Acanthizibar - Australasian Warbler Kind 14/65
Accipitribar - Hawk Kind 65/256

Acrocephalibar - Reed Warbler Kind 5/61
Aegithalibar - Bushtit Kind 4/13
Aegithinibar - Loras Kind 1/4
Aegothelibar - Owlet-nightjar Kind 1/10
Alaudibar - Lark Kind 20/98
Alcedinibar - Kingfisher Kind 19/95
Anatibar - Duck Kind 49/172
Anhimibar - Screamer Kind 2/3
Anhingibar - Anhinga Kind 1/4
Anseranatibar - Magpie Goos Kind 1/1
Apodibar - Swift Kind 19/105
Apterygibar - Kiwi Kind 1/5
Aramibar - Limpkin Kind 1/1
Arcanatoribar - Dapple-throat Kind 3/3
Ardenibar - Heron Kind 19/72
Artamibar - Woodswallow Kind 1/11
Atrichornithibar - Scrub-bird Kind 1/2
Balaenicipitibar - Shoebill Kind 1/1
Bernieribar - Malagasy Warbler Kind 8/11
Bombycillibar - Waxwing Kind 1/3
Brachypteracinibar - Ground Roller Kind 4/5
Bucconibar - Puffbird Kind 10/36
Bucerotibar - Hornbill Kind 13/59
Bucorvibar - Ground Hornbill Kind 1/2
Buphagibar - Oxpecker Kind 1/2
Callaenibar - New Zealand Wattlebird Kind 3/5
Campephagibar - Cuckooshrike Kind 6/92
Capitonibar - New World Barbets 2/15
Caprimulgibar - Nightjar Kind 21/95
Cariamebar - Seriema Kind 2/2
Casuarinibar - Cassowary Kind 1/3
Cathartibar - New World Vulture Kind 3/7
Certhinibar - Treecreeper Kind 2/11
Cettibar - Cettia Bush Warbler Kind 7/32
Chaetopibar - Rockjumper Kind 1/2
Charadrinebar - Shorebird Kind F: 18 ?/368
Chloropsenibar - Leafbird Kind 1/11
Ciconinebar - Stork Kind 6/19
Cinclibar - Dipper Kind 1/5
Cisticolibar - Cisticola Kind 29/160
Climacteribar - Australian Treecreeper Kind 2/7


Buteot jamaicensim

Cnemophilibar - Satinbird Kind 2/3
Colinebar - Mousebird Kind 2/6
Columbebar - Dove Kind 45/335
Conopophagibar - Gnateater Kind 2/11
Coracinibar - Roller Kind 2/12
Corcoracibar - Australian Mudnester Kind 1/2
Corvibar - Crow Kind 23/130
Cotingibar - Cotinga Kind 24/64
Cracticibar - Butcherbird Kind 4/12
Cuculebar - Cuckoo Kind 30/150
Dasyornithibar - Bristlebird Kind 1/3
Dicaenibar - Flowerpecker Kind 2/48
Dicruribar - Drongo Kind 2/26
Diomedenibar - Albatross Kind 4/21
Donacobinibar - Black-capped Donacobius Kind 1/1
Dromainibar - Emu Kind 1/1
Dulibar - Palmchat Kind 1/1
Erythrocercibar - Yellow Flycatcher Kind 1/3
Eupetibar - Rail-babbler Kind 1/1
Eurylaimibar - Broadbill Kind 12/20
Eurypygibar - Sunbittern Kind 1/1
Falconebar - Falcon Kind 11/67
Formicarinibar - Aththrush Kind 2/12
Fregatibar - Frigatebird Kind 1/5
Furnarinibar - Ovenbird Kind 70/307
Galbulibar - Jacamar Kind 5/18
Gallebar - Landfowl Kind 5/299
Gavinibar - Loon Kind 1/5
Grallarinibar - Antpitta Kind 4/51
Gruibar - Crane Kind 2/15
Heliornithibar - Finfoot Kind 3/3
Hemiprocnibar - Treeswift Kind 1/4
Hirundinibar - Swallow Kind 19/88
Hydrobatibar - Storm Petrel Kind 7/24
Hyliotibar - Hyliota Kind 1/4
Hylocitrenibar - Hylocitrea Kind 1/1
Hypocolinibar - Hypocolius Kind 1/1
Idicatoribar - Honeyguide Kind 4/17
Irenibar - Fairy-bluebird Kind 1/2
Laninibar - Shrike Kind 4/33
Leiothrichibar - Laughingthrush Kind 13/133


