

DISCOVER CREATION



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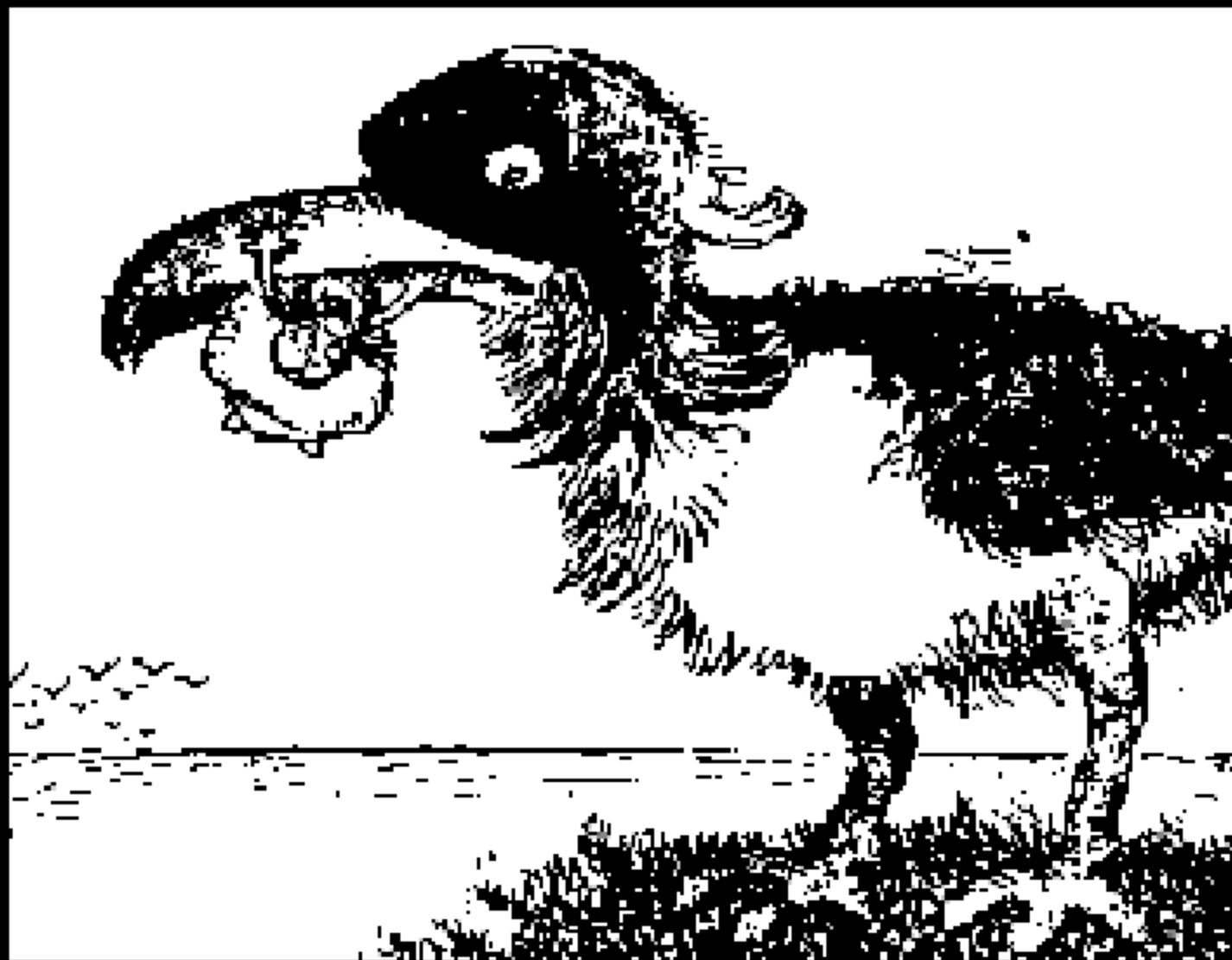


