## Credible Examples That

## **Exhibit Creationism**

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Dear Mr. Charles Darwin,

The science world has made great advancements during the last century by uncovering and solving many mysteries. Although science is unable to prove anything, many of the numerous discoveries do pose colossal problems to the theory of evolution – the idea that all life has descended from a common ancestor. In fact, these fascinating developments undermine the theory of evolution and indicate that a more reasonable and plausible explanation of our surroundings is none other than creationism – the belief that God created everything out of nothing.

Mr. Darwin, I would like to begin by discussing the results of a few of your studies. Your "enthusiastic concentration"<sup>1</sup> and careful observation skills have been plainly shown by the great amount of research and specimens you began acquiring during your journey aboard the *Beagle*<sup>2</sup> and afterward in England. However, what you witnessed was not proof for evolution (also called macroevolution) and uniformitarianism, but evidence for adaptation, microevolution (variations within a kind), and catastrophism.

Over the past decades, scientists have studied the beaks of the finches on the Galapagos Islands and have determined that the differences you noticed are due to cyclical changes in the climate, which then impacts the food supply on the various islands.<sup>3</sup> What you actually documented, Mr. Darwin, was adaptation.

When you undertook the hobby of breeding pigeons,<sup>4</sup> you chronicled the mutations, or slight alterations, that can cause microevolution. Scientists have observed that mutations can only "alter or

<sup>11</sup> William Irvine, Apes, Angels, and Victorians (Alexandria, VA: Time-life Books Inc., 1963), 53

<sup>22</sup> Charles Darwin, Voyage of the Beagle (New York, NY: P.F. Collier & Son Co., 1909)

<sup>33</sup> Darwin: The Voyage That Shook the World, 54 min., Exploration Films, 2009, DVD

<sup>44</sup> Tim M. Berra, *Charles Darwin: The Concise Story of an Extraordinary Man* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2009), 57

destroy existing information in an organism's genetic code . . . they cannot add new information."<sup>5</sup> Thus, mutations cannot form new species as your theory of macroevolution suggests.

Furthermore, the fossilized trees you examined in South America impair the uniformitarianism theory that you embraced upon reading *Principles of Geology* by Sir Charles Lyell. Paleontologists have found neither signs of roots nor evidences of soil for the once-living trees to grow in, so the trees must have been brought there by a catastrophe. A flood would explain their upright position since waterlogged trees naturally turn vertically. Attempting to explain this phenomenon by evolution is not logical, however, because these trees would have rotted before slowly being covered in sedimentary layers over thousands of years to achieve eventual fossilization.<sup>6</sup> But the first book of the Bible does describe a catastrophic event – the Flood – which accounts for a quick transportation, covering, and fossilization of the trees.<sup>7</sup>

Men throughout the centuries, such as some of the ancient Greek philosophers, your grandfather, many of your peers, and you yourself have endeavored to explain life using the theory of evolution. However, your own observations sabotage this theory and essentially point to God who has built adaptation, microevolution, and catastrophism into His marvelous design.

Next, I would like to briefly survey several recent discoveries in the fields of biochemistry, biology, and geology that exhibit the reasonableness of creationism. Biochemistry provides a plethora of instances that demonstrate the trustworthiness of the creationism model. For example, blood clotting is an amazingly intricate system that simply could not have evolved. The process of blood clotting involves a "highly choreographed cascade of ten steps that use about twenty different molecular

<sup>55</sup> John MacArthur, *The Battle for the Beginning: The Bible on Creation and the Fall of Adam* (U.S.A.: W Publishing Group, 2001), 136

<sup>66</sup> Darwin: The Voyage That Shook the World, 54 min., Exploration Films, 2009, DVD

<sup>77</sup> Genesis 7:6 - 8:14

components.<sup>\*\*8</sup> These interdependent elements rely upon activators that do not appear in the process until several steps later. But according to natural selection, the elements with no apparent purposes would have been eliminated before the subsequent activators emerged on the scene.<sup>9</sup> As a result, any scrape received by the person would have resulted in bleeding to death. Blood clotting can be classified as an irreducibly complex system – a structure that has multiple parts which are all necessary for the system to function. With all due respect, Mr. Darwin, this simply does not fit into your theory. You remarked, "If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed, which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight modifications, my theory would absolutely break down."<sup>10</sup> I believe that blood clotting is just such an instance.