Coerebot flaveolim

Leptosomebar - Cuckoo Roller Kind 1/1
Locustellibar - Grassbird Kind 9/57
Lybinibar - African Barbet Kind 7/42
Machaerirhynchibar - Boatbill Kind 1/2
Macrosphenibar - African Warbler Kind 6/18
Malaconotibar - Brushshrike Kind 7/50
Maluribar - Australasian Wren Kind 6/29
Megalaimibar - Asian Barbet Kind 3/30
Melanocharitibar - Berrypecker Kind 4/10
Melanopareinibar - Crescentchest Kind 1/4
Meliphagibar - Honeyeater Kind 42/184
Menuribar - Lyrebird Kind 1/2
Meropibar - Bee-eater Kind 3/27
Mesitornithebar - Mesite Kind 2/3
Mimibar - Mockingbird Kind 10/34
Mohonibar - Oo Kind 2/5
Momotibar - Motmot Kind 6/14
Monarchibar - Monarch Kind 16/98
Muscicapibar - Old World Flycatcher Kind 51/298
Musophagebar - Turaco Kind 6/23
Nectarininibar - Sunbird Kind 16/139
Neosittibar - Sitella Kind 1/3
Nicatoribar - Nicator Kind 1/3
Notiomystibar - Stichbird Kind 1/1
Nyctibinibar - Potoo Kind 1/7
Opisthocomebar - Hoatzin Kind 1/1
Oriolibar - Old World Oriole Kind 3/34
Orthonychibar - Longrunner Kind 1/3
Otidebar - Bustard Kind 11/26
Pachycephalibar - Whistler Kind 8/58
Pandionibar - Osprey Kind 1/2
Panuribar - Bearded Reedling Kind 1/1
Paradisaenibar - Bird-of-Paradise Kind 16/41
Paramythinibar - Painted Berrypecker Kind 2/2
Pardalotibar - Pardalote Kind 1/4
Paribar - Tit Kind 8/59
Passeriabar - Finch Kind ?/1471
Pelecanibar - Pelican Kind 1/8
Pelecanoidibar - Diving Petrel Kind 1/4
Pellornenibar - Ground Babbler Kind 14/71
Petroicibar - Australasian Robin Kind 14/46

Phaethontebar - Tropicbird Kind 1/3
Phalacrocoracibar - Cormorant Kind 3/41
Phoenicopteribar - Flamingo Kind 1/6
Phoeniculibar - Wood Hoopoe Kind 2/9
Phylloscopibar - Leaf Warbler Kind 2/77
Picathartibar - Rockfowl Kind 1/2
Picibar - Woodpecker Kind 30/232
Pipribar - Manakin Kind 14/52
Pittibar - Pitta Kind 3/33
Pityriasenibar - Bristlehead Kind 1/1
Platysteiribar - Batis Kind 5/33
Pnoepygibar - Cupwing Kind 1/4
Podargibar -Frogmouth Kind 3/16
Podicipedebar - Grebe Kind 6/23
Polioptilibar - Gnatcatcher Kind 3/17
Pomatostomibar - Australasian Babbler Kind 2/5
Prionopibar - Helmetshrike Kind 1/8
Procellarinibar - Petrel Kind 14/90
Promeropibar - Sugarbird Kind 1/2
Psittacebar - Parrot Kind F:3 /363
Psophinibar - Trumpeter Kind 1/3
Psophodibar - Whipbird Kind 4/16
Pteroclebar - Sandgrouse Kind 2/16
Ptilogonatibar - Silky-flycatcher Kind 3/4
Ptilonorhynchibar - Bowerbird Kind 8/20
Pycnonotibar - Bulbul Kind 22/151
Rallibar - Rail Kind 38/151
Ramphastibar - Toucan Kind 5/46
Regulibar - Kinglet Kind 1/6
Remizibar - Penduline Tit Kind 4/12
Rhenibar - Rhea Kind 1/2
Rhinocryptibar - Tapaculo Kind 12/56
Rhipiduribar - Fantail Kind 2/49
Rhynochetibar - Kagu Kind 1/1
Sagittarinibar - Secretarybird Kind 1/1
Sarothruribar - Flufftail Kind 1/9
Scopibar - Hamerkop Kind 1/1
Scotocercibar - Streaked Scrub Warbler Kind 1/1
Semnornithibar - Toucan Barbet Kind 1/2
Sittibar - Nuthatch Kind 1/28
Spheniscebar - Penguin Kind 6/18