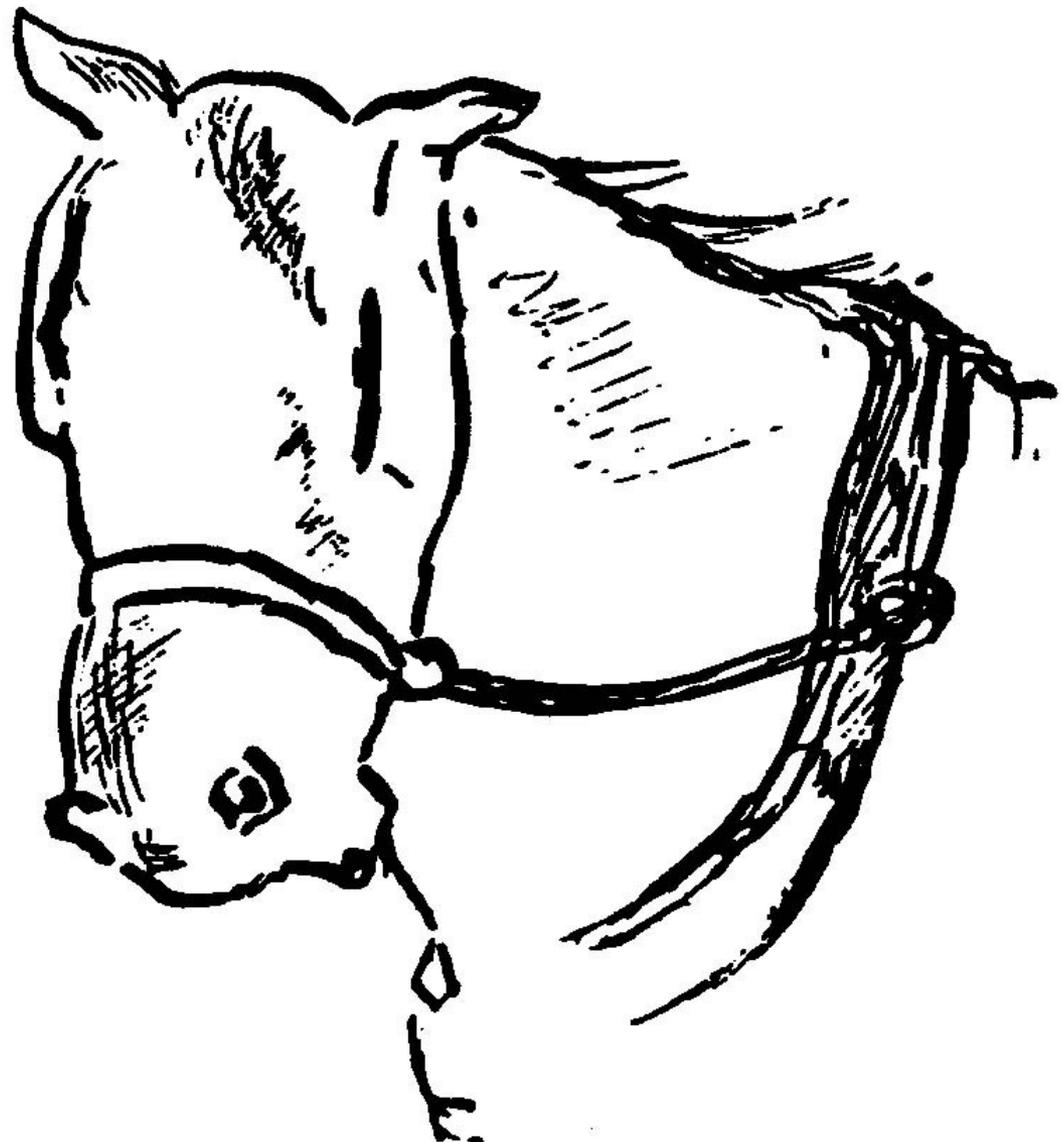








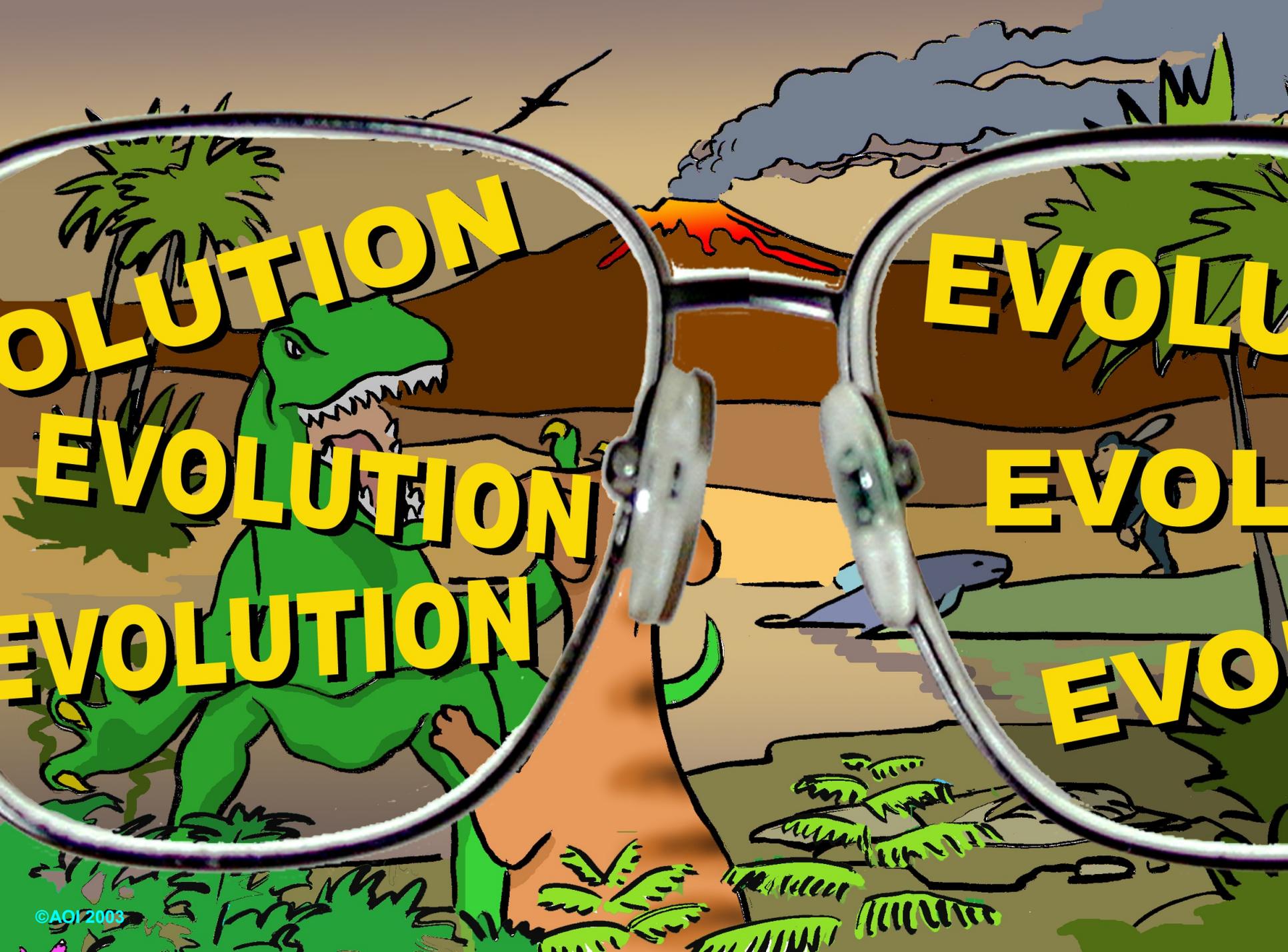


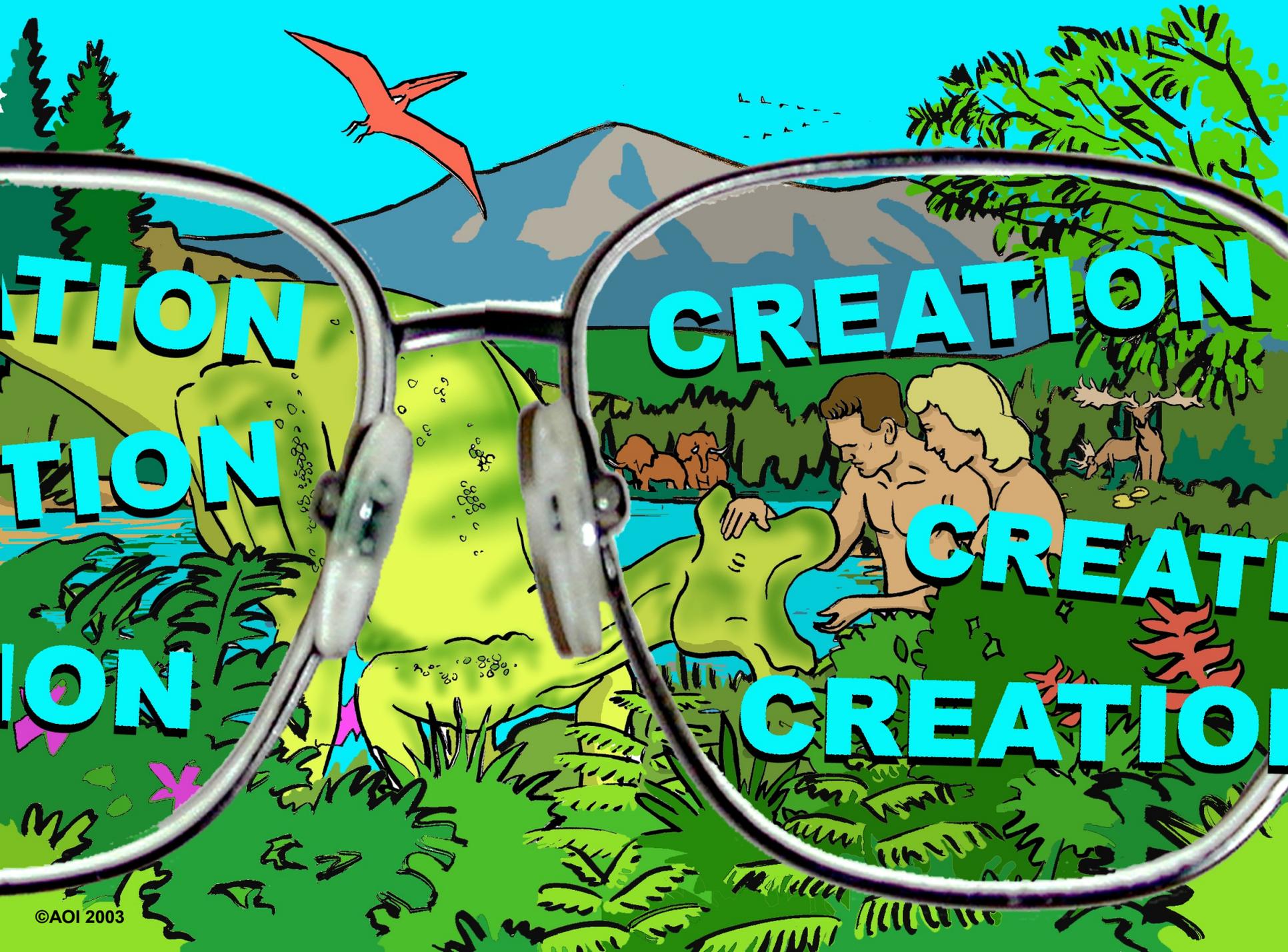




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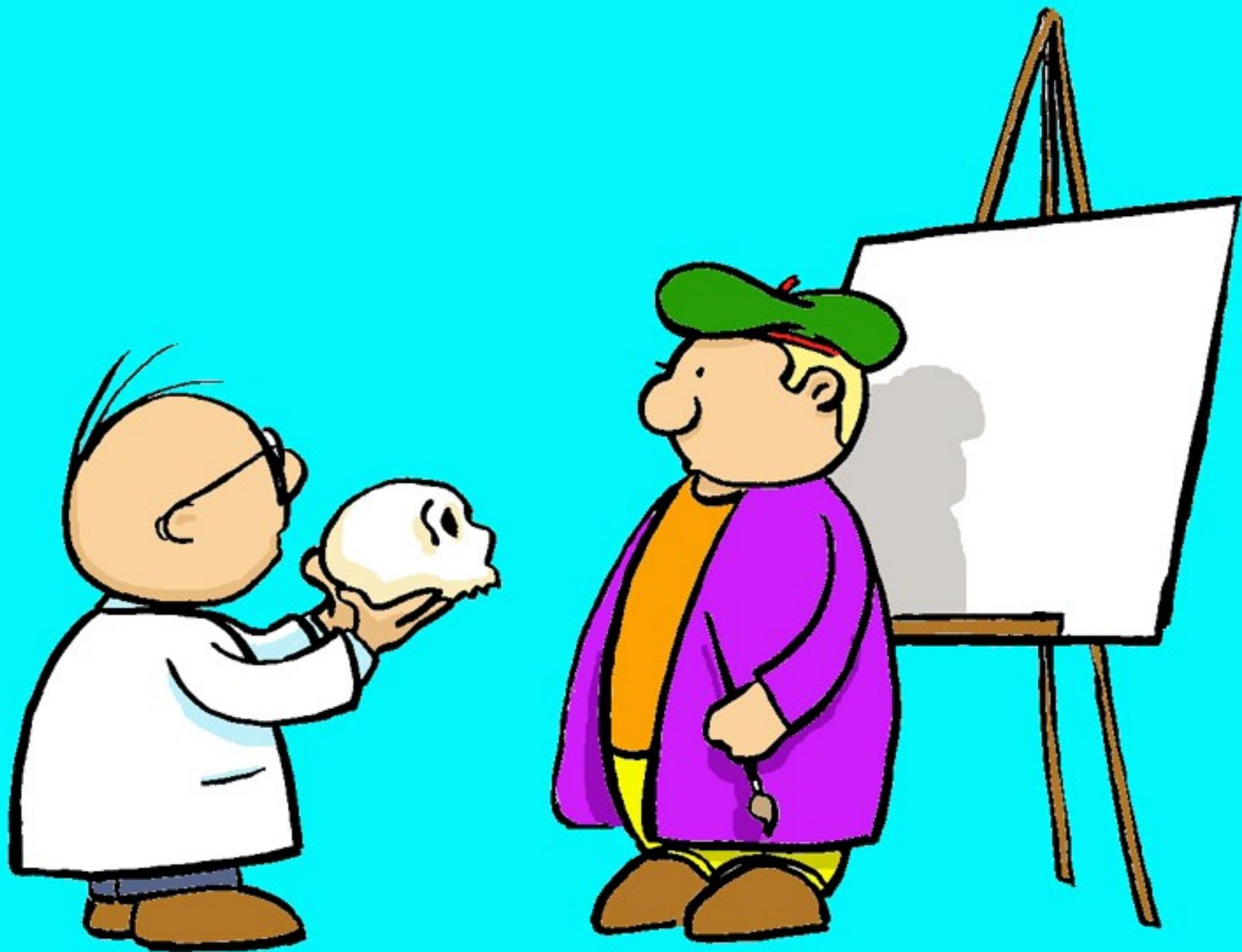
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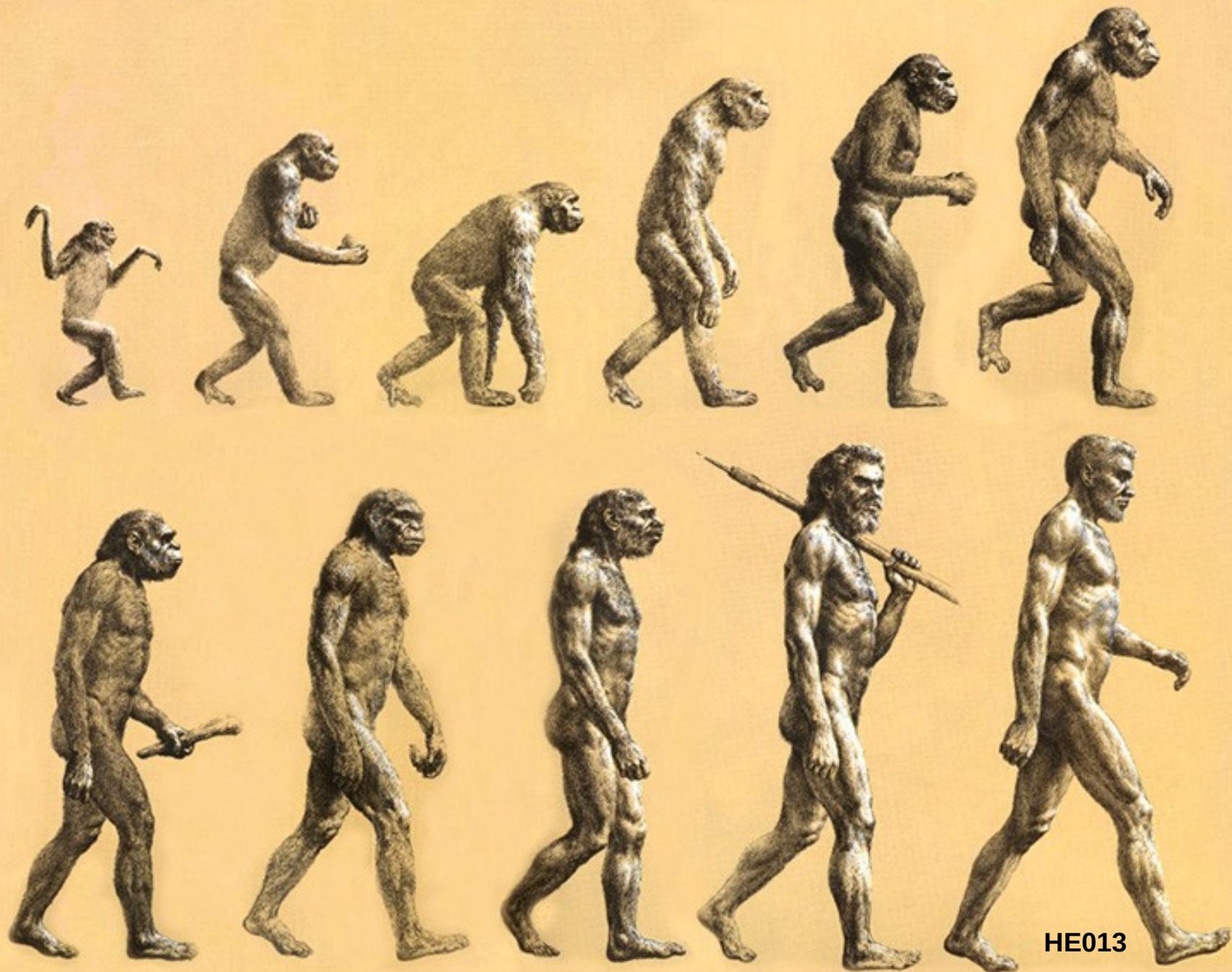