In biology, betta cells are one of many pertinent examples pointing to the plausibility of creationism. Diabetes mellitus type 1 (juvenile diabetes) impacts thousands of people around the world, including me since I have the disease. One acquires diabetes when the betta cells, which are located in the pancreas, malfunction by not producing insulin. Normally, the betta cells create a hormone called insulin which controls the level of glucose (sugar) in the blood. The insulin works by "opening" the cell "doors" to allow the glucose, residing in the bloodstream, entrance into the cell which then provides the necessary energy for the cell to properly function.<sup>11</sup> Although controlling glucose might sound simple, this process is a very complicated system. If too much or too little insulin is released into the blood stream, death can result. Therefore, a person with this disease not only has to watch what he eats and how much insulin to inject, but he also must carefully monitor exercise, stress, illness, and emotions because they all can throw his bloodsugar (the count of sugar in the blood) to

<sup>88</sup> Lee Strobel, The Case for a Creator (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 2004), 209

<sup>99</sup> Michael J. Behe, Darwin's Black Box (New York, NY: Simon and Schuster, 1996), 96

<sup>1010</sup> Charles Darwin, *The Origin of Species* (Chicago, IL: Thompson and Thomas, publishers, n.p., reprinted from the Sixth London Edition, with all additions and corrections), 164

<sup>1111</sup> Jay L. Wile and Marilyn M. Shannon, *The Human Body: Fearfully and Wonderfully Made!* (Anderson, IN: Apologia Educational Ministries, 2001), 303

dangerous levels. In fact, even a sunburn can greatly alter one's bloodsugar. And to think that a disease-free body flawlessly controls the amount of glucose in the blood at all times! If the betta cells were absent or evolving, how could someone have survived?

Geology, in addition to biochemistry and biology, displays the integrity of creationism. Although thousands of fossil fields have been found and analyzed in the past century,<sup>12</sup> absolutely no true transitional forms have been uncovered. Stephen Jay Gould, a prominent evolutionist, commented that there are two characteristics particularly contradictory to evolution in the fossil record. The first, stasis, is displayed by the lack of directional change when the species are alive, as well as by the nearly identical forms of the species when they appear and disappear in the fossil record. The second inconsistent trait in the fossil field is "sudden appearance." In any particular area, species appear simultaneously and are fully formed; they do not appear gradually by constant transformation.<sup>13</sup> The fossil record utterly fails to provide evidence for the gradual change of one kind of organism into another, which is what the theory of evolution demands. On the contrary, the fossil record does corroborate the veracity of creationism.

I trust you have been enlightened by the discussion dealing with the results of some of your studies and the brief overview of the recent advances in science. Clearly, irreducibly complex systems are just one of the many credible examples that exhibit creationism as being more reasonable and plausible than the theory of evolution. Therefore, I would like to encourage you to acknowledge the incredible Designer who effortlessly spoke the entire universe into existence, lovingly sustains it, and displays Himself through what He has made.<sup>14</sup> Mr. Darwin, I sincerely hope you will join me in worshiping the amazing Creator.

<sup>1212</sup> Philip E. Johnson, Darwin on Trial (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 1991), 50

<sup>1313</sup> Stephen Jay Gould, *The Panda's Thumb: More Reflections in Natural History* (New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Co., 1980), 182

<sup>1414</sup> Genesis 1:1-31, Hebrews 1:3, Romans 1:20

Sincerely,

Aubrea Wagner