

## The Missing Link

**Genesis 1:21** "And God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, **after their kind**, and every winged fowl **after his kind**: and God saw that it was good."

**Genesis 1:25** "And God made the beast of the earth **after his kind**, and cattle **after their kind**, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth **after his kind**: and God saw that it was good."

**Genesis 6:20** "Of fowls **after their kind**, and of cattle **after their kind**, of every creeping thing of the earth **after his kind**, two of every sort shall come unto thee, to keep them alive."

**Genesis 7:14** "They, and every beast after his kind, and all the cattle **after their kind**, and every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth **after his kind**, and every fowl **after his kind**, every bird of every sort."

**Genesis 8:19** "Every beast, every creeping thing, and every fowl, and whatsoever creepeth upon the earth, **after their kinds**, went forth out of the ark."

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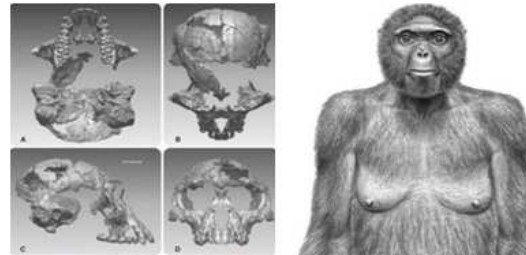
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(Above left) An illustration of Homo Erectus by Jay H. Matternes.  
(Above right) A painting of Neanderthal man by Zdenek Burian.

Homo erectus means "upright man". All fossils included in this species belong to particular human races. There is no difference between the postcranial skeleton of modern man and that of Homo erectus. Neanderthals were a human race, a fact which is admitted by almost everybody today. Evolutionists have tried very hard to present them as a "primitive species", yet all of the findings indicate that they were no different from a "robust" man walking on the street today.

### Recent discoveries



(Above left) Fossilised skull of *Ardipithecus ramidus*, dubbed 'Ardi' a hominid who supposedly lived 4.4 million years ago in what is now Ethiopia. (Above right) Artist reconstruction of 'Ardi' based on a few skull, hand and feet bones. Most scientists agree that Ardi is an early hominin. "A mosaic creature that is neither chimpanzee, nor is it human. It is *Ardipithecus*," (Dr White director of the Human Evolution Research Center at the University of California, Berkeley).

As more and more fossils are uncovered, they are initially thought to be missing links between species, however extensive research from the scientific community is soon able to dismiss the claims and reclassify the finds to one static form or another.

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Missing links are defined as the transitional fossils found between one species and another. Such fossils serve to support the evolution theory with each find neatly coming together to form an evolutionary tree, linking each species together until ultimately arriving at a common ancestor. Their existence, however anticipated by Darwinian philosophers after a conjectured 3.5 billion years of life on Earth, has been methodically and scientifically disproved. If the evolutionary progression of all life on Earth from a 'simple life form' was indeed a proven reality, the presence of transitional forms would be essential. These forms should be found in abundance, yet, contrary to this, very few fossils have been classified as 'missing links'. Even fewer exist that have not been reclassified by palaeontologists as an extinct or existing species.

# The Missing Link

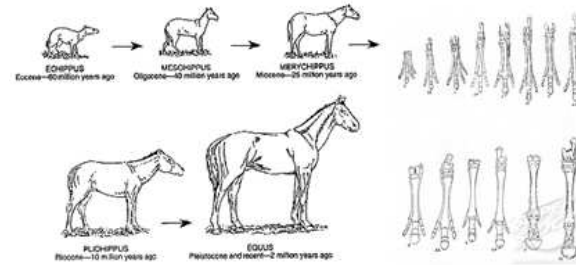
CJ Clegg and DG Mackean write in the school textbook *Advanced Biology*; "Although the fossil record might be expected to provide evidence of the evolutionary origin of new forms, it is in fact frustratingly incomplete. Very few intermediate forms have been found."

Even Charles Darwin asked the questions in his book *Origin of Species*; "Why, if species have descended from other species by fine gradation, do we not everywhere see innumerable transitional forms? Why is not all nature in confusion, instead of the species being well defined?" and "How can we account for species when crossed, being sterile and producing sterile offspring, whereas, when varieties are crossed, their fertility is unimpaired?"

