ABBA EDUCATIONAL CENTER CREATION SEMINAR Dec. 9, 2021

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Name	
Part 1. HOW DO YOU KNOW WH	AT YOU KNOW?
1. There are four potentially valid ways w	ve commonly say we know things.
(a) By personal experience through the	
(b) By AUTHORITY .	<u> </u>
(c) ByLOGIC	
(d) By feeling orINTUITION	
	try to persuade themselves or others that they know something:
(e) <u>WISHFUL</u> thinking	
(f) <u>BLUFFING</u> .	
3. The only types of knowledge that have	to do with science are SENSE experience (when you are
doing an experiment),AUTHO	ORITY (when you do your research), and
LOGIC (when you are dr	rawing your conclusions.) Though intuition may be correct, it is NOT
part of science.	
4. If someone challenges you to prove that	t there is a God, you can challenge them to prove that there is
<u>NOT</u> a God.	
5. Atheists object to God because He wou	ald have to possess the following characteristics:
(a) <u>INVISIBLE</u>	(b) <u>SUPERNATURAL</u>
(c) <u>ETERNAL</u>	(d) <u>OMNIPRESENT</u>
(e) <u>OMNIPOTENT</u>	(f) <u>SELF-EXISTENT</u>
6. If there is no God, then the universe wo	ould have to be the result of an impersonal series of forces, processes,
and events operating with no particul	ar purpose over billions of years. We could use many names for this
series such as Evolution, Accident, o	r <u>RANDOM CHANCE</u> .
7. If there is no God, then Random Chanc	ee would have to possess the following characteristics:
(a) <u>INVISIBLE</u>	(b) <u>SUPERNATURAL</u>
(c) <u>ETERNAL</u>	(d) OMNIPRESENT
(e) <u>OMNIPOTENT</u>	(f) <u>SELF-EXISTENT</u>
8. If you make a step of faith to believe in	God and you are wrong, will you know it at the end of your life?
<u>NO</u>	
9. If you make a step of faith to reject Go	od and you are wrong, will you know it at the end of your life?
<u>YES</u> , because those	who come to God must believe that He exists (Heb. 11:6). Those who
reject Him will end up in <u>HELL</u>	

10. Even nature itself shows that there has to be a God (Rom. 1:18 - 23). Those who reject Him are without
<u>EXCUSE</u> .
11. Atheists ridicule those who believe in God because they say we believe in an "invisible man in the sky."
Let's take it a step further. We believe that before Jesus became a man, He was always an Intelligence.
Therefore, we believe in an invisible <u>INTELLIGENCE</u> that is so powerful that
He is responsible for all the complexity and organization of the universe, from the smallest sub-atomic
level to the largest cosmological level.
12. Atheists believe in an invisible NON-INTELLIGENCE that is so
powerful that it is responsible for all the complexity and organization of the universe, from the smallest
sub-atomic level to the largest cosmological level.
13. Neither belief, intelligence or non-intelligence, is testable. We just have to decide which makes more sense.
Part 2. CREATION AND EVOLUTION.
1. The basic idea behind evolution is that everything began in a disorganized condition, then has self-organized
ever since. (<u>SIMPLE</u> to <u>COMPLEX</u>)
2. The basic idea behind creation is that everything began in an organized condition, then has self-disorganized
ever since. (<u>COMPLEX</u> to <u>SIMPLE</u>)
3. How many eyewitness accounts are there of evolution in the prehistoric past? NONE
4. Those who believe in evolution can only claim knowledge based on <u>SPECULATION</u> .
5. Correct logic must start with correct PREMISES (also known as axioms, presuppositions or
postulates).
6. The most basic premise of evolution is that everything must be explainable by purely
<u>NATURAL</u> processes.
7. How many things unexplainable by natural processes would it take to falsify this basic premise?
<u>ONE</u>
8. Those who claim to believe in God and evolution do not believe in the God of the BIBLE.
9. According to evolution, animals had been killing each other for millions of years before man evolved. The
driving force behind evolution was struggle and death. Therefore, death caused
10. According to the Bible, animals and humans did not begin to die until after Adam sinned. Therefore, man
caused. <u>DEATH</u> .