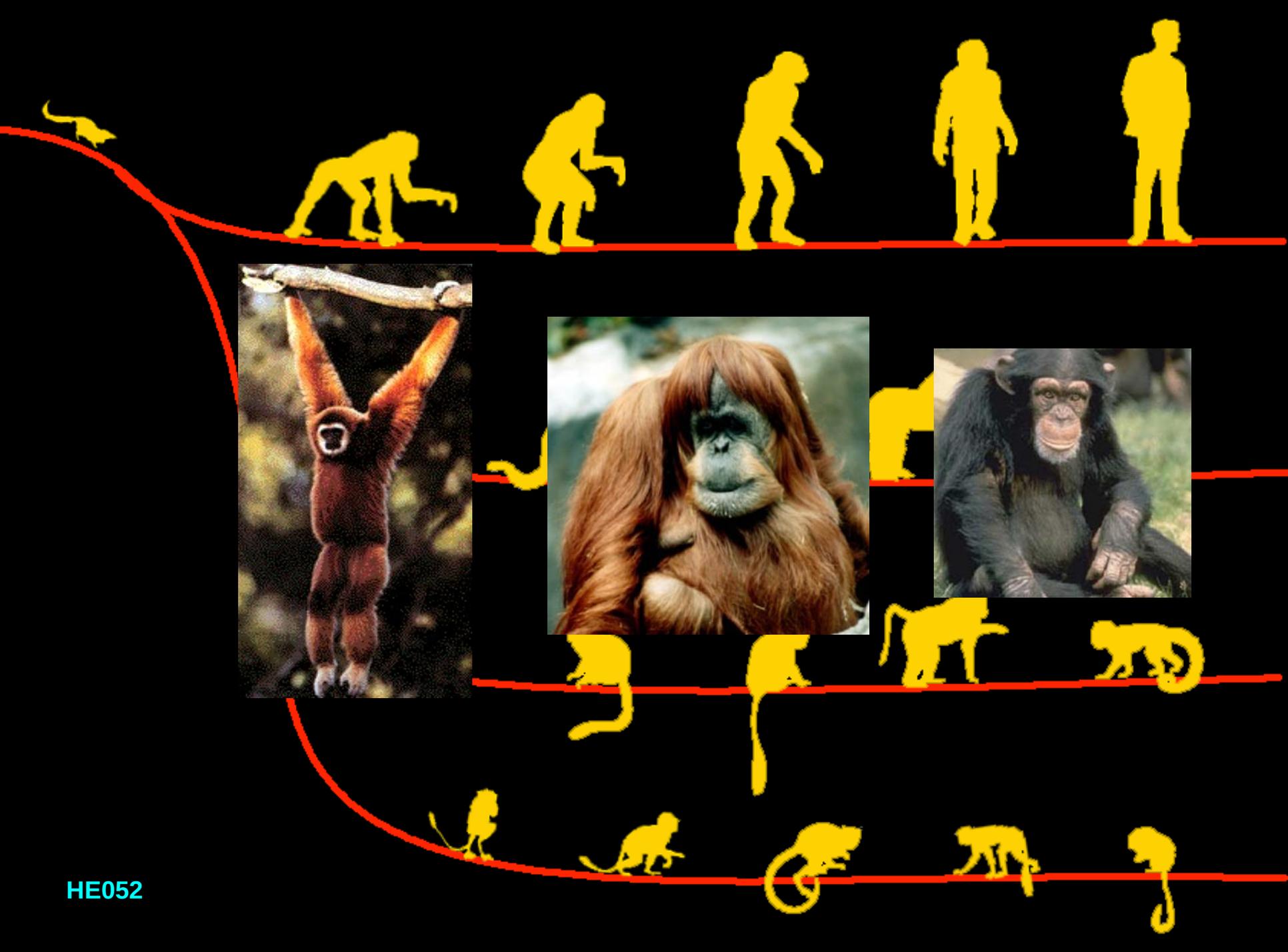


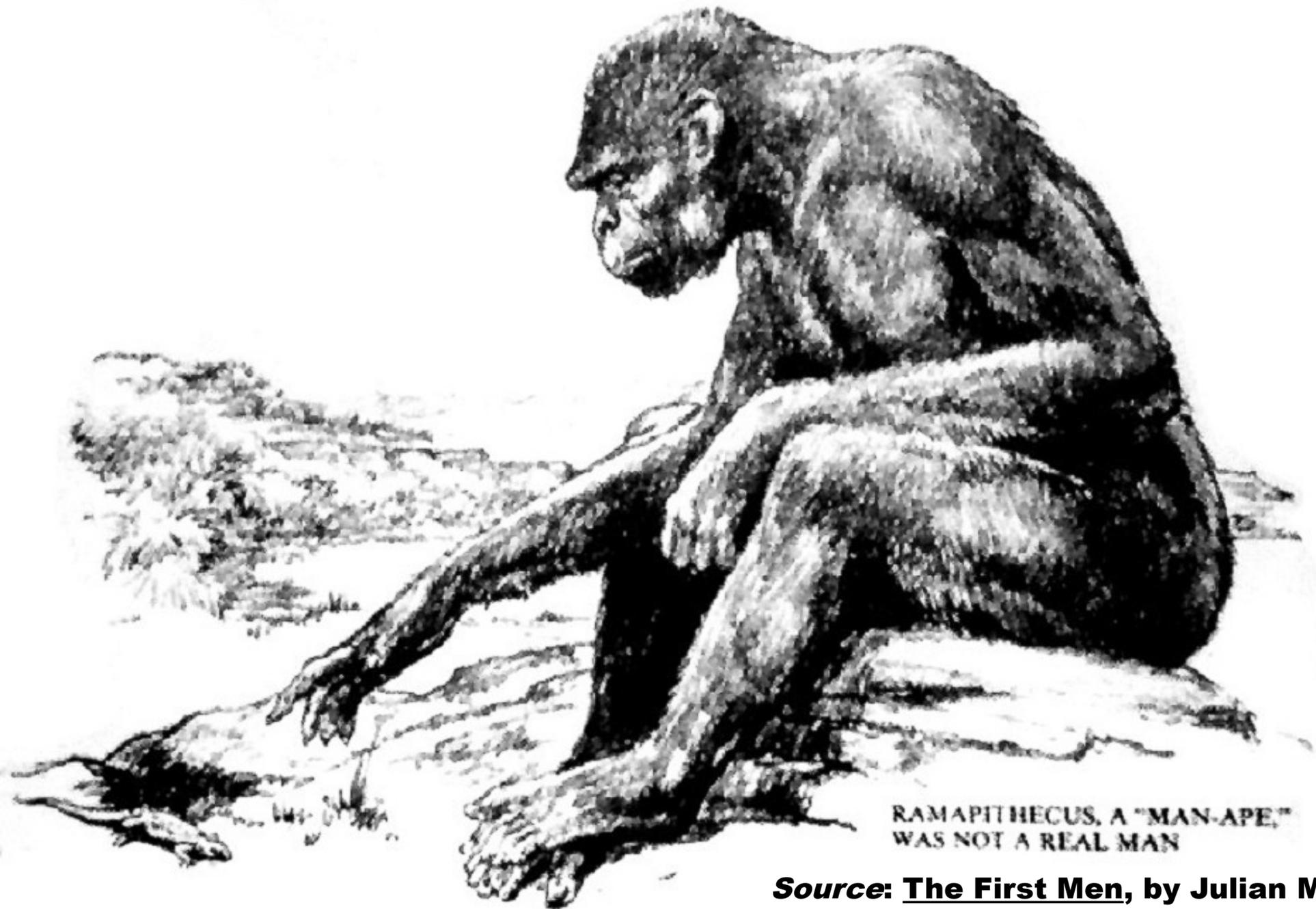






HE013





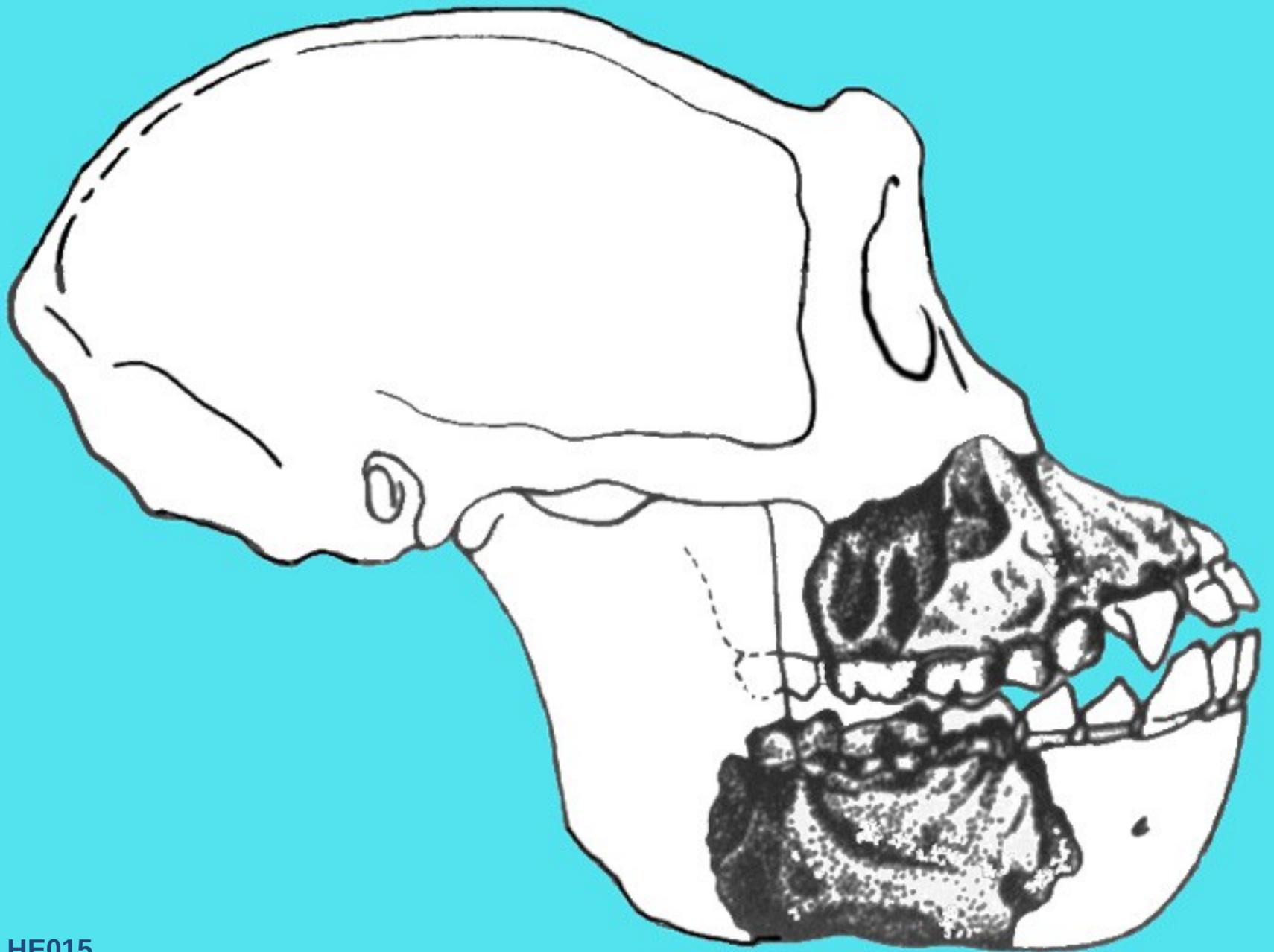
RAMAPITHECUS, A "MAN-APE,"
WAS NOT A REAL MAN

Source: The First Men, by Julian M

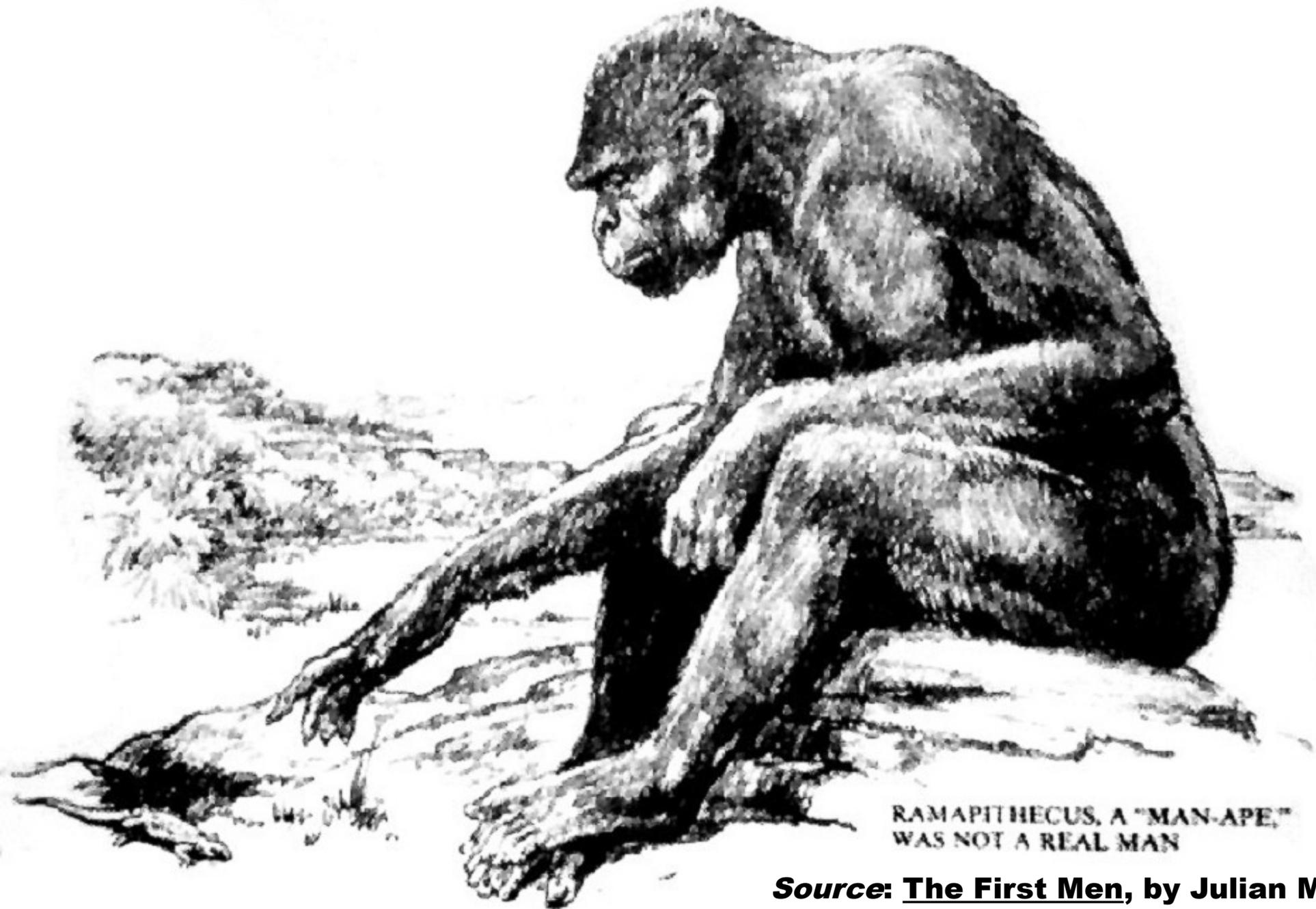
The bones of African Ape-Man
have been found in many places in Africa.
Africa was mankind's first home.

Source: The First Men, by Julian May, 1968





HE015



RAMAPITHECUS, A "MAN-APE,"
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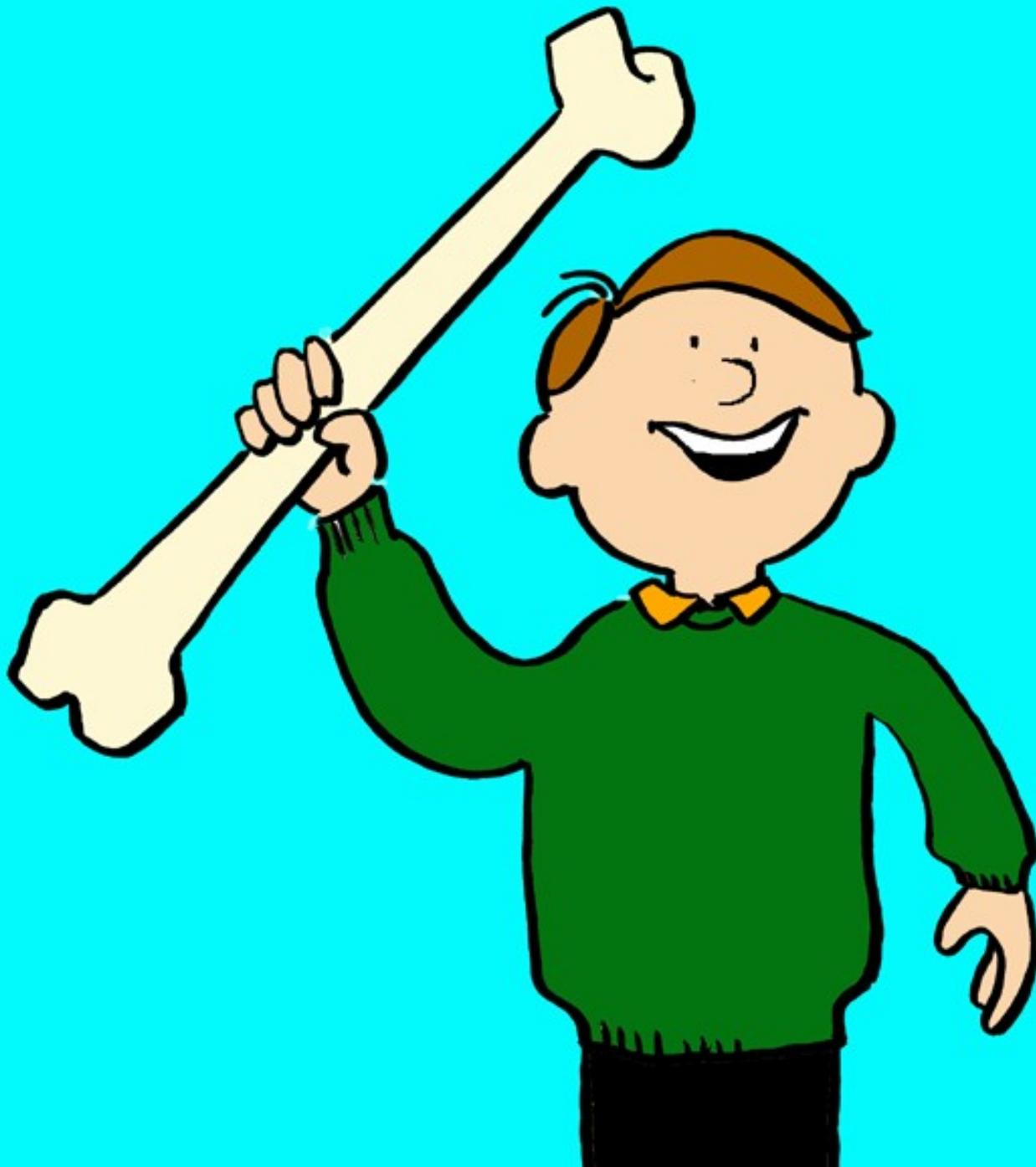