Antony Flew, one of the world's most notorious atheists and philosopher asked himself the question; "How did the first reproducing creature get it's DNA?" After much research, he later wrote the book 'There is a God: How the World's Most Notorious Atheist Changed His Mind.'

Colin Patterson a palaeontologist asked the question; "Is there one thing you can tell me about evolution?" at a Presentation at the American Museum of Natural History. He came to the conclusion that "the absence of an answer seems to suggest that it is true, evolution does not convey any knowledge, or if so, I haven't yet heard it."

## Common fossil evidence used to prove evolution



(Above) Shows pictures commonly found in school textbooks, showing the evolution of the horse. (MacFadden 1992 pp.32-33)

Byron Nelson in his article wrote; "The places in which they (i.e., fossil horses) are found are widely scattered, hundreds of miles apart, and the strata in which the fossils are found are surface strata. One fossil is not found below the other in any sense of the word. For all geological evidence there is to the contrary all the animals mentioned may have lived and died at the same time. Yet names are given to the rocks in which the fossils are found suggesting different ages (Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, Pliocene, Pleistocene, Recent), and the fossils themselves are arranged in a series from the smallest, Eohippus, a four-toed creature about the size of a fox, up to the largest, the modern single-toed horse, and people are told that this is the time order in which they lived, and that this is the line of ancestry of the horse." (Nelson 1967 p.73)

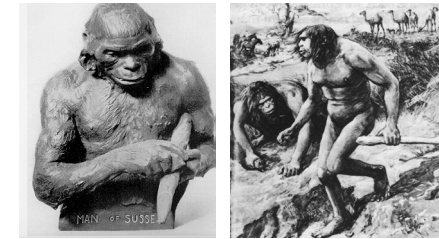


(Above Left) Fossil of Archaeopteryx, announced in 1861. (Image source: [www.fossilmuseum.net](http://www.fossilmuseum.net)) (Above Right) An artists impression of Archaeopteryx. (Image source: [web.me.com/dinoruss/art.html](http://web.me.com/dinoruss/art.html))

Upon discovery Archaeopteryx's many features of dinosaurs such as the jaws with teeth, tiny forelimbs with three claws, a long tail and a head covered with scales while body, wings and tail were covered with feathers as in a bird provides strong evidence of the dinosaur ancestry of birds, and, more generally, of the validity of the Theory of Evolution. The authenticity of the find was questioned by a group which included, Prof. F. Hoyle (astronomer), Dr. N. Wickramasinghe (mathematician), Dr. L. Spetner (physicist), Dr. R. Watkins (medical doctor) and J. Watkins (photographer) in 1985. It was later reclassified as an extinct bird.

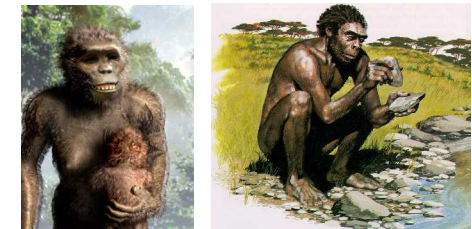
## The evolution of man

Taken from the evolution deceit by Harun Yahya



(Above left) Ruto's reconstruction of Piltown Man. (Above right) Artists representation of Nebraska man that appeared in a London newspaper referenced by Gish and Humber.

The hoax find of Piltown man consisted of fragments of a skull and jawbone collected in 1912 from a gravel pit at Piltown, a village near Uckfield, East Sussex, England. Nebraska man was based on a single tooth and was published in the *Illustrated London News* magazine on July 24, 1922.



(Above left) An artists representation of Australopithecus, Lucy (Image source: [www.columbia.edu](http://www.columbia.edu)). (Above right) An artists representation of Homo Habilis.

Extensive research done on various Australopithecus specimens showed that these creatures did not walk upright in a human manner. All of the Australopithecus species are extinct apes that resemble the apes of today. direct transition from Australopithecus, which is a chimpanzee-like ape, to Homo erectus, which has a skeleton no different from modern man's, is out of the question even according to evolutionist theory. Therefore, 'links' that is, 'transitional forms' are needed. The concept of Homo habilis (essentially an African male) arose from this necessity.

Exerts and images taken from the case studies relating to transitional fossils and missing links from the book, *Empires of the Fallen*, by Dale Pywell