Part 3. WHAT DOES T	THE FOSSIL RECO	ORD SHOW US?		
1. Fossils are the preserved	remains of DEA	<u>D</u> things.	Most of the fossils arou	and the world are
preserved in sediment				
2. When Darwin published			e fossil record was "the	most obvious
and gravest OBJI				
3. In the time since <i>Origin</i>			eds of billions of FOS	SSILS .
They have grouped the				
4. If evolution was occurring				
			inal forms (dog, cat, etc	c.). However,
	•	ŕ	transitions between ma	
even those are not univ				<i>3 31</i> ,
5. Some say that the early t	, ,		se they were soft-bodied	d invertebrates
(animals without <u>B</u>				
	, just abo			
6. Because of the extreme r				Punctuated
	_		were not preserved beca	
		-	ason transitions were no	_
			ransitions were not pr	
7. The idea that use and dis				
their necks) has been _		_		8
8. Evolution is supposed to			. random conving	mistakes in DNA
during reproduction.			,	
9. An example to illustrate	Punctuated Equilibria	(proposed by a well-k	nown evolutionist) is th	nat one day a
reptile must have laid a	-			100 0110 000y ti
10. Such a change from one			t DOZENS	of mutations.
11. The total number of mu				
			s ability to survive, but	
majority of known mu		ieet on the maryladar	s dollity to survive, out	the great
12. In order for Punctuated		ere would have to be a	MALE and	4
			ce. They would have to	
			eir reproductive systems	
be able to breed.	and quite a few com	promonent oncom m	repression to systems	2 20 mej would

each later generation would have to experience dozens of mutations that were exactly the <u>SAME</u>, but

13. The male and female would have to produce a great many offspring. At least one baby male and female in

continue to be compatible.
14. In order to produce all the species known, each new generation of their descendants would have to undergo
the same process. To produce 250,000 fossil species, the process would have to be repeated at least
times.
15. Those who reject Darwinian evolution do so because the fossil evidence shows that it
happen. Those who reject Punctuated Equilibria do so because the biological evidence shows that it
COULD NOT happen.
Part 4. WHAT DO THE ROCK STRATA MEAN?
1. The basic idea behind evolution isSIMPLE toCOMPLEX
2. The basic idea behind creation isCOMPLEX toSIMPLE
3. The geologic time scale of billions of years is based on the assumption that there has never been a worldwid
<u>FLOOD</u> .
4. According to Steno's "Law of Superposition" dating from the 1600's, rocks in the lowest layers are always
the oldest. However, this "Law" has been falsified both in the lab and in nature. The only time it applies is
when there is no flowingCURRRENT flow. Any time there is a flood the layers of
sediment may be in any order.
5. There are many places in the world today (such as the Grand Cayman Islands) where clearly defined groups
of animals and plants live at the same but different environments. These ecological
communities are called <i>biomes</i> .
6. There are several dozen distinct suites of fossils found around the world. Creationists believe they represent
ecological communities that were <u>BURIED</u> together.
7. Evolutionists believe that the suites of fossils used to identify strata represent periods.
3. Fossils are the preserved remains of dead things. In most cases, they areBURIED in water-deposited
sediment.
9. Repeated lab experiments have shown that under the right conditions of heat, pressure, and mineral
concentration, chicken bones can be turned into what look like fossils in as little as $\underline{10}$ years.
10. Experiments have also shown that under sufficient pressure, organic garbage such as grass and other
vegetation can be turned into crude oil in as little as <u>20</u> <u>MINUTES</u> .
11. If there was a worldwide Flood, we would expect to find billions and billions of dead things buried in rock
layers laid down by water all over the whole world, even on top of the highest MOUNTAINS .

some of their mutations would also have to be complementary so their reproductive systems would