Ramapithecus

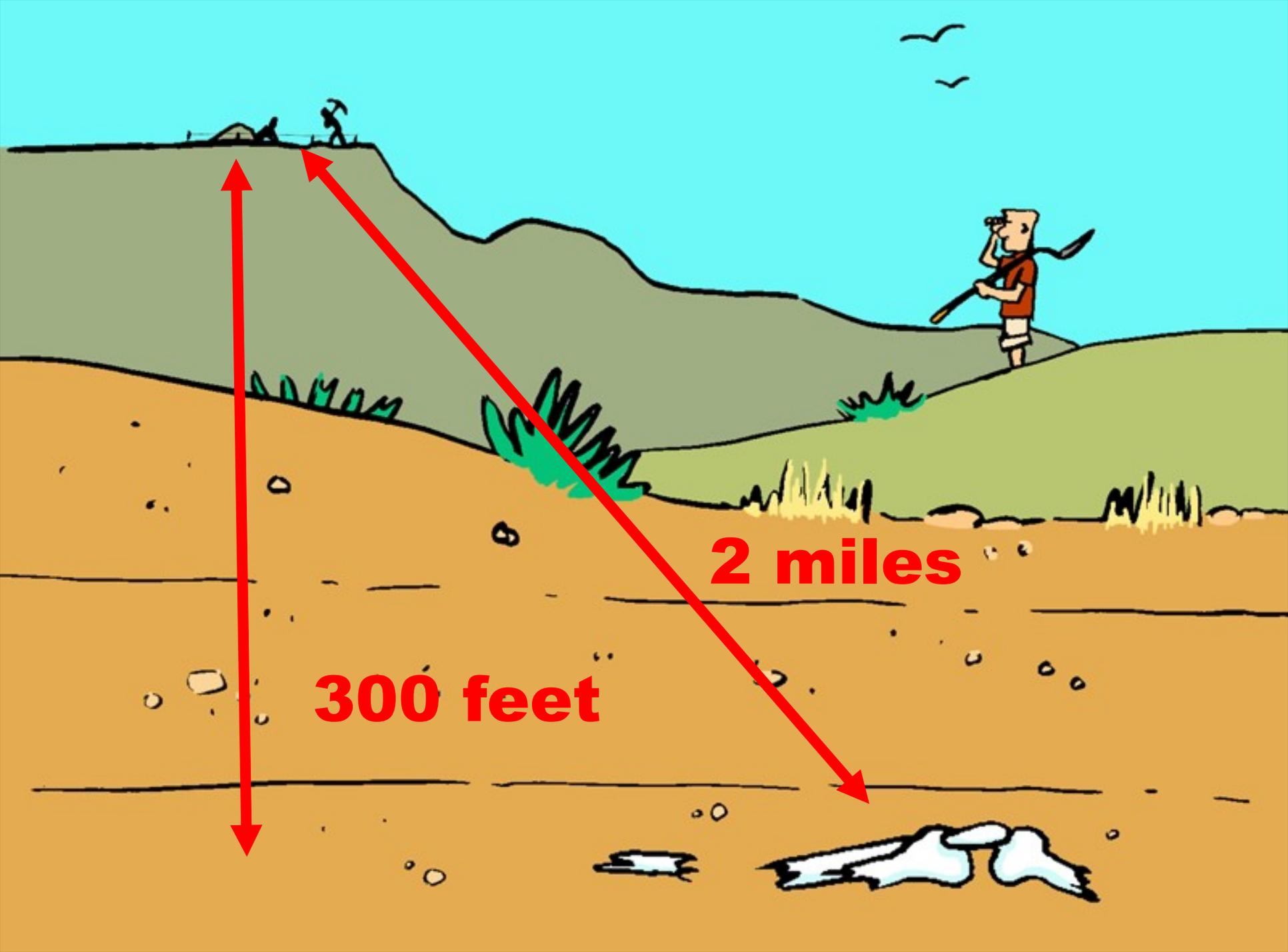
Orangutan











2 miles

300 feet



LUCY



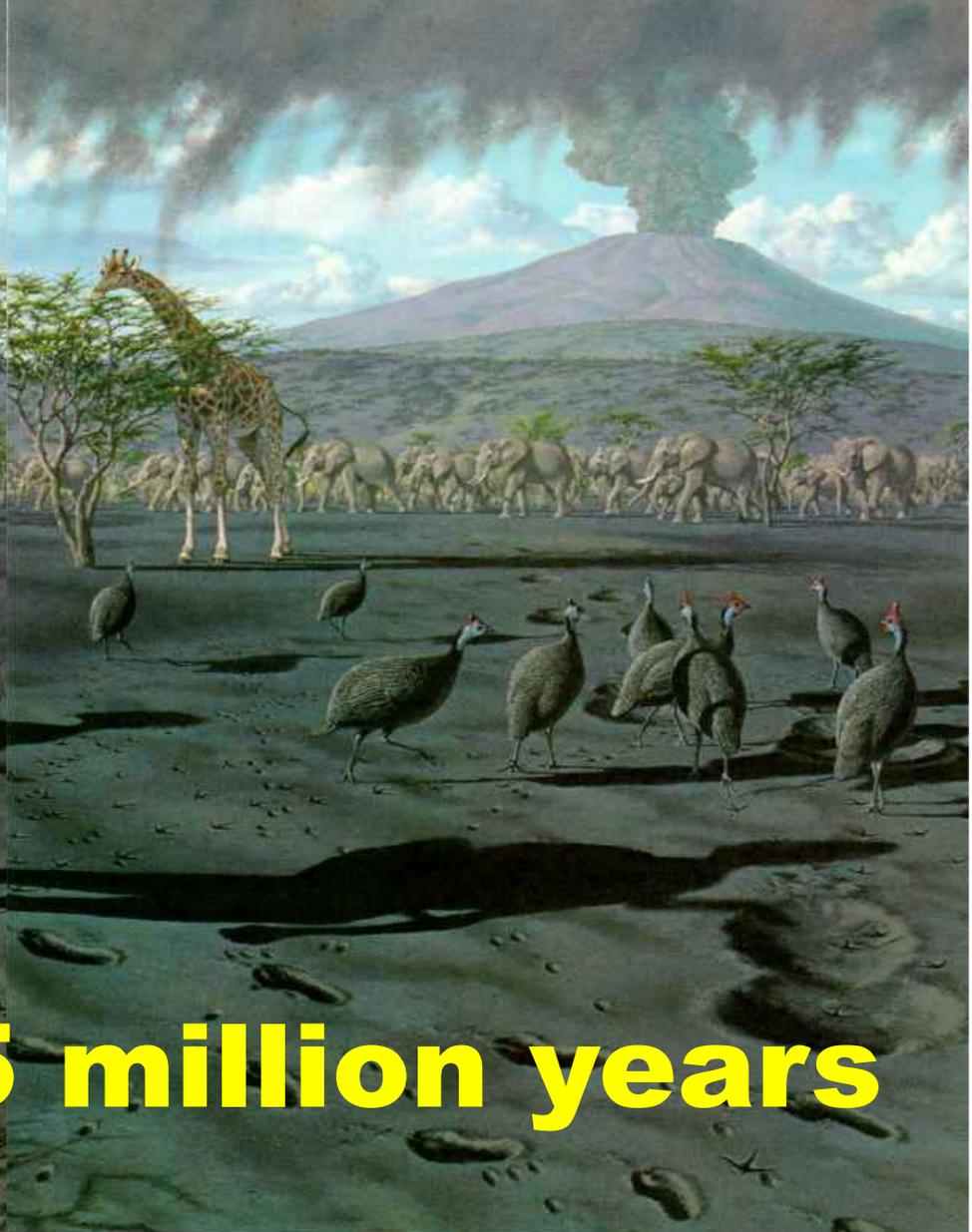
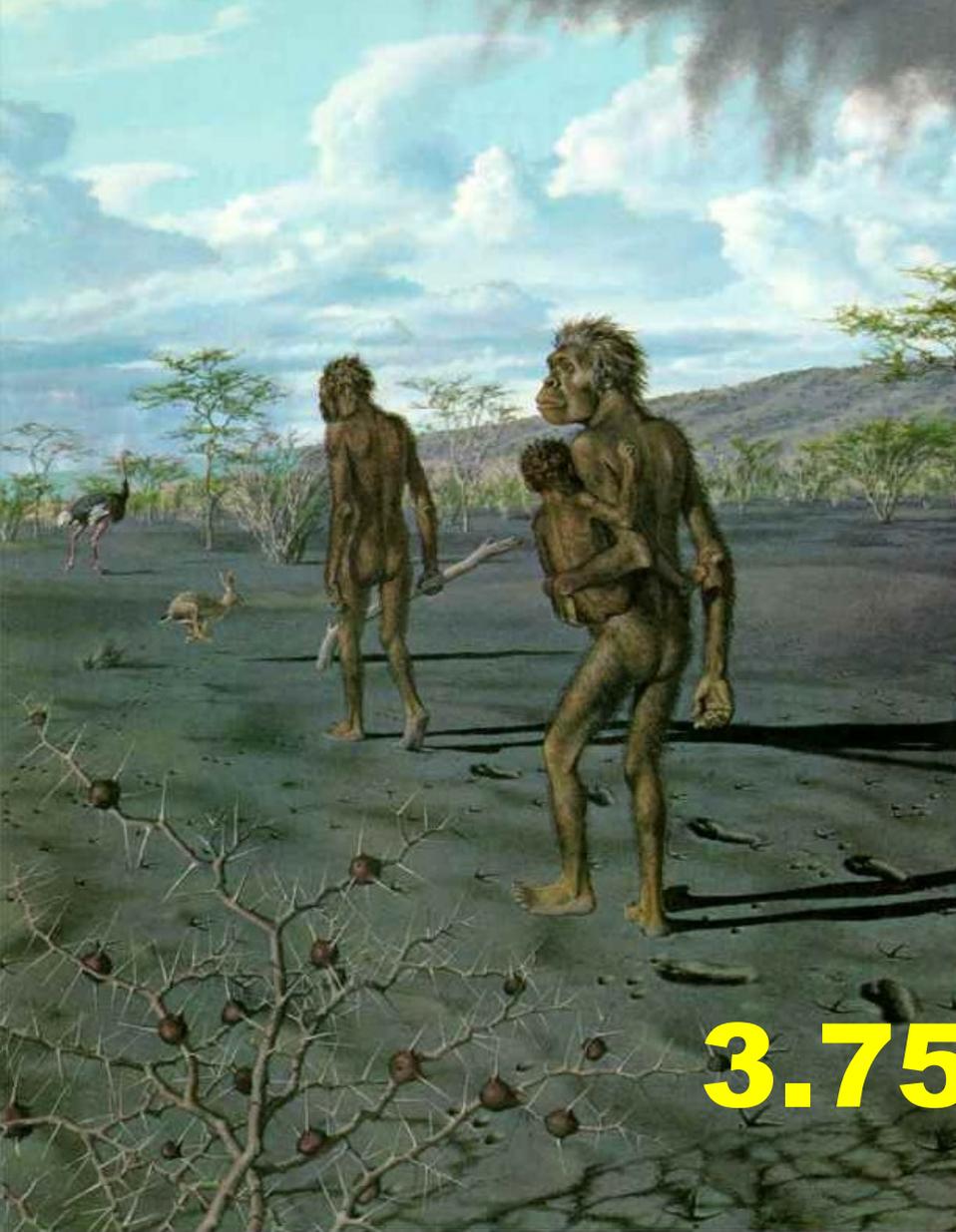
This small (3½-foot; 60-pound) auburn-haired figure is a re-creation of our oldest known ancestor. The most complete skeletal example of the genus *Australopithecus* ever found, this petite female lived 3.2 million years ago in Ethiopia.





**Trail of hominid
footprints fossilized
In volcanic ash. This
230' trail was
found by Mary
Leakey's expedition
in Laetoli, Tanzania
In 1978**



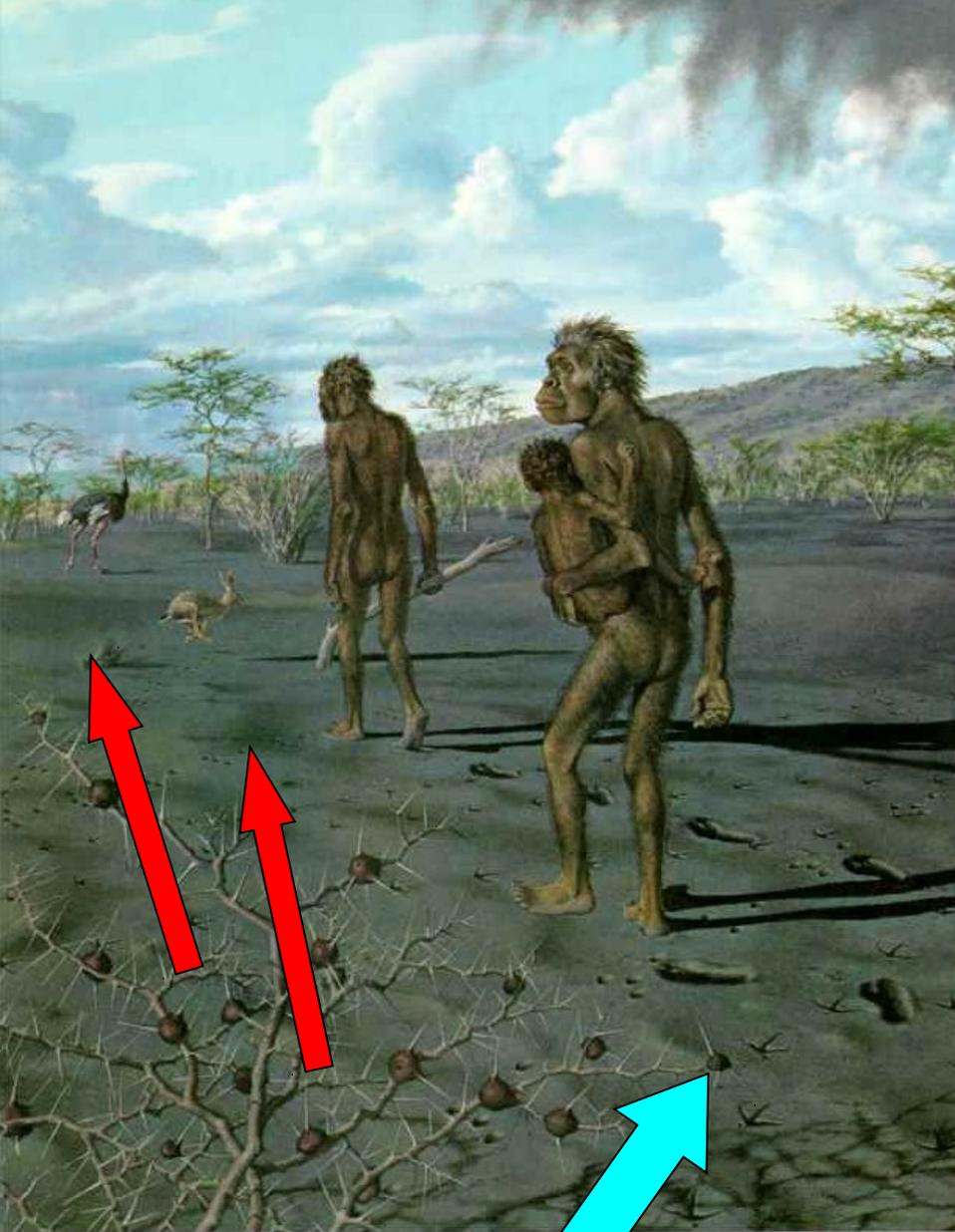


3.75 million years

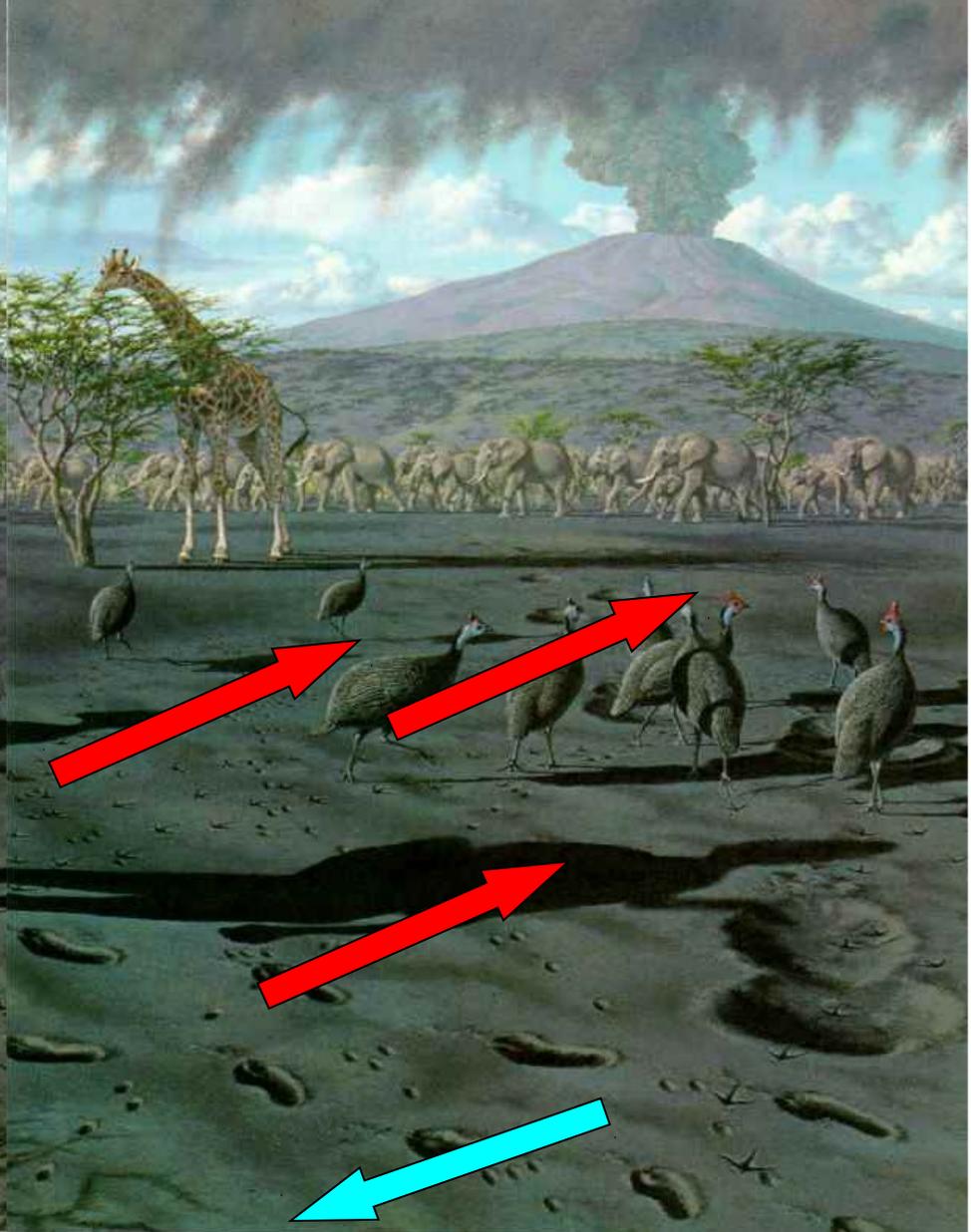
Sadiman booms and ash rains, as animals browse without fear and hominids travel northward beneath the volcano's cloud. Acacias, including whistling thorns with ant-infested galls, stud the plain. The ash, dampened by the rainy season's first showers, captures the double trail of hominid tracks as well as those of elephants, guinea fowl,

giraffes, hares, and ostriches. In the tropical heat the tracks dry rapidly and are soon covered with another shower of ash. The hominid prints indicate heights of about four feet and four feet eight inches, possibly a female and a male. Although depicted here together, the individuals may have journeyed separately.

PAINTING BY JEFF H. MATTERNESS



Sadiman booms and ash rains, as animals flee without fear and hominids travel northward beneath the volcano's cloud-filled sky, including whistling thorns with ant-infested galls, stud the plain. The ash is softened by the rainy season's first showers, captures the double trail of hominids as well as those of elephants, guinea fowl,



giraffes, hares, and ostriches. In the tropical heat the tracks dry rapidly and are soon covered with another shower of ash. The hominid prints indicate heights of about four feet and four feet eight inches, possibly a female and a male. Although depicted here together, the individuals may have journeyed separately.