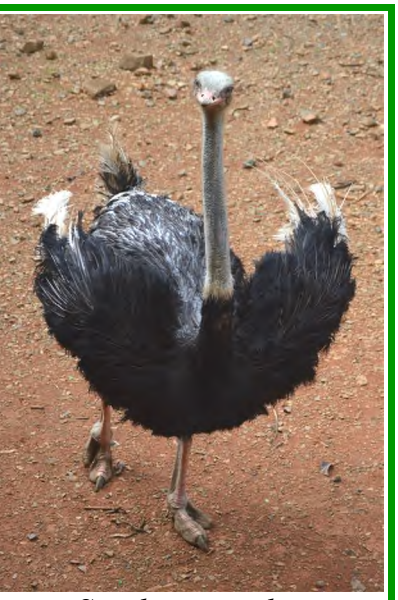
Aranot araruanim

Steatornithibar - Oilbird Kind 1/1
Stenostiribar - Fairy Flycatcher Kind 4/9
Strigibar - Owl Kind 25/211
Struthionibar - Ostrich Kind 1/2
Sturnibar - Starling Kind 6/123
Sylvinibar - Sylviid Babbler Kind 19/70
Tephrodornithibar - Woodshrike Kind 3/8
Thamnophilibar - Antbird Kind 45/228
Threskiornithibar - Ibis Kind 13/35
Tichodromibar - Wallcreeper Kind 1/1
Timalinibar - Babbler Kind 10/56
Tinamebar - Tinamous Kind 9/47
Tityribar - Tityra Kind 7/45
Todibar - Tody Kind 1/5
Trochilibar - Hummingbird Kind 100/342
Troglodytibar - Wren Kind 19/83
Trogonebar - Trogon Kind 7/43
Turdibar - Thrush Kind 20/185
Turnicebar - Buttonquail Kind 1/17
Tyrannibar - Tyrant Flycatcher Kind 97/421
Tytonibar - Barn Owl Kind 2/18
Upupibar - Hoopoe Kind 1/3
Vangibar - Vanga Kind 15/21
Vireonibar - Vireo Kind 6/63
Zosteropibar - White-eye Kind 13/128

Platalot ajajim

Close-Up: Flightless Bird Cognitum

Many of the flightless birds in the world belong to what is called a Ratite group. The trait they share in common is a flat breastbone without a keel on the sternum, known as a ratite breastbone. This anatomical feature prevents them from being able to fly. Generally speaking, the following kinds have similarities which might suggest a larger grouping, but no hybridization data is known to support that concept.


Struthiot camelim

Evolutionary concepts generally try to explain geographically distant groups of related animals to the breakup of the supercontinent Gondwana. This was assumed to be true with the ratite birds. This implied that the closest relative of the extinct Elephant birds should be the ostrich, the Moa with the Kiwi, and the Rhea with the Emu and Tinamou. Instead, a recent genetic study shows that the Elephant Bird is closest to the Kiwi, the Moa with the Tinamou, and the Rhea with the Ostrich and Emu. This effectively closes the possibility that continental drift was the cause of current ratite bird locations.

Apterygidibar - Kiwi Kind - Reside in New Zealand.

Casuariidibar - Cassowary Kind - Reside in the Australo-Papuan region.

Dromaiidibar - Emu Kind – Reside in Australia.

Rheidibar - Rhea Kind -Reside in South America.

Struthonibar - Ostrich Kind - Reside in Africa.

Tinimidibar - Tinimou Kind – Central and South America.


Dromainot novaehollandim

Notophthalmot viridescim

Amphibian Cognitum

The Amphibian cognitum is generally defined as creatures with an aquatic larval stage with gills followed by a terrestrial adult stage with lungs (although variations do occur). They typically have smooth and scaleless skin which is used for respiration and gas exchange. Usually, they are tetrapods (having 4 feet), but they may also have reduced or absent appendages. Amphibians have bony skeletons, are ectothermic (cold-blooded. They have non-amniotic eggs and therefore require water to keep the eggs moist.