12.	What we actual	ly find are b	oillions and b	illions of _	DEAD	<u>TH</u>	<u>INGS</u>	buried in rock
	layers laid dov	vn by <u>WA</u>	TER	all over the	e whole w	orld, even on top	of the highes	st
	MOUNT	<u>AINS</u>						
13.	Rock layers are	not identifi	ed by testabl	e means suc	ch as radio	metric dating. In	stead, they ar	e identified by
	the SUITE	1	of fossils the	ey contain.	The Camb	rian suite is essei	ntially the san	ne throughout the
	world. Likewis	se, the Ordo	vician, Siluri	an, and so f	orth are ju	st about the sam	e no matter w	here they occur.
14.	If evolution occ	curred, diffe	rent types fro	m amoebas	to human	s would have ha	d to evolve at	different rates in
	different place	s at differen	t times. Ther	e should be	no pattern	of clearly define	ed <u>COM</u>	MUNITIES
	of fossils arou	nd the world	l. Yet this is 1	precisely ho	w we iden	tify rocks.		
15.	Evolutionists b	elieve in <i>un</i>	iformitarian	<i>ism</i> - the un	testable be	elief that "the	PRESENT	is the
	key to the past	."						
16.	Biblical creatio	nists believe	e in <i>catastrop</i>	hism tha	t present p	rocesses do not l	nave nearly as	s much effect on
	the earth's geo	logic record	as catastrop	hic events d	lo. There s	hould be eviden	e of at least of	one
	WORLDW	<u>IDE</u>	catastropl	ne in the ge	ologic reco	ord.		
17.	An example of	a catastroph	ic event is th	e eruption o	of the Mt.	St. Helens volca	no in the state	of Washington.
	It deposited hu	indreds of fe	et of sedime	nt in	<u>VO</u> d	ays. The sedime	nt was divided	d into hundreds
	of thousands o	f layers. Ins	tead of being	thousands	of years ap	part, the layers w	ere all the	
	SAME	age.						
18.	Two years later	, a second n	nudflow at M	t. St. Helen	s eroded a	canyon 1/35 of	the scale of th	ie Grand
	Canyon, in	ONE DAY		<u></u> .				
19.	Evolution says	the the first	living thing l	pelonged to	<u>ONE</u>	species, ON	E genus, _	ONE family,
	ONE orde	er, <u>ONE</u>	_ class, <u>C</u>	<u>NE</u> phyl	um, and _	ONE kingdo	om. As time v	vent on, the
	number of eac	h of these ca	itegories pres	served as fo	ssils shoul	d have increased	steadily, from	n the lowest
	level (species)	to the highe	est (kingdom)).				
20.	Creation says the	nat all the hi	gher categor	ies were pre	esent from	the beginning of	life. Many sł	rould be
	preserved as _	FOSSILS		. The numb	er of high	er categories sho	uld decrease	in the
	<u>HIGHER</u>		rock lay	ers because	of extinct	ion.		
21.	There are very	few fossils i	n rock layers	lower than	Cambrian	. When we get to	that layer, g	eologists call it
	the Cambrian	EXPLOS	ION	A	ll the phyl	a of the animal k	ingdom are p	resent, along
	with many div	isions of pla	nts. All appe	ar suddenly	and with	no known ances	ry.	
22	Once the Cambi	rian fossils a	appear, they	either becon	ne extinct	in the higher lay	ers or else sho	w stasis that
	is they do not	EVOLV	F.					

D. 4.7. HOW DO DIVIOSAVIDS BY WITH THE DIDI FA
Part 5. HOW DO DINOSAURS FIT WITH THE BIBLE?
1. If we accept the Bible as the Word of God, dinosaurs and other land animals were created on day <u>6</u>
of the creation week, between 6 and 7
2. Most non-Christian textbooks say that dinosaurs lived between about 225 to 65 <u>MILLION</u> years ago
3. The ages of millions of years are based on the presupposition that there can never have been a worldwide
<u>FLOOD</u> .
4. Carbon dating is used to measure ages of no more than a few THOUSAND years.
5. From their bone structure, we can tell that dinosaurs were
6. How many transitional fossils are there leading from lower reptiles to dinosaurs?NONE
7. The pelycosaurs found in lower layers than dinosaurs are actually considered moreADVANCED
8. <u>MARINE</u> reptiles are classified as belonging to different orders than the dinosaurs.
9. Likewise, _ FLYING reptiles belonged to different orders than the dinosaurs.
10. The two orders of reptiles classified as true dinosaurs are identified by the structure of theirPELVIS
(hip).
11. Even the largest dinosaurs hatched from eggs that were no bigger than aFOOTBALL
12. Unlike living land reptiles, dinosaurs had <u>LEGS</u> positioned directly under the body. This
allowed them to grow as long as they lived.
13. Dinosaurs are found in <u>SIX</u> of the suites of fossils in the geologic column.
14. Though over a thousand genus names have been assigned to dinosaurs, many are believed to be
DUPLICATES .
15. We cannot be sure of the exact number of dinosaur genera because we cannot do BREEDING
experiments.
16. Up to <u>50</u> genus names have been given to Upper Triassic dinosaurs.
17. The fossil bird dated the oldest, <i>Protoavis</i> , is found in rock layers dated millions of years before the first
BIRD - like dinosaurs.
18. There have been several hundred genus names assigned to dinosaurs of the Lower, Middle, and Upper
JURASSIC fossil suites.
19. Though up to 500 genus names have been assigned to Cretaceous dinosaurs, NONE have
been proposed as transitions from one type to another.
20. There are over 2800 genera of birds in the world today. A large number of genera does not indicate