PAINTING BY JEFF H. MATTERNESS

SONG



HE014



Replica of Java Man skull and leg bone made for the documentary "From Ape to Man"



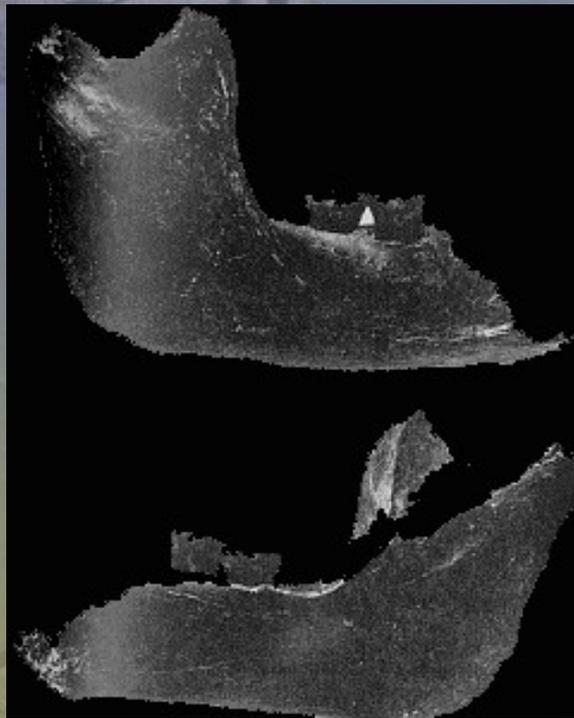
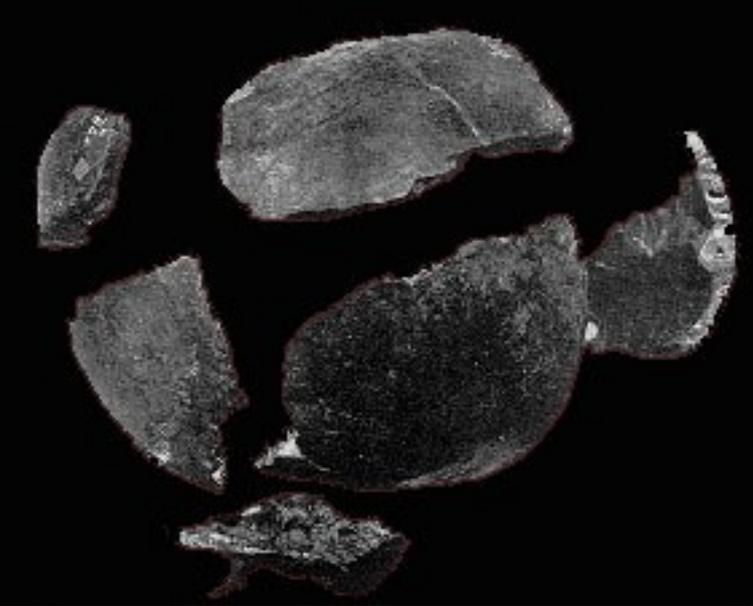








National Geographic, Jan. 1996





HE020

A Hesperopithecus couple shown in the Illustrated London News, 1922





HE020

A Hesperopithecus couple shown in the Illustrated London News, 1922



**THAT WAS OVER
90 YEARS AGO ...
WE DON'T DO THAT
ANYMORE ... DO WE?**



LIKE A MAN

Walk on two legs, but with a gait that is awkward. That's largely because their heads and torsos are not balanced over the hips and legs. They evolved to correct that imbalance.

The lower spine, or lower spine, is short and angled to push the torso's weight forward so that it lies over the feet.

They walk upright because they ground through them off their feet, such swaying with a specialized hip joint and muscles.

The human femur runs straight and provides support for the torso.

The body's center of gravity is larger at the bottom of the torso, which keeps the body upright.

The arch of the foot is opposable, unlike the chimp's. A human's foot is flat, with the other arches that would collapse under the weight of the leg. This allows for long, efficient walking.



Adult chimpanzee



Adult human

Heel elevation

Heel elevation is high

Source: Kent State University

PALEONTOLOGY

Yet the advantages of walking upright were somehow so great that the behavior endured through thousands of generations. Indeed, the anatomy of our ancestors underwent all sorts of basic changes to accommodate this new way of moving. Many of the changes help the body stay balanced by stabilizing the weight-bearing leg and keeping the upper torso centered over the feet. Lovejoy, who studies the anatomy and biomechanics of locomotion, thinks the improved coordination, "To walk upright in a different way, you have to be out of synchrony," he says. "You have to have ligaments and muscles that are out of synch, that let you absorb the impact of a cheetah's paw."

By far the most significant changes, according to Lovejoy, were those in the lower spine and pelvis. The distance between the spine and pelvis is long in apes, and the lower spine is curved, which locates the body over the pelvis. In humans, the pelvis grew broader, and we developed a set of muscles that stabilize the pelvis. Lovejoy: "That's why we can walk side by side as it is, while apes can't."

Changes also happened in the femur, or thighbone. The femoral neck—the bent portion at the top of the bone—is broader in humans than it is in apes, which improves balance. The human knee is specialized for walking upright too: to compensate for the thighbone's being at an angle, there's a lump, or groove, at the end of the femur that prevents the patella from sliding off the joint. "A chimp doesn't have this groove because there is no angulation between the hip and the knee," Lovejoy says. "This change says you're walking upright."

Finally, the heel elevation is high. "It's a really important shock absorber. It's like wearing a good pair of running shoes."

it's from a different toe. "What we can see [in the new discovery's foot] is that the base of the bone adjacent to the knuckle has a distinct angle, showing that the creature walked step after step with its heel off the ground, using the front of its foot as a platform."

That's how it walked. Why it walked is tougher to understand, since motivation leaves behind no physical remains. But armed with knowledge about our ancestors and the environment that surrounded them, scientists have come up with several theories. Biologist Henry Bunn, of the University of Arizona, Davis, for example, champions the idea that climate variation was the picture after all. The forest dried out, say Bunn and his colleague Richard Wrangham, the change in vegetation of forest widely between open savanna. The first hominids stayed in these forest and found enough food in the forest to walk on two legs. Long distances were not a problem in that woody patch.

Work in paleontology in Kenya and a most famous fossil site in the change in climate rewarded bipedalism for a different reason. Yes, the dryer climate made for more grassland, but our early ancestors, she argues, spent much of their time not in dense forest or on the savannah but in an environment with some trees, dense shrubbery and a bit of grass. "And if you're moving into more open country with grasslands and bushes and things like this, and eating a lot of fruits and berries coming off low bushes, there is a hell of an advantage to being able to see over the bushes."



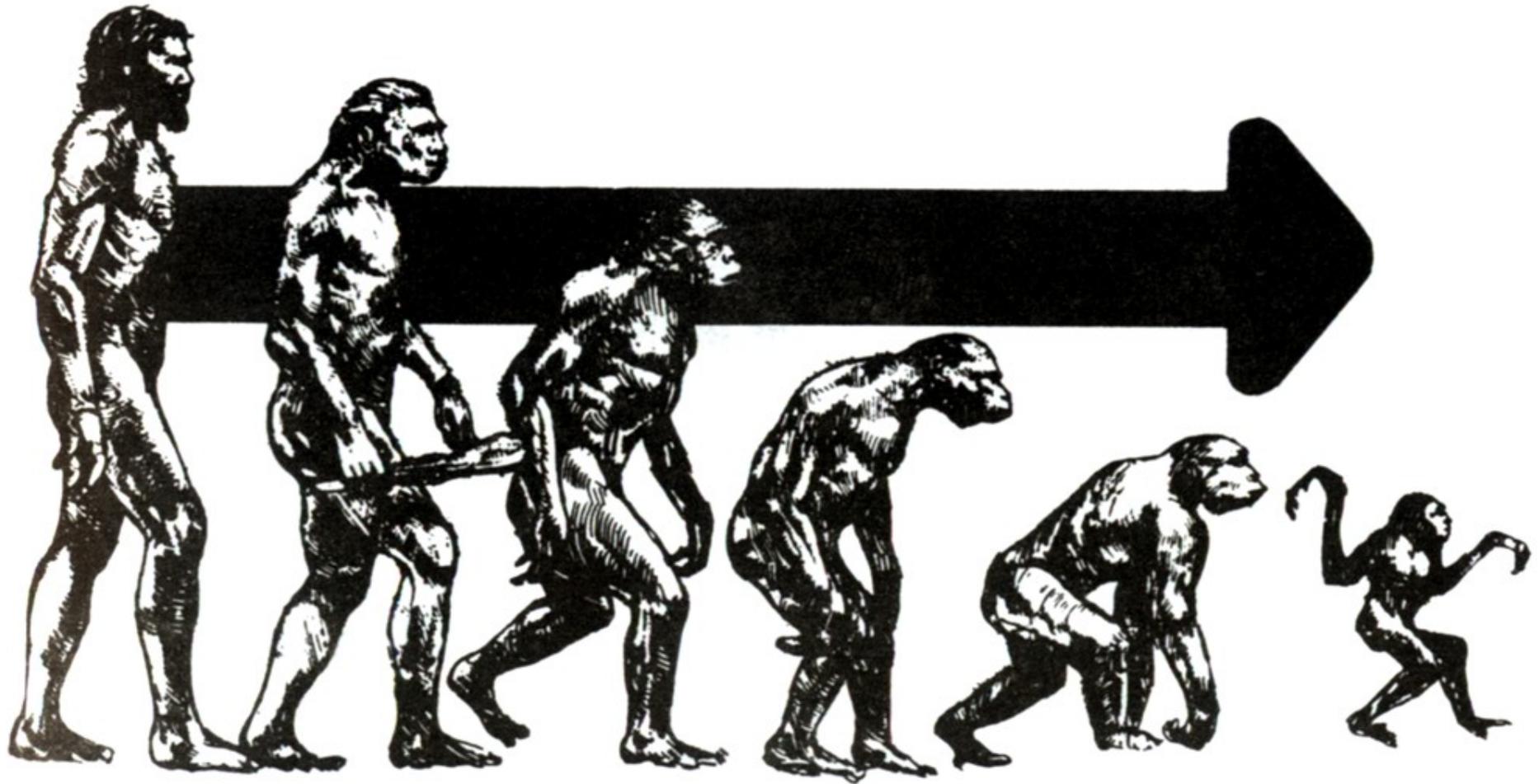
PROVES THE CREATURE WALKED ON TWO LEGS

Source: Time, July 23, 2001

its hind legs, and why the giraffe evolved its long neck. There's strong pressure to be



Dr. Bourne believes humans evolved into apes



Evolution the Fossils Still say No!





The background is a dark blue collage of various images. At the top left, a hand holds a yellow starfish. At the top right, there is a human skull. In the center, a large wooden cross is visible. At the bottom left, there is an hourglass. At the bottom right, there is a colorful, multi-colored structure resembling a DNA helix or a similar scientific model. At the bottom center, there is an open book with text on its pages. The text is overlaid on this collage.

**For Information and
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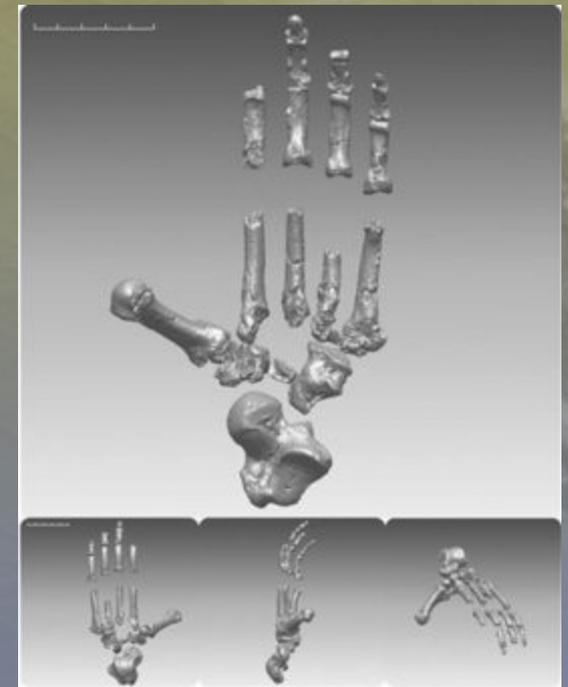
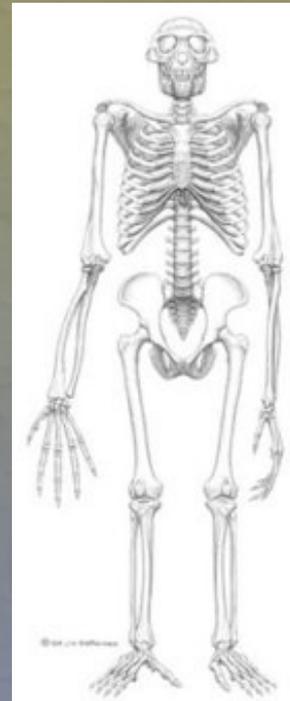
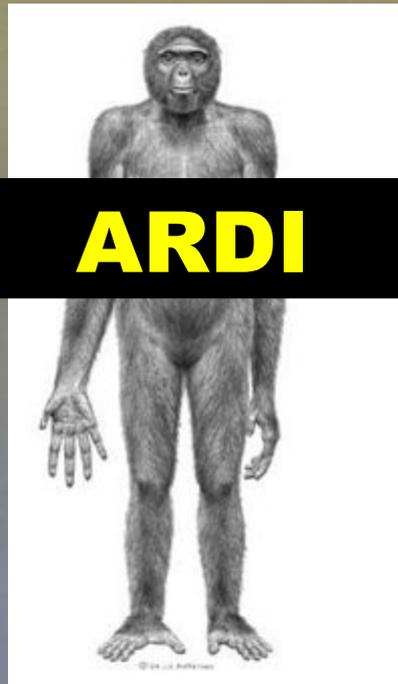
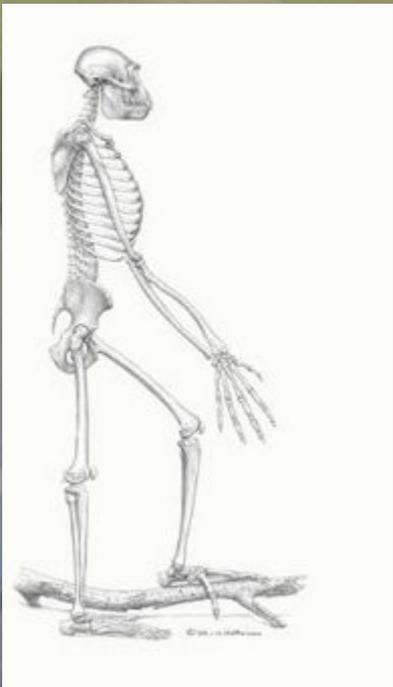
Ida