Eleutherodactylot sp.

The frog cognitum is an amphibian recognized by a stout body, lack of a tail, and long hind legs for leaping. This group includes both frogs and toads. The salamander cognitum is an amphibian recognized by a cylindrical body, a tail, and (usually) two pairs of legs of about equal length. They might live most of their life in water, on land, or start as an aquatic larvae with a more terrestrial adulthood. There are about 600 species including both salamanders and newts. The caecilian cognitum is an amphibian recognized by a long, slender, and limbless body. It can be fully aquatic or burrow deep underground. It often has small or non-existent eyes. There are about 191 species.

Caecilian

Fish Cognitum

There is little research being done in regards to aquatic animals. These images are included only as a sampling of the wonderful variety found in creation around us.

Blue Tang

Flounder

Bristle Worm

Aquatic Invertebrate Cognitum

Sea Slug

Anemone

Hermit Crab

Arthropod Cognitum

Arthropods are defined as invertebrate creatures having an exoskeleton, segmented bodies, and jointed appendages. Baramin studies on arthropods have been minimal, but since this includes the Insect Cognitum (the largest of the animal groups), I have included some images as samples of these marvelous creatures.

Nephilot clavipim

The arachnid cognitum is composed of a fused head and thorax with 8 legs. It includes spiders, amblygids, and scropions.

The crustacean cognitum is composed of 2 body regions with 2 pair of antennae and many appendages. It contains primarily aquatic creatures including shrimp, lobster, and crabs.

The chilopoda cognitum contains many body segments with 1 pair of appendage per segment. It includes centipedes.

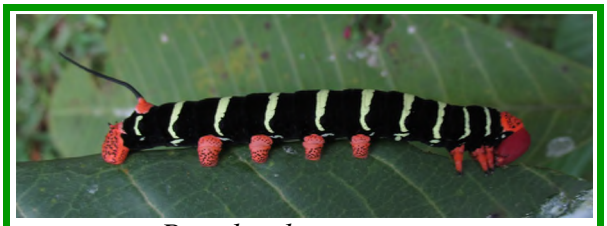
The diplopoda cognitum contains many body segments with 2 pair of appendages per segment. It includes millipedes.

Insect Cognitum

Insects are composed of separate head, thorax, and abdomen along with six legs and one pair of antennae. Ii includes bees, grasshoppers, butterflies.

Siproetot stelenim

Wood Boring Beetle



Pseudosphinxot tetrim

Petrusot epilepsim

Volcanic Environment

With hundreds of active volcanoes around the world plants, animals, and people must deal with the conditions they create. In the most extreme environments, like this thermal pool, microorganisms must acclimate to high temperature and high alkalinity.

"And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat." Genesis 1:29-30

Chapter Eighteen
Other Taxa

There are things that are generally not designated as either plants or animals. This includes prokaryotes (which do not have a nucleus in the cell) and usually fungi. These unusual items have not received much attention within baraminology so far. Once again, the following images are provided to give a sample of the amazing variety found in creation.

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Fungus Taxonomy

Fungus are spore producing items which include mushrooms, yeast, and molds. They do not produce their own energy through photosynthesis, but instead derive nutrients from the organic matter of plants and animals. They can be unicellular, multi-cellular, or even multi-nucleated. Most fungi are beneficial, yet some can cause disease in man, animal, or plants.

Sac Fungus / Ascomycota Cognitum

The Sac Fungi are characterized by reproduction involving an ascus, a sac like structure which contains the spores. This group includes the commonly known baker's yeast as well as several food crop pests such as apple scap and brown rot.

Club Fungus / Basidiomycota Cognitum

Club fungi are the familiar mushrooms and also include rusts and puffballs. They are characterized by reproduction involving basidium, a club shaped projection which contains the spores. The main part of the fungus is composed of hyphae, the branching and threadlike filaments which are inside the soil or a host organism.