22. There are hundreds of legends of large reptiles known as ____**DRAGONS**_____ from around the world.

D. Prentice

21. Evolutionists believe dinosaurs may have died off because of several causes – ANYTHING but a worldwide

EVOLUTION

FLOOD

6

23. The Bible mentions two types of unknown creatures that could have been dinosaurs in the book of
One of them is said to have breathed fire.
24. There is at least one kind of insect in the world today (the "Bombardier beetle") that is able to shoot out a
boiling hot liquid as a <u>DEFENSE</u> mechanism.
25. The King James Version of the Bible, translated hundreds of years ago, uses the word "unicorn." The Greek
and Hebrew words simply mean some animal with a single horn, not some sort of flying
HORSE
26. A mosaic tile floor in Zippori, Israel dated around 300 AD, shows a picture of a
very much like a Zuniceratops.
27. There have been reports of large reptiles for thousands of years. Pictures of them can be seen in Israel,
Cambodia, the U.S., Mexico, and many other places. The artists could either have had very accurate
imaginations, or else they actually <u>SAW</u> something.
28. According to the Bible, decided what animals to bring to the Ark.
29. Even the largest dinosaurs hatched from eggs that were about the size of a
30. Even having a pair of every knownKIND (NOT the same as a species), Noah's Ark would
have only been about 1/3 full.
31. The great majority of dinosaurs are believed to have eatenPLANTS
32. How many dinosaurs are considered transitional forms from one major type to another?NONE
33. The most common story about the evolution of birds says that they came from some dinosaur with a lizard-
type rather than aBIRD- type pelvis (hip structure).
34. Since birds are not supposed to have evolved from dinosaurs with a bird-type (ornithischian) pelvis, this
structure would have had to evolve independently in both birds and ornithischian dinosaurs through paralle
mutations in the <u>DNA</u> of both types
35. Birds have a completely different type of <u>LUNG</u> than either reptiles or mammals.
36. There have been reports of possible feathered dinosaurs. However, birds have at least
different types of feathers, not just one.
37. Archaeopteryx could not be the ancestor of all birds, because even on the evolutionary time scale it is not
the <u>EARLIEST</u> .
48. There are over genera of birds in the world today. If they all came from a single ancestor
its DNA would have had to go through millions of beneficial mutations.

Part 7. HOW ABOUT APE-MEN?

1. Evolution says that you are nothing but an evolved	
2. According to the Bible, the first man did not have	. He was created from the
dust of the earth.	
3. The elements found in the human body (carbon, hydrogen, nit	rogen, phosphorus, sulfur and many others) can
be found in the of the earth.	
4. Do men have one less rib than women?	
When God did a miraculous cloning operation on on Adam, it affect his children.	did not affect his so it did not
6. If is correct, there should be a great	many transitions between apes and humans.
7. If humans were created as humans and apes were created as a	
of transitional forms in the fossil record. (- -
8. If we ask, "If humans evolved from apes, why are there still a	
supposed to have evolved from any of the	•
9. In that case, it is a fair question to ask, "Where are the ancesto	
10. Humans are classified as belonging to an order called Primat	_
Eocene up to the Holocene ().	,
11. There are only a few thousand fossils (teeth, pieces of bone,	etc.) supposed to show the evolution of humans
from apes over million years.	,
12. These pieces of bones and teeth probably came from just a fe	ew individuals.
13. Evolutionists believe fossils form as animals die and fall into	
(dirt) which hardens over millions of year	s, and eventually become exposed through
erosion. Their explanation for why there are so few primate	fossils is that they just were not in the right
place at the right time.	
14. Creationists believe most fossils were produced in Noah's F	ood. Primates are among the most mobile and
resource animals, so they would have been able to avoid be	ng and fossilized for the
longest time.	
15. Fossils do not need to take millions of years to form. Under	the right conditions they can form in a very
time.	
16. Primates are divided into Prosimians and Anthropoids. The	irst group includes like those
in the move Madagascar.	
17. Anthropoids include New World monkeys, Old World monk	eys, apes, and
18. An obvious difference between apes and monkeys is that ape	es do not have
19. Apes are divided into Asian (gibbon and orangutan) and Afr	ican (gorillas and
).	