**“This will be the one
pictured in the
textbooks for the next
hundred years,”
said Dr. Jørn Hurum**

Fossil Lemur

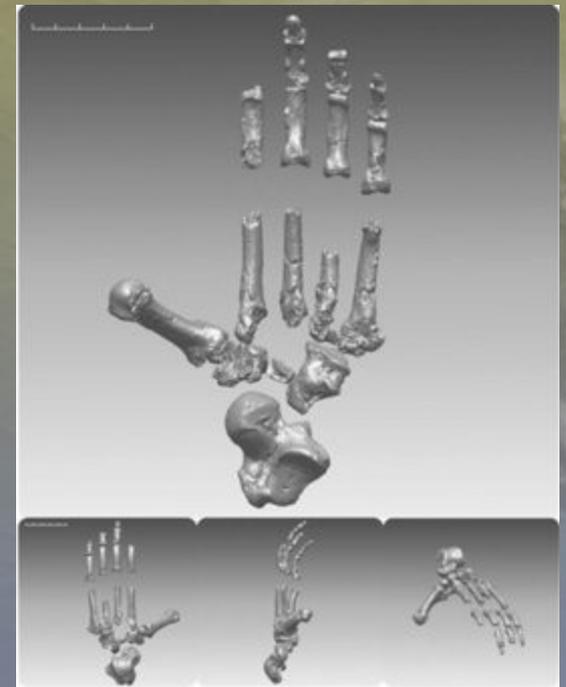
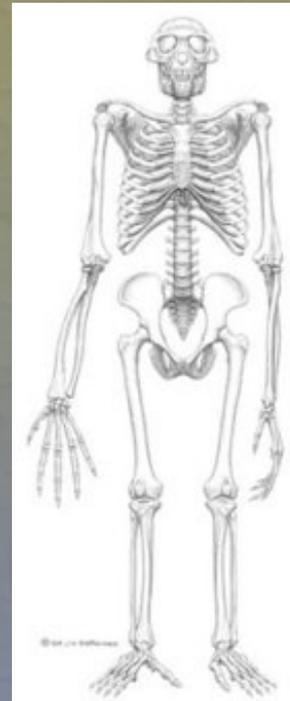
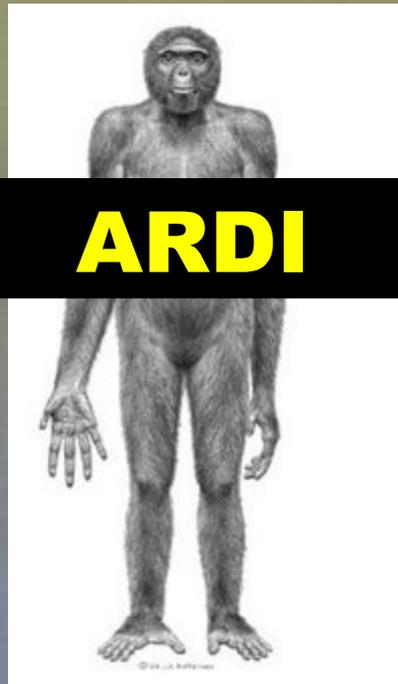
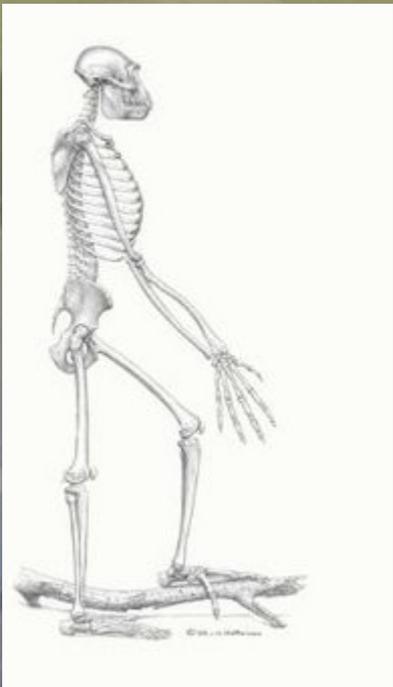
**How about
5 months?**

May 2009

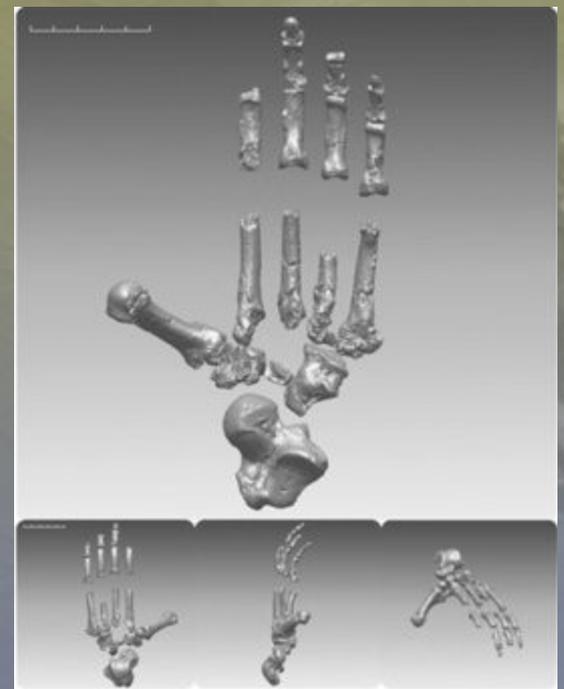
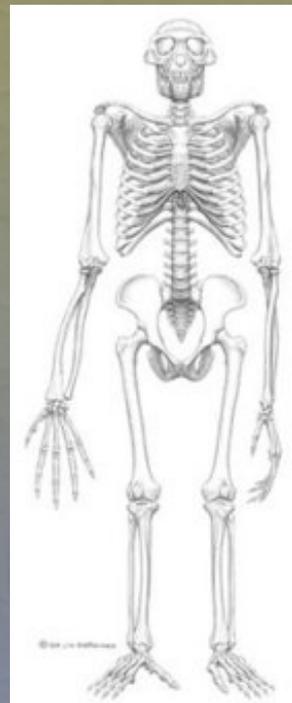
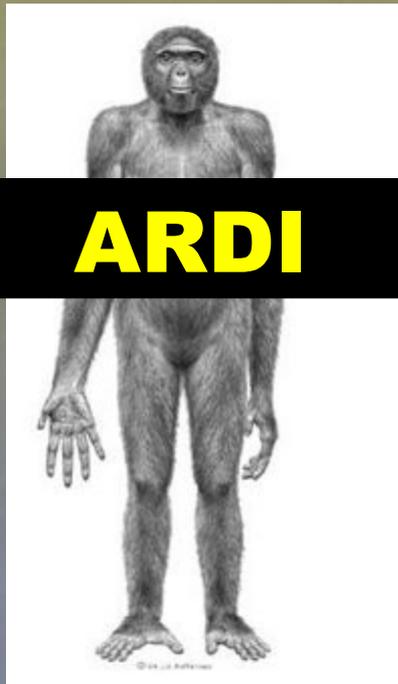
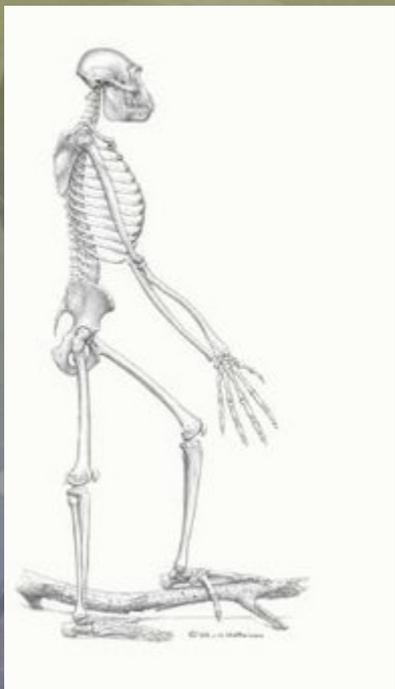


Ardi was splashed onto the scientific scene with eleven technical articles in a special issue of *Science*, accompanied by depictions of the reconstructions of her bones.

Oct. 2009

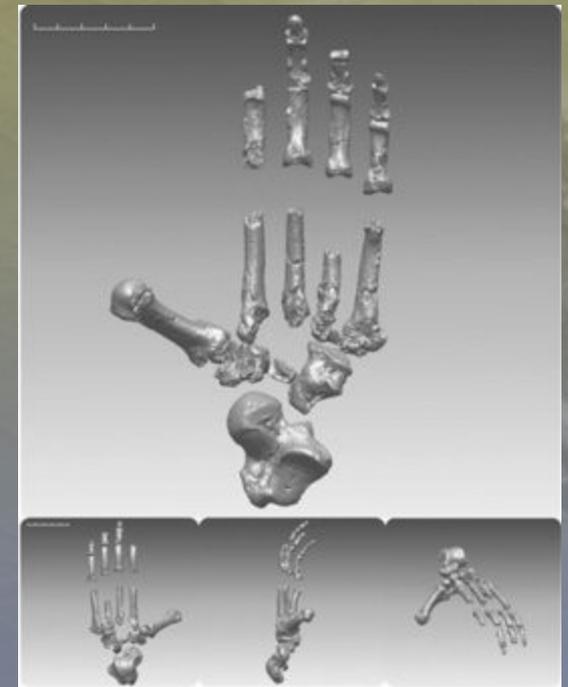
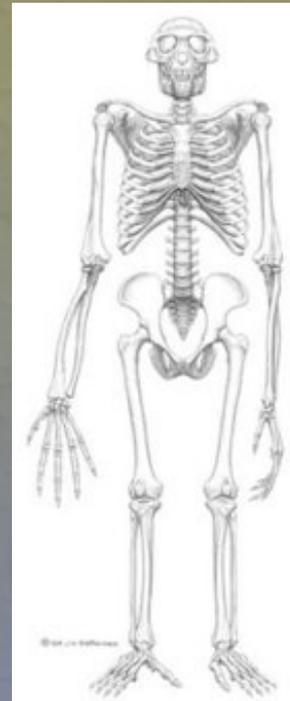
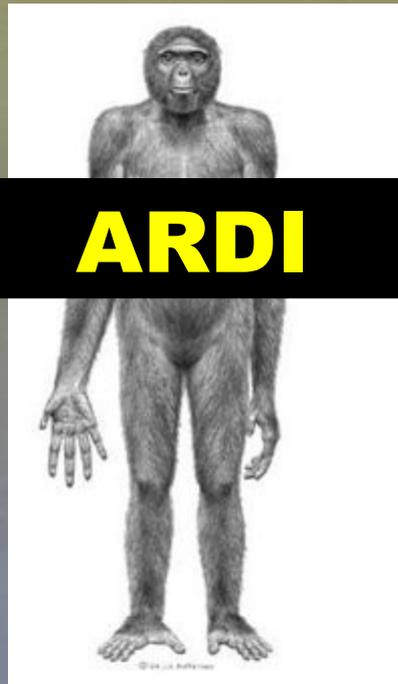
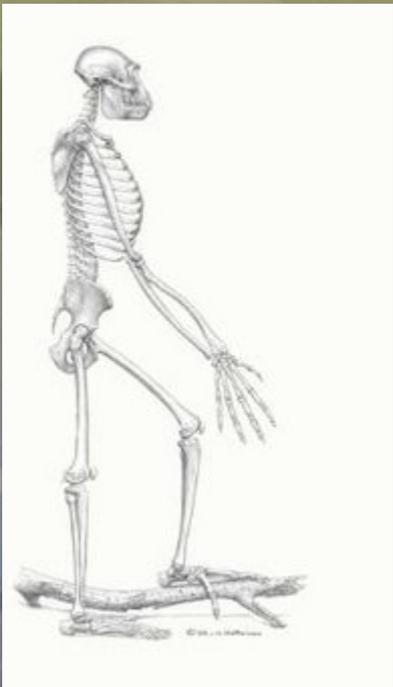


In the eleven papers in *Science*, the word "probably" appeared about 78 times, and "suggest," "suggesting," "suggestive," or "suggests" were used 117 times, among other terms that are associated with an unsubstantiated story ... not a scientific description.

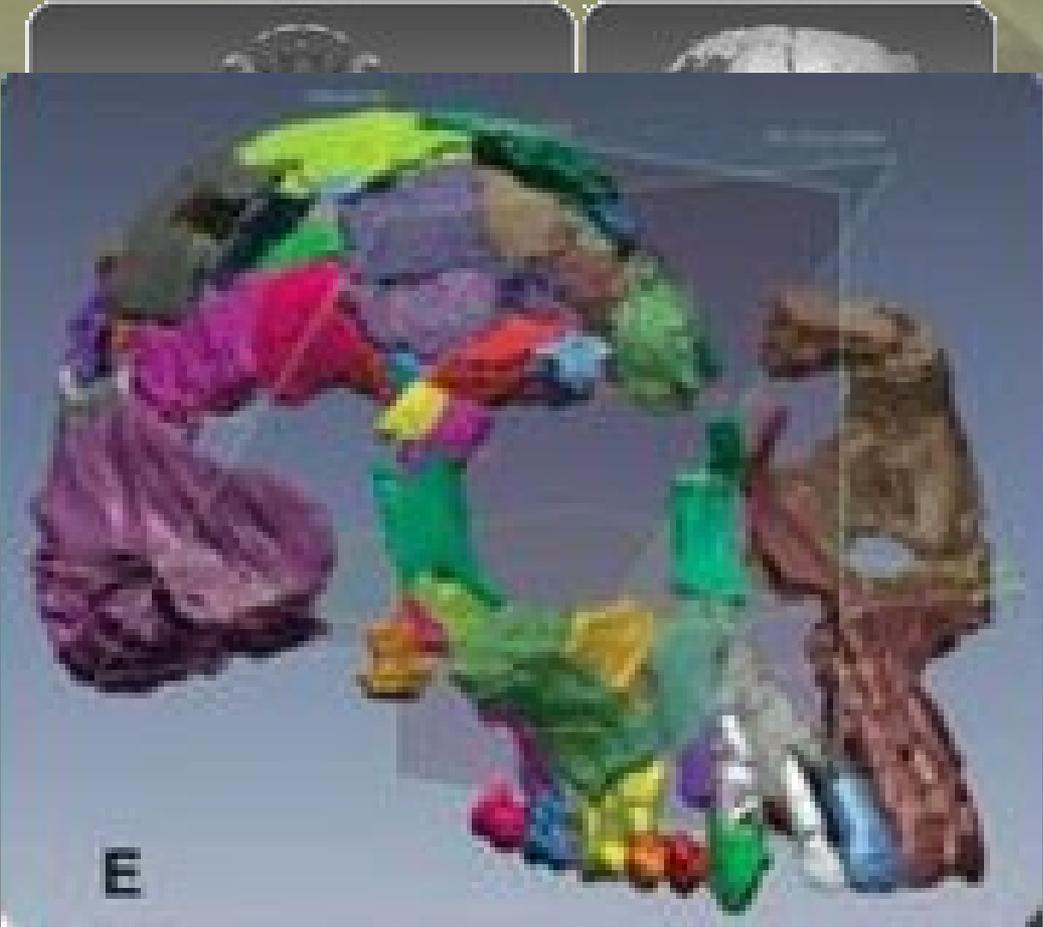


The newspaper pictures all show fairly complete skeletons.





