

Reverse Evolution: The Evolution Darwin Never Saw Supports Creation

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ABSTRACT: When Charles Darwin published “On the Origins of Species” in 1859, he introduced the world to the theory of evolution that challenged the widely accepted biblical belief in creation. This paper suggests Darwin’s evolution was the second of two distinctly different types of evolution occurring hundreds of millions of years apart. The first evolution (referenced in this paper as “Reverse Evolution”) and unknown to Darwin and today’s scientific community is suggested in a passage in Genesis found in the Old Testament of the Bible. Genesis is referenced because it provides the only available explanation as to the catalysis responsible for Reverse Evolution. The occurrence of this first evolution both supports the creation theory and provides the logic for the evolution Darwin witnessed. Discussed is the rationale for Reverse Evolutions beginning, the mechanics of its operation, the scientific method to confirm it occurred and why the need to find a “missing link” is no longer appropriate. [Journal of American Science 2010;6(10):465-469]. (ISSN: 1545-1003).

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INTRODUCTION

Evolution is defined in the *New Lexicon Webster’s Dictionary of the English Language* as “A theory that all living things have changed in response to environmental conditions by the natural selection of randomly occurring mutations, developing from simpler forms to more complex forms which are more prolific and stronger due to their better adaptation to their environment (1).”

Webster defines biblical creation as “The creation of the world by God described in Genesis.” Genesis is the first of 39 books in the Old Testament written mostly in Hebrew, revised, edited and re-edited between approximately 1000 BC and 100 AD. Genesis describes in detail God’s creation of the world in six days.

Evolution suggests that a new species can result from changes in response to environmental conditions by randomly occurring mutations. This flies in the face of creationists, who believe all different species of today’s living things were created at once and the environment can cause only minor mutations such as color and size.

- Creationists say: God did it.
- Evolutionists say: Nature did it by itself.
- So which one is right or are they both right?

Charles Darwin recognized as the father of the evolution theory, believed in creation in his early twenties and actually considered entering the clergy (2). His father encouraged him to enter medical school at Edinburgh University. At Edinburgh he developed an interest in entomology (insects) that expanded to other scientific interests such as fossil hunting & geology. He dropped out of Edinburgh but in 1831 received a degree in Divinity from the University of Cambridge.

John Stevens Henslow, one of Darwin’s botany professors at Edinburgh, who recognized Darwin’s prowess in the natural sciences, recommended Darwin be named the official naturalist aboard the British admiralty ship, the HMS Beagle. The royal ship was to sail around the world for two years (later extended to five) and collect specimens of plants, insects, fossils, animals, birds, etc. In December 1831, at the age of twenty-two, Darwin accepted the appointment and left England aboard the HMS Beagle as its naturalist.

Within a year of returning from his voyage in 1836, Darwin realized that among the specimens he had collected from the different Galapagos Islands (600 miles from South America off the northeastern tip of the continent) were some finches that appeared to have differences in appearance. The birds were collected from different islands within the Galapagos chain. He hypothesized that all of the finches were just minor variations of a single species. In-depth

examination though, proved that each bird was a totally different species, not just minor variations of a single species. After more study and many more observations, Darwin developed his theory of evolution that challenged creationists' belief that God created all species of life during the 6 days of creation.

He spent the next 20 years making more voyages and more observations to convince himself that his theory of evolution was correct. In 1859, he published his book "*On the Origin of Species*". It was an immediate success.

In his book, which challenged creation as defined by Genesis, Darwin states that the different forms of life on earth were the result of natural selection over long periods of time. This contradicted the creation theory that Darwin strongly believed in before he left on his first voyage.

For thousands of years prior to Darwin's theory, creation was the only game in town. The Bible was its reference and no one was about to challenge it. Some tried. In 1600, Italian philosopher Giordano Bruno was burned at the stake as a heretic for speculating that planets besides earth could be inhabited. In the 1630's, the Italian astronomer Galileo challenged the bible when he told Pope Urban VIII that he supported Copernicus's theory that the earth is not the center of the universe. Galileo was imprisoned and forced by the Inquisition to recant his theory in 1633.