Conjugation Fungus / Zygomycota Cognitum

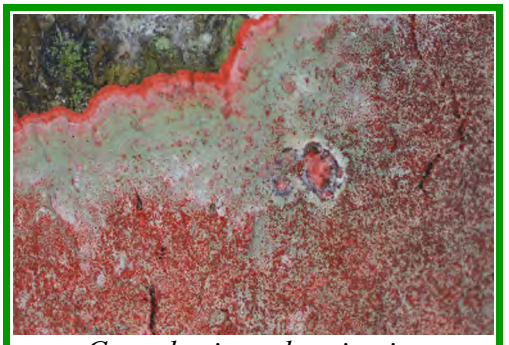
The Congjugation fungi include many molds, which feed on dead plants and animals, as well as invertebrate parasites. They are characterized by reproduction involving conjugating gametangia which forms zygospores.

Laetiporot suplhurim

Dictyophorot indusiatim

Lichen Cognitum

Lichens are a combination of algae or cyanobacteria living among fungus in a symbiotic relationship.



Crytotheciot rubrocinctim

Bryophytes

Bryophytes contain the mosses and liverworts. They are usually terrestrial plants which reproduce by spores but lack vascular tissue. They have some roots, stem, and leaf structure.

Liverwort

Algae Cognitum

The algae cognitum is a collection of aquatic plants ranging from unicellular, filamentous, colonial, and multi-cellular groupings. Some types of algae contain no roots, stems, or leaf structure. Other types, like kelp and seaweed, can grow to significant proportions. Algae is a major food source for aquatic animals.

Seaweed

Archaea Cognitum

As part of the Prokaryotes, these organisms are microscopic and unicellular. The Archaea live in most extreme conditions on earth - hot springs, sewage plants, deep ocean volcanoes.

Cyanidot species

Bacteria Cognitum

Bacteria can cause disease in humans and animals : others create antibiotics and food such as yogurt and sourdough bread : most numerous of all living organisms :

The Ice Age

Although typically pictured in a winter environment, mammoths and mastodon fossils are found in many different places in the world, including much warmer latitudes. The 'ice age' followed after the flood and, although models vary, it possibly occurred around the time of the dispersion from Babel.

Unit Review

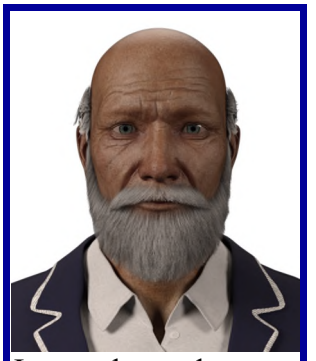
Taxonomy Summary

Taxonomy and classification are ways to show how things are ordered or arranged.

The Creation Orchard is a representation of the distinct created kinds of plants and animals which quickly demonstrates the basic differences with the evolutionary tree of life.

Created kinds groups things together by the ability to breed while evolution groups things together by similarities. These are two different systems so an exact comparison is difficult; however, created kinds averages near the classification level of Family.

A creation based classification system would help clarify the creation orchard and display the wonderful variety of created kinds. By slightly varying the existing Linnaean based system, the tremendous amount of taxonomic information from centuries of work can be retained.



I want the students to know that we can classify plants and animals according to created kinds without the evolutionary assumptions.

Most of the research has focused on the animals that are considered to be 'ark kinds'. There remains much work to do with classifying these as well as plants, other animals, and microorganisms.

In Search of Life

Even in the post-disaster environment of the catastrophic Mount Saint Helens eruption, life is returning as plants and animals refill the land and waters. Similarly, this Created World is in poor shape and it will be renewed so that life can thrive. The quest to experience life to the fullest continues.

"Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power: for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created." Revelation 4:11

Conclusion

Life is Precious

In many ways, the Creation and Evolution debate is just a small part of the battle between good and evil. Our best defense is our faith and our strongest weapon is His word. The weapons of the enemy are lies and falsehood. Therefore, the battlefield is one of truth. This is where the enemy has attacked … so this is where we must defend ourselves … and science (which is not our enemy) is caught in the middle.

This book is meant to be thought provoking and to raise many questions. Does the attack through evolution have any merit? Is there evidence of Creation? What do you do when you realize that life was created rather than evolved? How does it affect your decisions and goals? If we have evidence, ought we not fear and tremble before the coming judgment?

The full armor as a warrior ready to defend life.

For myself, it has been a long journey of discovery and joy. Although not a goal, it has strengthened my faith, presented a clearer understanding of Scripture, and given a much deeper peace in my soul.

There are physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual aspects to life. Science is limited to only the physical aspects of life. It can help us gain knowledge of how the physical works, but it does not give us wisdom or show what benefits or harms life in many other ways. It lacks the ability to choose good and evil. Incomplete data and knowledge can lead to terrible decisions. Often, the risks are underestimated in the pursuit of knowledge, especially when it becomes a business.