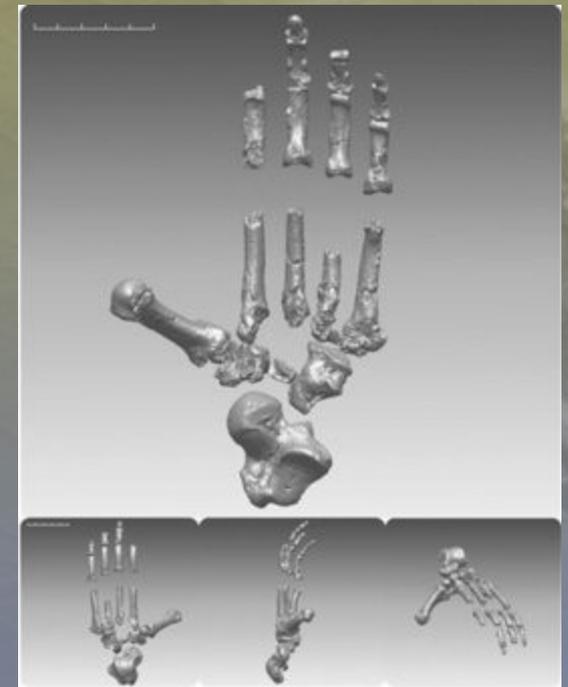
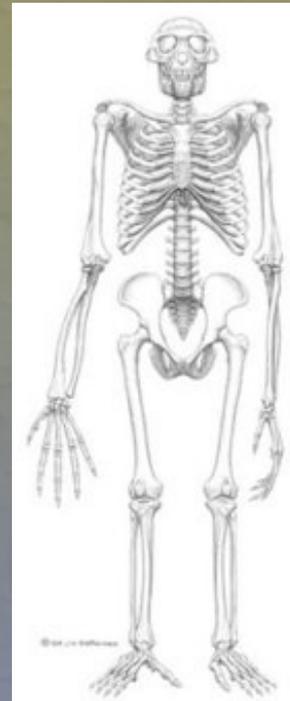
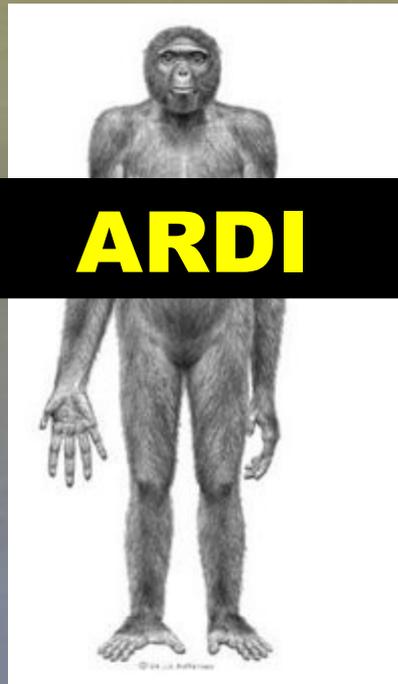
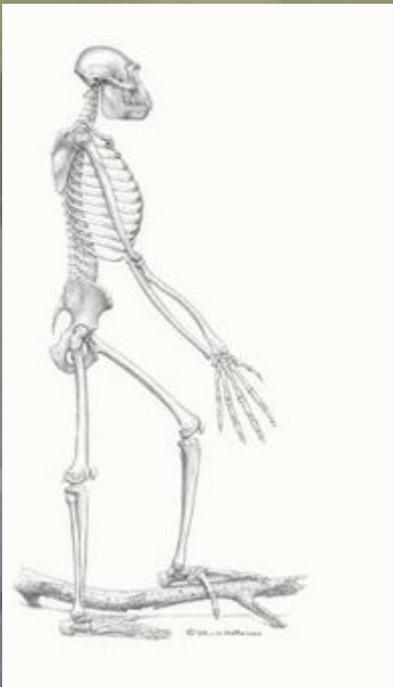
However, the bones were in horrible shape (as one site said “trampled by hippos”) Some were so powdery they had to be put together “millimeter by sub-millimeter” via digital scanning.



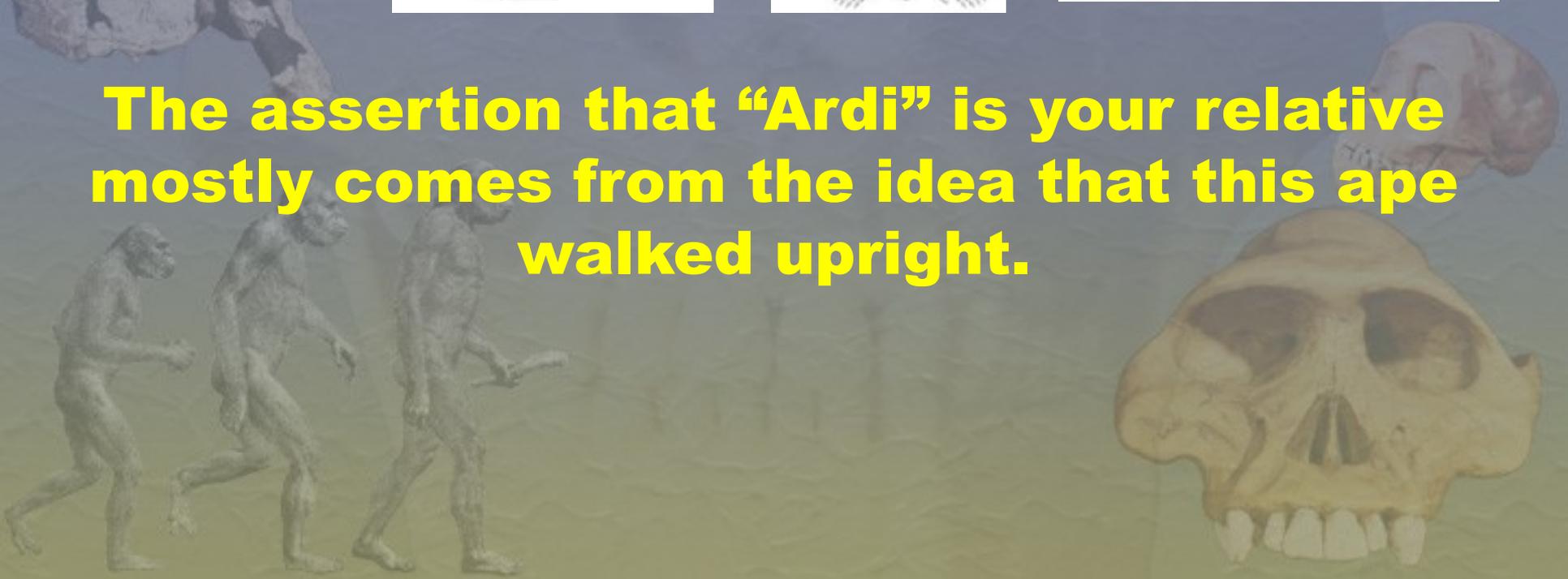
ARDI

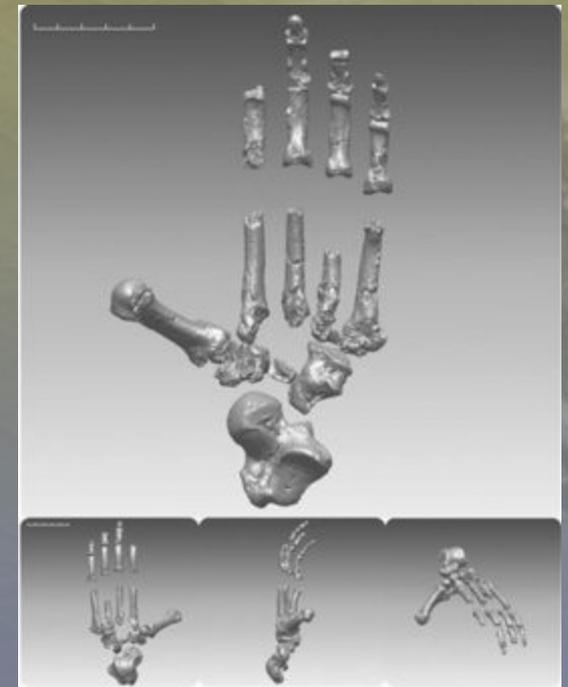
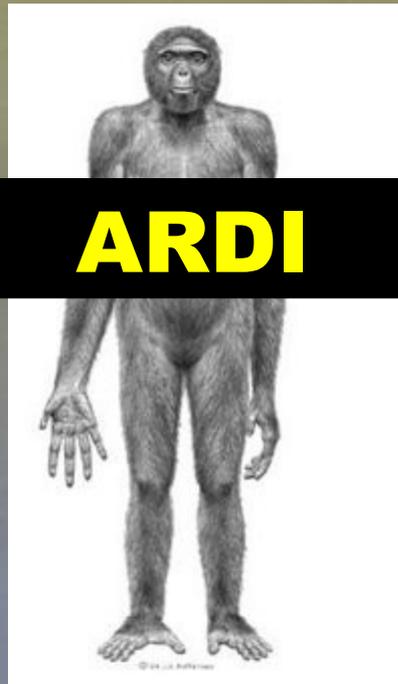
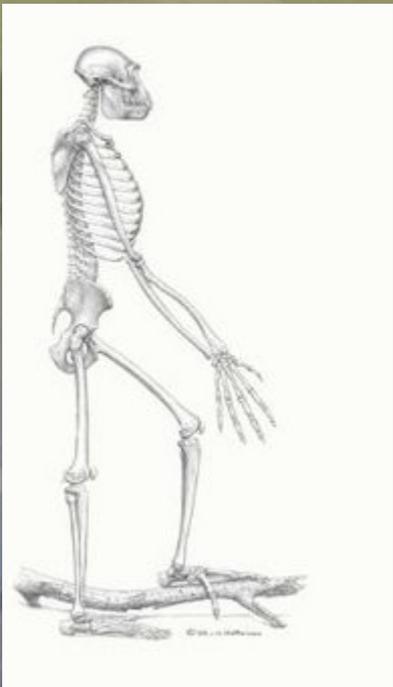
The bones are pieced together from remnants of at least 36 individuals.





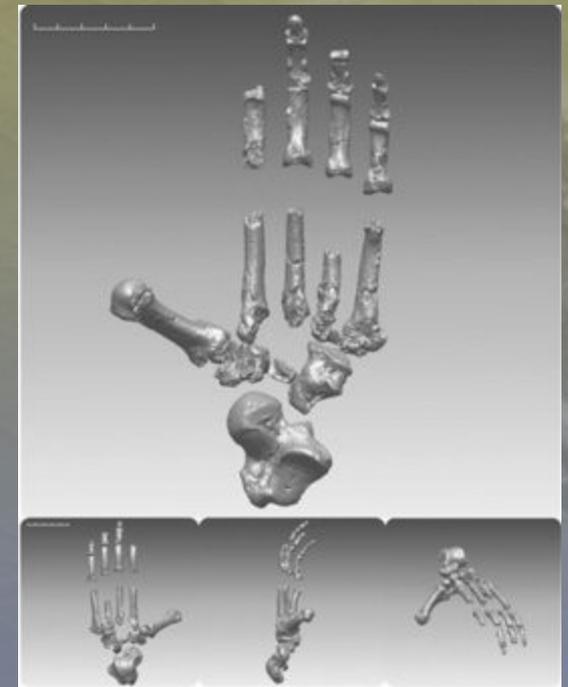
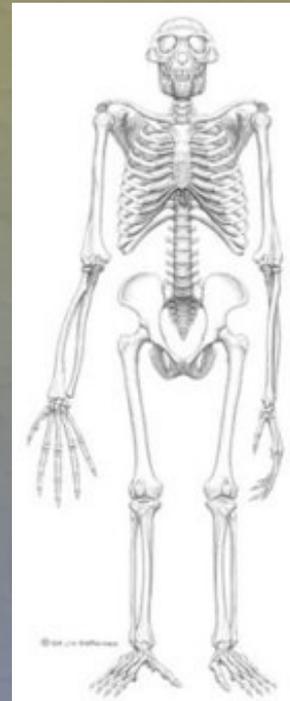
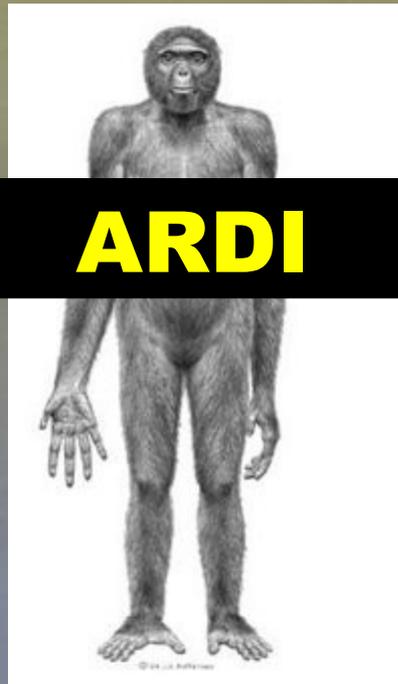
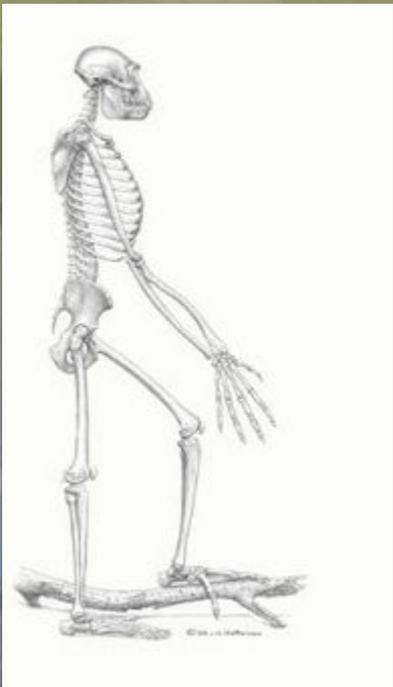
The assertion that “Ardi” is your relative mostly comes from the idea that this ape walked upright.



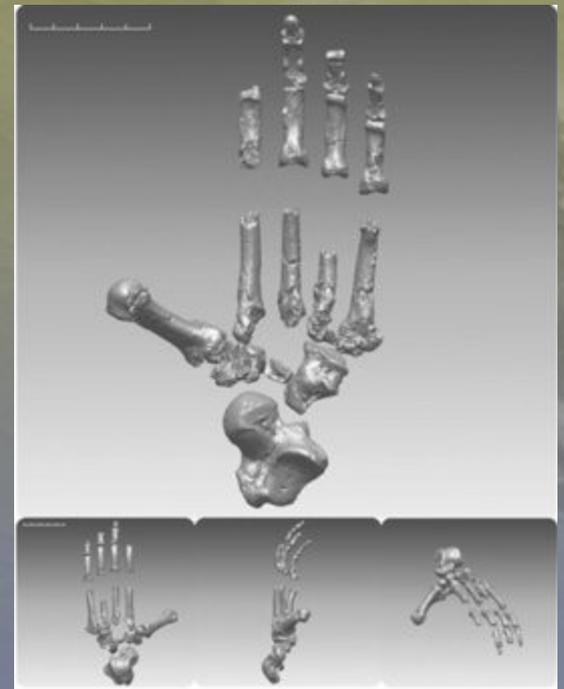
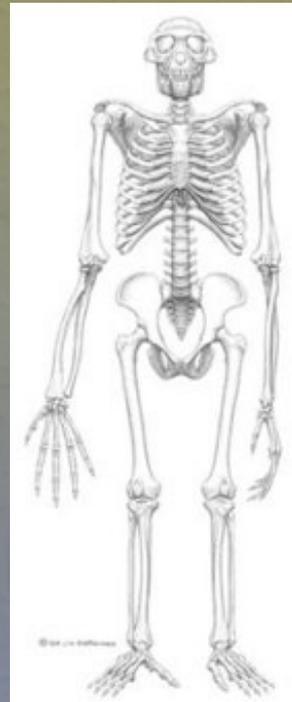
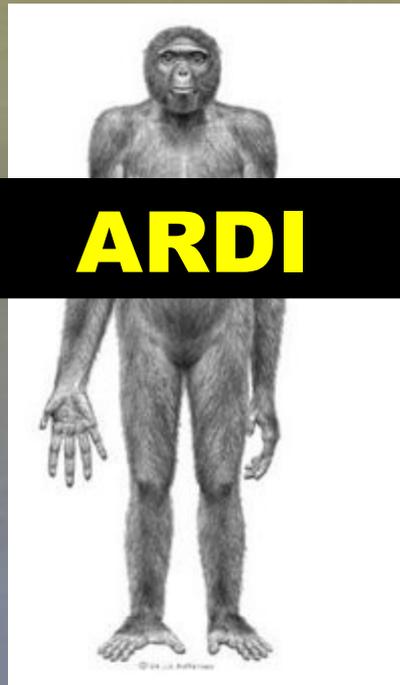
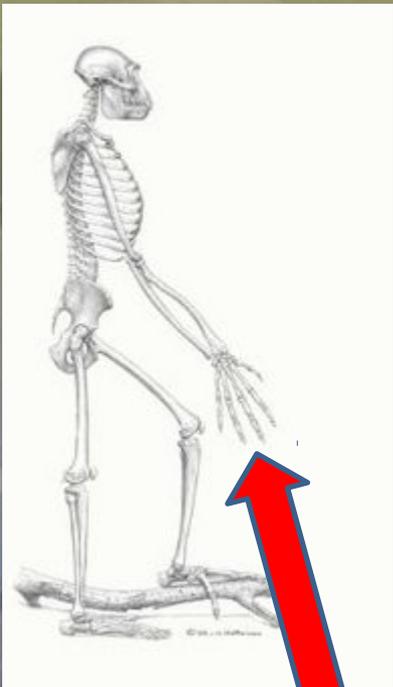


Her hip bones were incomplete, fragmented, badly eroded, and distorted.