Darwin was at the right place and time when he published his theory on evolution. If he had published his book in the 1600's he would have been burned at the stake for heresy. Science has shown that evolution happened in the past, is happening now, and will continue to happen in the future.

METHODS

Here's where we "**Jump the Shark,**" (1970's U.S.A. expression meaning "going far over the line").

There were two totally different types of evolution. The evolution that Darwin detected and wrote about was actually the second evolution. He never knew the first evolution existed. In this the 21st century, the first evolution still remains undiscovered and unreported by the scientific community. The first evolution made it possible for the second evolution to occur.

When and where did this first evolution occur?

Genesis reveals the answer (3). The passage we refer to appears after Adam and Eve are expelled from Eden for disobedience, made mortal and subjected to death.

Genesis 4:1-2 ".....And Adam knew Eve his wife and she conceived, and bare Cain...

And she again bare his brother Abel."

This passage reveals what their creator did to change Adam and Eve's genome (the total of all the genes in a specific life form) to prevent the extinction of their species after they were made mortal, subject to death as a punishment for their disobedience. He gave them a sex gene that allowed them to have offspring, which prevented their species from dying out.

When Adam and Eve were originally created as an immortal male and female, a sex gene was not necessary to create their gender. When they became mortal subject to death, their creator placed an "X" sex gene in Eve's DNA and a "Y" sex gene in Adam's DNA by giving them an extra chromosome to contain this new gene..

Today, humans have 22 paired chromosomes in their DNA that contain all 20,000 + genes (4).. We also have a 23rd chromosome, which is not paired and contains only the X and Y sex gene. It's all by itself and now we know why and when it was put there. When two X genes combine, the offspring is female. When an X and Y gene combine, it is a male.

The sex gene became a double-edged sword. It prevented the species from dying out but it also corrupted a once perfect genome when it was added. This "punishment" was made universal upon all living things after the disobedience of Adam and Eve. .

What scientific data do we have that suggests when the "X" and "Y" sex gene were created and thus when Adam and Eve were ejected from the Garden of Eden?

In a *Business Week* magazine article, published on November 15,1999, the scientists David Page at the Whitehead Institute for Biological Research in Cambridge, Massachusetts and Bruce T. Lahu of the University of Chicago were quoted in the well respected magazine *SCIENCE* that the first appearance of the "X" and "Y" chromosomes that determine sex appeared some 250 million years ago. The formation of the earth's largest landmass occurred 250-260 million years ago. At that time, all the current five continents were joined together as one large landmass called Pangaea (5). It is most likely during this period that Adam and Eve were created and eventually ejected from the Garden of Eden.

The DNA of all Adam and Eve's offspring became more corrupt with each generation because of this added chromosome containing the "X" and "Y" gene. After millions and millions of years, the DNA deteriorated until it reached its very bottom and most basic structure. This is the DNA- Singularity. When this point was reached the descendents of Adam and Eve no longer resembled their original parents. Their physical appearance was reduced to that of primates that resembled chimpanzees. This degeneration

process that occurred over millions of years can best be described as “Reverse Evolution”.

Webster has no definition for “Reverse Evolution” but defines “reverse” as “causing backward movement.” Putting together the definition of “evolution” with the definition of “reverse”, we can define “Reverse Evolution” as an evolution going in the opposite direction. Reverse Evolution degenerates a complex system to a more simple system. It does the opposite of evolution.

During human reverse evolution, the DNA degenerated. Adam and Eve’s perfect DNA contained three billion active steps that made up their spiral DNA staircase and created millions of genes. A gene contains a sequence of nucleotide letters on the DNA strand that alter cell functions. They are designated by the letters commonly referred to as ATCG. These three billion active steps that created millions of genes were the reason for Adam and Eve’s immortality.

Humans today still have three billion steps in their DNA but only 10% are active creating only 20,000+ genes. . The remaining 90% of the inactive steps have been commonly referred to as “junk DNA”. Originally, Adam and Eve had no “Junk DNA”. Their DNA was perfect containing millions of genes and the reason for their immortality.

