

Redrawing the Evolutionary Charts

We are asked to accept the theory of evolution as fact. Yet with each new scientific discovery, evolutionists have to go back and redraw their charts. The public is told to believe the evolutionary charts, but how can anyone believe them when evolutionists are constantly altering them? Listed below are some quotes showing how evolutionists keep redrawing their charts, telling us to disregard what they had previously told us was fact.

"A finding that humans essentially identical to modern man lived in what is now Israel almost 100,000 years ago, stands 'the conventional evolutionary sequence on its head.' according to a report in the journal Nature. This new evidence 'tilts the argument in favor of the notion that humans had a single point of origin.' said anthropologist David Pilbeam of Harvard University." (Boston Globe, "Dating of Ancient Human Bones Redefines Evolutionary Sequence" February 18, 1988).

"An Arizona State University researcher has found 1.2 billion-year-old fossils containing the earliest known evidence of life on land. Professor Paul Knauth's discovery pushes back the appearance of life on land by 700 million years." (Knight-Ridder, "Fossil Find May Force Revision in Theory of Life's Origins," March 4, 1994).

"A fossilized bone discovered in Kenya reveals that the forerunners of humans walked upright about a half million years earlier than scientists had shown before." (Associated Press, August 17, 1995).

"A newly identified ape species pushes back by at least 2 million years the time when great apes and humans must have split." (Associated Press, April 6, 1987).

"The world's oldest known fossil reptile has been discovered in Scotland, pushing back by at least 40 million years the emergence of reptiles in the evolution of vertebrate life." ---New York Times Service, November 17, 1988.

"Scientists claim to have found a tiny skull of a shrew-like mammal that lived 10 million years before the oldest mammal on record. 'What we've done is pushed back the record of mammals worldwide by 10 million years,' said Spencer Lucas, head of the team." (Associated Press, August 10, 1990).

"Complex animals may have evolved far earlier in Earth's history than previously believed." (Associated Press, October 3, 1998).

"DNA from a Neanderthal skeleton is giving powerful backing to the theory that all humanity descended from an "African Eve." Genetic differences indicate the Neanderthals were a different species than the early humans. The DNA test 'clearly lends support to this idea about our ancestry: that we have all come out of Africa quite recently in history,' said Svante Paabo, who worked on the research at the Zoological Institute at the University of Munich." (Associated Press, "DNA Study Knocks Neanderthals Out of Human Family Tree," July 11, 1997).

"A recent study by three Harvard University biologists has cast doubt on one of the central dogmas of evolutionary theory: that mutations arise randomly. Although it may be an exaggeration to say that all scientists were absolutely convinced of the truth of this dogma, certainly few scientists seriously questioned it. Now it may be time to rewrite the textbooks. This much is true: One of the dogmas of evolutionary biology is dead." ---Robert Pool, Science Magazine, "Mutations Not All Random," October 2, 1988.

Going solely by the age of discovered fossils suggests primates arose only after the age of dinosaurs, but statistics and genetics might push the age back to about 82 million years, says Robert Martin of Chicago's Field Museum. "We should be very careful about reading the fossil record directly as if we know everything." --"Fossils Unearth Big Debate" USA Today, Nov. 6, 2006.