During this lifetime, each person can see the Eternal's creation. Putting the value of plants, animals, and man into proper perspective will lead to the proper expression of love and give some insight into how to care for the environment. It can also help us appreciate the amazing variety that the Creator placed within the kinds

so they can fill the world with color and beauty.

When one seeks the answers to life from the One who created life, one finds peace, hope, joy, and love. We learn that we are created with a purpose, that life has value and meaning, that life goes on even after the death of the body. When we know the answers to the questions of life, it will produce a sense of purpose and meaning that can give us direction and goals on which to move forward. It is a means to life abundant and a life with blessing.

Life was created with a purpose by the Creator. It was no accident. It was not a random chance of chemicals coming together. It was a special act. Knowing this should make a person consider how precious life really is. For man to live life to the fullest, he must understand where he came from, where he really is, where he should be, and where he can be once again.

Base Camp

Field Research comes in many forms, but tent camping, one of my personal environments, allows for great mobility while providing the ability to enjoy the scenery, habitats, and environments being studied firsthand.

Appendices

"He hath made the earth by his power, he hath established the world by his wisdom, and hath stretched out the heaven by his understanding." Jeremiah 51:15

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Recommended Resources

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

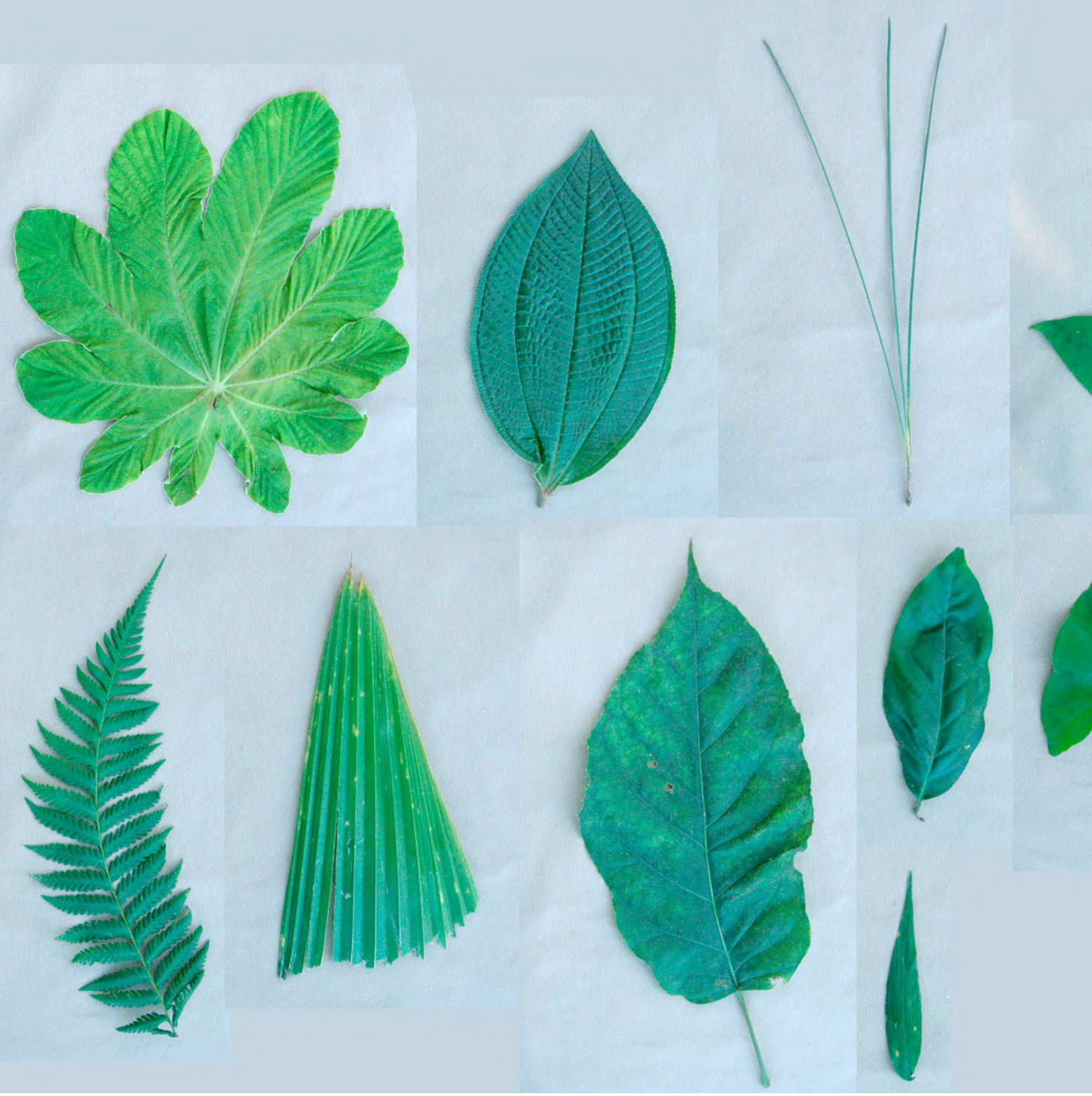
Understanding the Pattern of Life

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.



Leaf Collection

Exploring how things work within the created world fascinates me. Even something as simple as a few different styles of leaves can lead into many topics of delightful study. This sampling includes flowering plants, cone-bearing plants, and ferns. It includes leaves from trees, vines, and palms. Different venation patterns for different purposes. Etc, etc, etc.

"O come, let us worship and bow down: let us kneel before the LORD our Maker. For He is our God; and we are the people of His pasture, and the sheep of his hand." Psalm 95:6-7

Author Statement