8

20. In order for anything to evolve into ar	nything else, its	must have had millions of beneficia
mutations. However, almost all muta	itions are harmful rathe	er than helpful.
21. Evolutionists believe that the first prin	mates must have come	e from some lower mammal such as tree shrews.
However, rather than being found in	lower layers than the J	primates, the tree shrews are first found in the
layer.		
22. According to the evolutionary interpre-	etation of the geologic	column, the tree shrews could not be
of	primates because they	appeared at the same time.
23. A fossil known as Darwinius Massila	ue was supposed to be	the oldest known ancestor of humans. However
scientists later realized that it was no	othing but a	
24. So far, the original insectivore ancesto	or, the transition from	insectivores, and the common ancestor of all
primates are		
		yer, suddenly and fully formed, with nothing
leading up to them.		
26. A "species" is a manmade classificati	ion. A species is not th	in the boo
of Genesis.	-	
27. There have been many times where ev	volutionists assigned s	several different genus names to fossils that were
later determined to belong to the sam	_	
		at it is very much like an orangutan. Humans are
	-	n a million years. It looks like orangutans forgo
to	. 1	
	the Miocene fossil red	cord suddenly and fully formed, with no known
30. <i>Sahelanthropus</i> is dated at about 7 mi	illion vears old but is v	verv much like a .
31. So far, the ancestors of lemurs, lorises	-	<u></u>
32. Some people claim that human DNA	is only two percent dis	fferent from chimpanzee DNA. This is probably
much too low. Even if it were correct	t, it would mean there	are at least
genetic differences in human and chi	imp DNA.	
33. If something like chimps were evolving	ng into humans, they n	might average sixty mutations per generation of
10 years or so. At this rate, it would t	take about a million g	generations for apes to evolve into humans. If the
process missed even a single generat	tion out of a million, ev	volution would
34. Humans have far more	capacity than evo	olution would furnish.
35. Each of the supposed ape-human ance	estors known as <i>Dryop</i>	oithecus, Proconsul, Ramapithecus,
Oreopithecus, Limnopithecus, Kenya	upithecus, and Rudapit	thecus has been found to be nothing but an

27. The only reason "H	omo habilis" was placed in th	a human ganus was bagau	use it was found with
-	_	_	
		de numans were later four	nd at the same location. Humans,
not apes, made the		tad for a while as one man	n haaaysa ayalytianista yyana sa
	_	_	n, because evolutionists were so
	sing links." They later turned		
	face with non-European feat	-	k authors said it was a lesser
	scientists now accept it as a tr		
	now accepted as fully		
	as physically	to modern human	ns in every way. We haven't
evolved. If anythin			
		•	s apes, we should find a complete
	transitional forms in the fossi		
	e explanation for the origin of	f humans is that we were _	directly by
God.			
	NED GAPS IN THE FOSS		
1. There are no fossils s	showing the evolution of	f	rom non-life.
2. The evidence from ge	eology indicates that the cond	litions necessary to produc	ce life from non-living chemicals
have			
3. Biologists have learn	ed that there is no such thing	as a	cell. The DNA of one of the
simplest known con	ntains about 1/10 of the inform	nation in the New York P	ublic Library.
4. The "earliest" fossils	known are <i>stromatolites</i> , blu-	e-green algae supposed to	be 3.5 billion years old.
However, blue-gree	en algae have not	at all.	
5. Many living things ar	re made of a single cell that ha	as to perform all the funct	ions of life. Many others consist
of billions or trillio	ns of cells that have a special	ized function. There are _	living or fossil
specimens showing	g the change from one-celled t	to multi-celled.	
6. Darwin and most other	ers believed that life evolved	form chemicals at sea leve	el, using energy sources
(sunlight, lightning	, etc.) available at the surface	. However, the "oldest" ki	nown fossils such as the
Ediacaran Fauna ar	re from the	of the ocean.	
7. Either the Precambria	an life forms had to (a) begin	at the surface then dive to	the bottom of the ocean, (b)
begin at the bottom	without using any of the ene	rgy sources available at th	ne surface, or (c) the whole idea is
		(animals without a backbo	one). They appear in the fossil
record with no know	wn		

9. The animals of the Cambrian Explo	osion are not believed to be d	lescended from those of the I	Ediacaran. They,
too, appear in the fossil record		and fully formed.	
10. Evolutionists believe land plants v	were among the last major ty	pes of living things to evolve	However, parts
of over sixty genera have been fo	ound in	rocks.	
11. We cannot trace the ancestry of ev	ven a single type of	from an ev	olutionary origin
to the present.			
12. Remember that all the rock layers	are not dated by any testable	e method, but are assigned ag	ges based on the
of fe	ossils they contain.		