It took millions and millions of years before the three billion active steps through reverse evolution were reduced down to a basic structure (DNA-Singularity) with only a small number of active steps creating a small number of genes. Until the DNA reached this low level, the genome was too well organized to be influenced by the outside environment. Once reaching DNA- Singularity, evolution could begin. The outside environment was able to re-stimulate DNA steps that became inactive during reverse evolution. **When this transition occurs it marks the end of the creation cycle and the beginning of the evolution cycle. This is as close as one will get to a missing link.**

What is most important to remember is that the 3 billion-step blueprint for a perfect DNA remained intact in the DNA, during the reverse evolution process. Although most of the steps became inactive over the generations, the blueprint remained.

RESULTS

How do we prove Reverse Evolution occurred?

Evolution is confirmed by comparing very old fossils with relatively modern fossils of the same species. The differences between the two show the effect of evolution on that species over time. During the evolution process, the species advances from a simple form to a more advanced form. In Reverse Evolution we have the opposite affect. A

sophisticated, complex species degenerates over time to a simpler species but not a new one.

Proving that reverse evolution occurred in humans requires comparing the fossilized bones of the same species from two different time periods. One would be the pre-historic period (3-5 million years ago) versus the Pangaea period, (250+ million years ago), the time of Adam’s creation.

As of 2009, Paleontologists have discovered only two hominid fossilized skeletons from the pre-historic period. Enough remains were unearthed to determine their adult structure and appearance. Both were females.

The first skeleton was discovered in 1974 in the desert of Ethiopia near Hadar (6). She was 3.2 million years old, three and one half feet tall, with an estimated weight of sixty pounds. The March, 1996 issue of DISCOVER magazine reported that anthropologists named her “Lucy” because the Beatles song “Lucy In The Sky With Diamonds” was playing on the radio at the time of her discovery. Her scientific name is *Australopithecus afarensis*. Lucy closely resembled a chimpanzee.

The second fossilized hominid skeleton was discovered in 1994 in the Awash River bed in Ethiopia close to where “Lucy” was discovered (7). This new discovery was 4.4 million years old (one million years older than ‘Lucy’), four feet tall and weighing 110 pounds. She was nicknamed “Ardi”, after her scientific name *Ardipithecus rumibus*. It took fifteen years to remove enough bones from hardened sediment to discern Ardi’s appearance. The small size and large number of bones in the human body contributed to the difficulty in locating and removing enough bone fragments to calculate overall body size, structure and appearance. Results were published in the October 2, 2009 issue of SCIENCE.

At only one million years older than Lucy, Ardi shows some significant differences that surprised paleontologists. She was less chimp like than Lucy, just the opposite of what was expected of a humanoid living one million years earlier.

Ardi lacked many typical features of chimpanzees. She had a chimp-size brain but it was positioned more like modern humans. Her upper canine teeth were close in size to those of modern humans and not the large canine teeth of chimps. The large bones of her upper pelvis allowed her to walk on two legs without the side-to-side lurching typical of chimps. She did not walk on her knuckles like chimpanzees and her face did not project forward as is typical of modern apes. Ardi lacked arches but had a thumb-like big toe to facilitate tree climbing.

Ardi’s profile suggests she was more modern than Lucy, even though she was one million years older.

DISCUSSION

If Reverse Evolution occurred, the further back in time we go towards the Pangaea period the more modern looking human fossils should appear. It may take another 25, 50 or 100 years to locate and unearth human remains old enough to confirm Reverse Evolution occurred.

However, we may not have to wait decades to prove Reverse Evolution. Genesis speaks not only of the creation of Adam and Eve, but also of the many other life forms placed in the Garden of Eden for Adam's pleasure.

When Adam and Eve were ejected from Eden so too were all the animals. The same punishment that befell Adam and Eve was passed on to all the other life forms in Eden. Reverse Evolution was passed on to all living creatures.

What if paleontologists can prove that one of the pre-historic animals that existed on earth was the result of reverse evolution? Whether it happened in humans or in animals, Reverse Evolution confirms that these entities originally came into being as completed species and thus were created.