'Created Kinds, Baraminology, and the Creation Orchard' is an introduction to the evidence for the Creator, and the value of life as seen through Scripture. It opens with the scriptural aspects of created kinds based on the Genesis account of creation. It then explores the scientific Model of Created Kinds along with the methodology of defining the limits of variation within a kind. It includes a quick sampling of the social implications of such a view on life and our stewardship of this world. Finally, it begins the large task of listing the created kinds and depicting them in the Creation Orchard.

Todd Elder has a deep desire to understand Creation. It is motivated by the desire to find truth, experience reality, and live life to the fullest. For him, one of the best ways to pursue this has been to see the incredible variety and beauty found in creation and also the destruction that sin brings with it. Over time, it has become obvious that life is precious and these lessons have contributed to building a relationship with the Creator of life.

Along with the general concepts of Young Earth Creationism, this book brings forth innovative ideas. First is the Katagenos Species Concept which defines how species fit within a Kind including the concepts of Environmental Acclimation and Heritage Mating. Second, is the Linnaean based Natanzera Classification System which focuses on listing the distinct created kinds separately from one another. Third is the work in developing the Floral Formula as a method of determining flowering plant kinds. All of these concepts work together to more accurately depict the Creation Orchard free from the assumptions of the evolutionary Tree of Life.

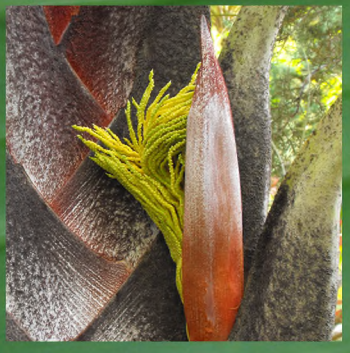
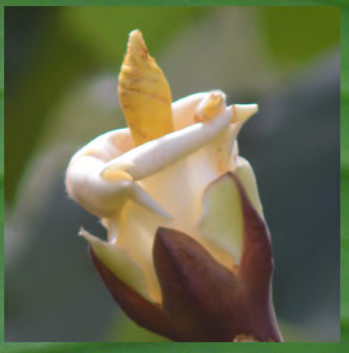




From the time of Adam, mankind has been describing and classifying the surrounding world. The topic of created kinds explores the scriptural views on the physical and spiritual aspects of life with an emphasis on the great variety of plants and animals made by the Creator. Baraminology, the study of created kinds, looks at the methods of delineating the original genesis kinds, the ark kinds, and what those kinds look like today by determining the limits of variation that can occur within a kind. The creation orchard is a depiction of the individual created kinds separate from one another. The goal of this book is to defend the believer's faith from the modern day attacks of secular science and encourage the believer to build a closer relationship with the Eternal.





Scripture Advocate Publishing

Creation Science League
CSL
Defending Believers from Evolution