Scientists agree that there is overwhelming evidence that today's bird evolved from small predatory dinosaur's known as theropods (8). If today's birds evolved from dinosaurs through evolution, is there evidence to indicate that dinosaurs devolved from birds through Reverse Evolution?

The answer is yes.

Where did the original birds come from?

Genesis tells us.

Genesis 1:20: "...and God said, let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creatures that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth...."

As Adam and Eve were created perfect, so too were all the creatures that were placed in the Garden of Eden. When God punished Adam and Eve for disobedience, they were ejected from Eden and made mortal with the inclusion of the sex gene. So too were all the creatures of Eden. Their genomes were also corrupted with a sex gene to keep their species from dying out.

How did birds devolve into dinosaurs?

The same way dinosaurs evolved into today's birds with one major difference.

Reverse Evolution was the force that transformed a particular bird DNA from the Garden of Eden into a dinosaur. The added sex gene corrupted their once perfect genome. Each succeeding generation compounded the corruption until it reached its lowest point, DNA Singularity. This may sound impossible but not any more so than today's scientists telling us modern birds are descendants from dinosaurs.

Dinosaurs' first appeared on earth during what is called the Triassic period (248 million years ago) (9). Dinosaurs ruled over the earth for more than 150 million years. Over 500 species existed. The most famous was the flesh-eating dinosaur, *Tyrannosaurus rex*. It weighed in at seven tons, was forty feet long stood eighteen feet high and had sixty teeth, some a foot long. It ruled over the earth for more than two million years (67 – 65 million years ago).

One of the most notable oddities in the appearance of the *Tyrannosaurus rex* dinosaur were those two vestigial forelimbs that are very small relative to overall body size and had severely limited function. In addition, each forelimb had two fingers that had restricted capabilities and could not even reach its mouth. The arms were not the result of a defective gene, but most likely non-functioning genes. Those arms on *Tyrannosaurus rex* were once wings on a bird. As Reverse Evolution degenerated the bird's genome to a land animal, the need for wings disappeared. In time, the gene became non-functioning and T-rex wound up with those severely "puny" forearms.

Since 2000, there have been numerous discoveries linking dinosaurs' ancestors to birds. The following are just a few of the noted discoveries.

In 2002, a finding was reported in *NATURE* magazine of a 128 million year old, three-foot fossil of a dinosaur, *Dromaeosaur* (10). It had full-fledged mature feathers identical to those found on modern birds including plumage on its hind legs and tail that had hollowed bones like a bird.

NATURE magazine also reported in January 2003, a new dinosaur called *Microraptor gui* that lived 120 million years ago (11). It was a four-winged flesh-eating dinosaur that glided down on its prey from trees. It didn't fly.

October, 2004, *NATURE* reported that a 120 million year old dinosaur, *Dilong paradoxus*, a T. rex predecessor, had primitive feather coverings called profeathers on its tail and jaw (12).

January 2010, *SCIENCE NEWS* cited an article in the Sept. 2009 issue of *NATURE* which reported

a pheasant-sized-feathered dinosaur, *Anchiornis huxleyi*, unearthed in northeastern China (September 24 Nature) that lived 151 – 161 million years ago (13). It had two types of feathers. One type resembles feathers of modern-day birds on its legs giving it “wings” on each of its four limbs. A similar configuration is seen in other feathered dinosaurs (SN: 1/27/07 P. 53)

Evidence suggests that *Tyrannosaurus rex* devolved from birds as the result of Reverse Evolution. However, not until paleontologists show reverse evolution occurred in humans, will creation be confirmed by the scientific community to everyone’s satisfaction. .

In 1839, shortly after Darwin returned from his five-year voyage aboard HMS Beagle, he published “The Voyage of the Beagle.” This publication made him a famous naturalist. In 1842, Darwin moved to a remote farmhouse outside of London called Down House. There he wrote “On the Origin of Species”, published in 1859. Darwin’s book challenged creation and subjected him to severe criticism from his friends and clergy. Deeply troubled, he stayed at this sanctuary for the rest of his life, where he wrote thousands of letters to colleagues. He died in 1882 at the age of 73.

CONCLUSION

When Reverse Evolution is confirmed, Darwin’s evolution will no longer challenge creation.

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