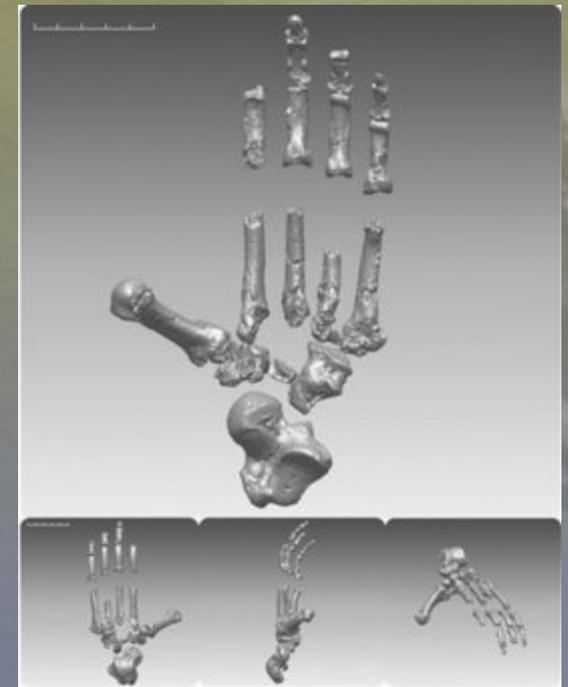
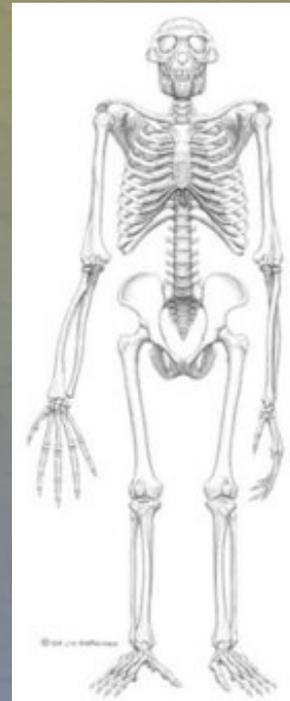
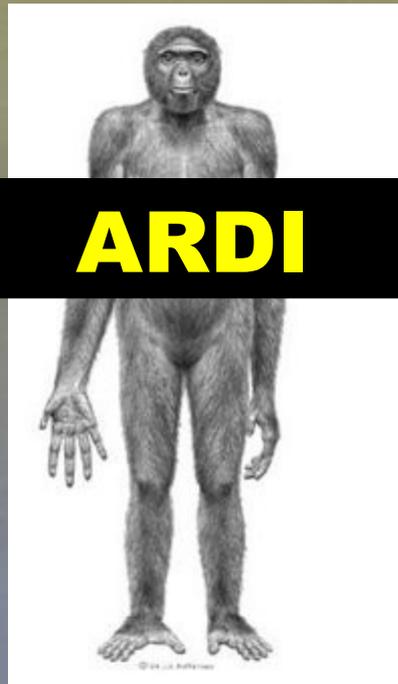
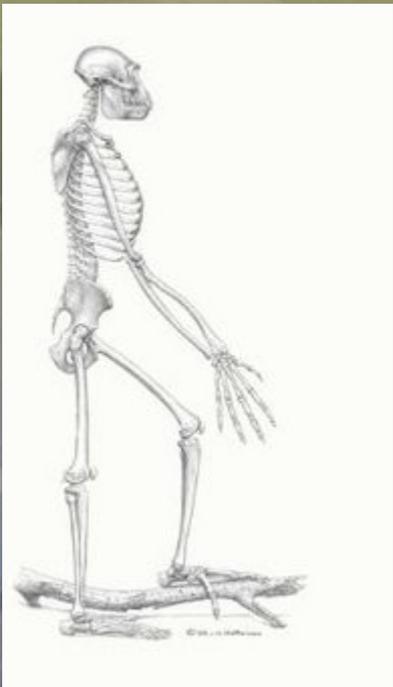
They completed the hip by inserting a "conjectural sacrum," and correcting "various additional dimensions,"



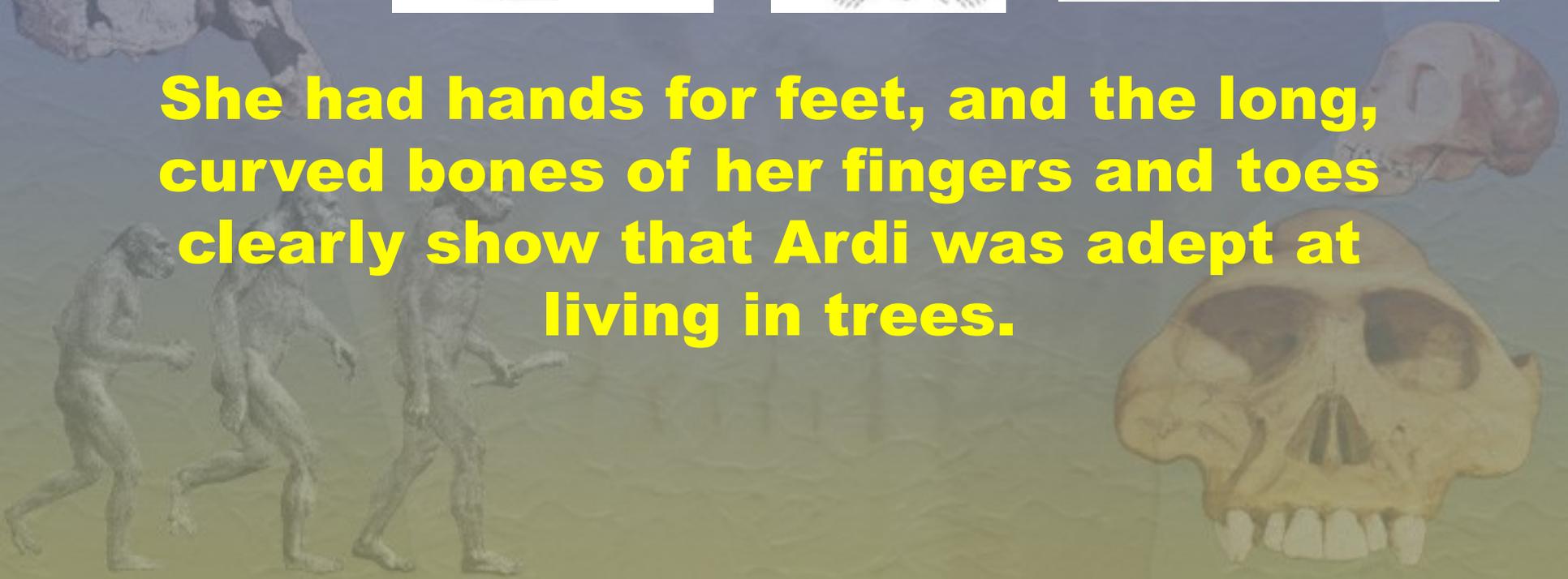
“The skeleton of an early human who lived 4.4 million years ago shows that humans did not evolve from chimpanzee-like ancestors, researchers reported on Thursday. In a special issue of Science, . . .”

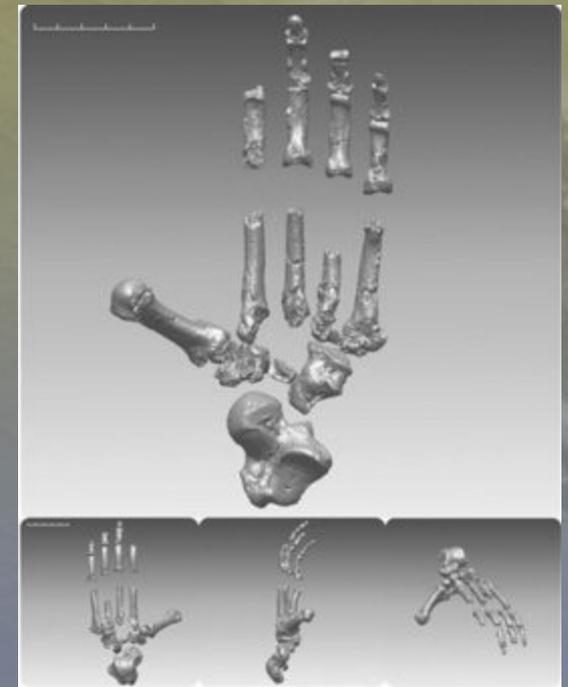
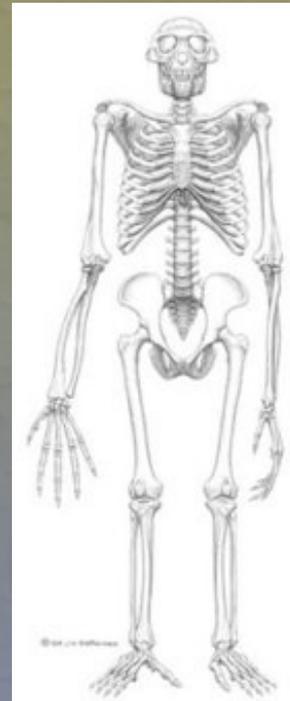
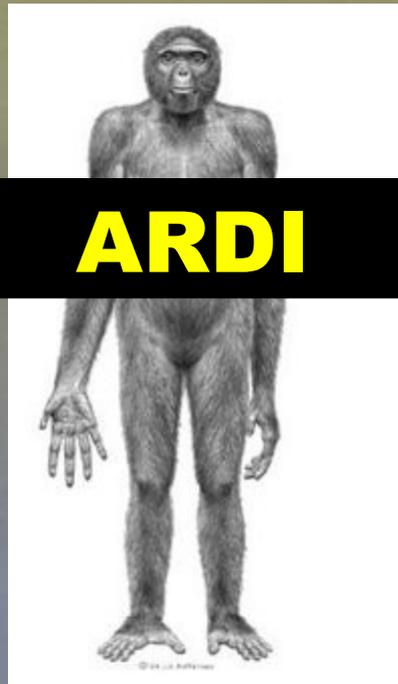
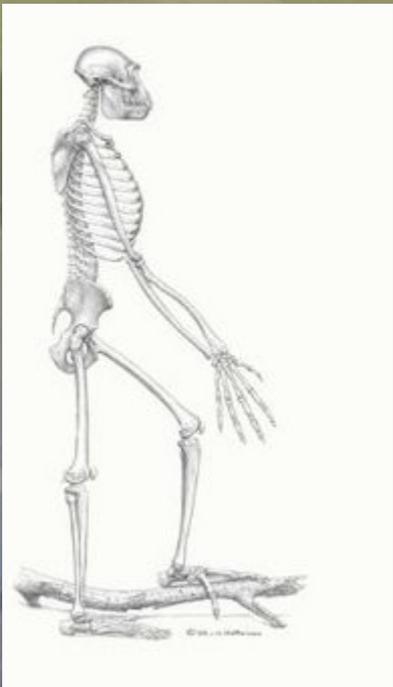


The “hand” of Ardi was found in a different location than the rest of bones.

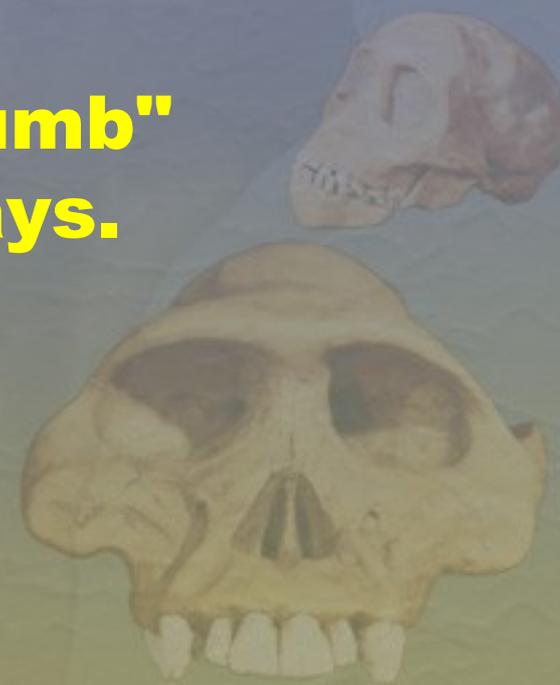
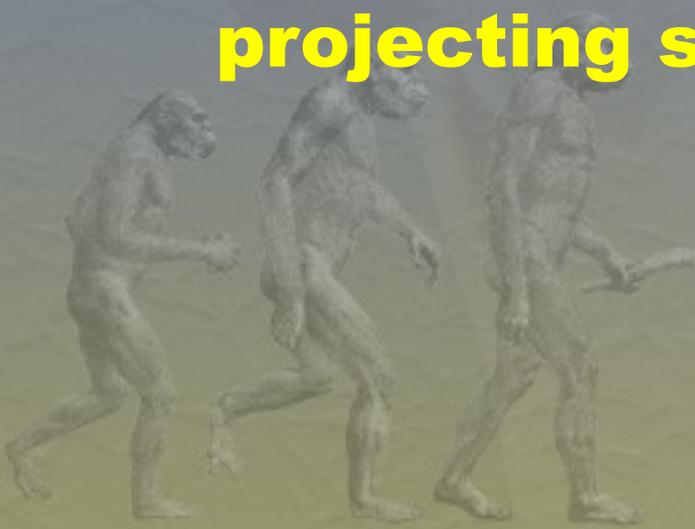


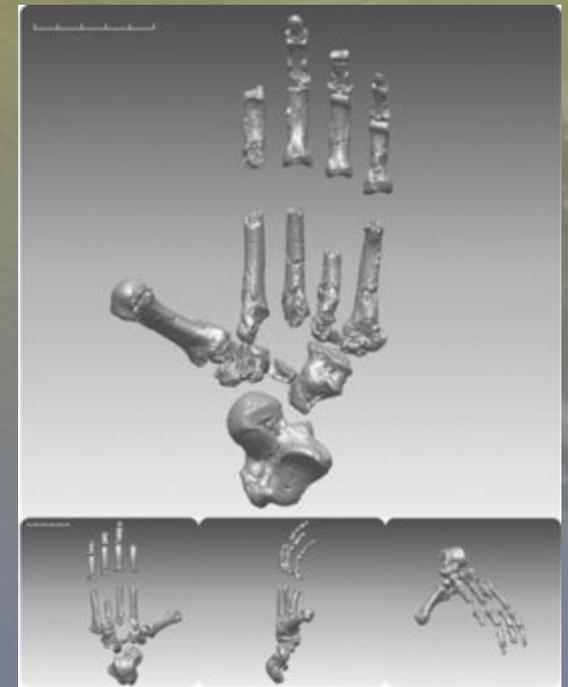
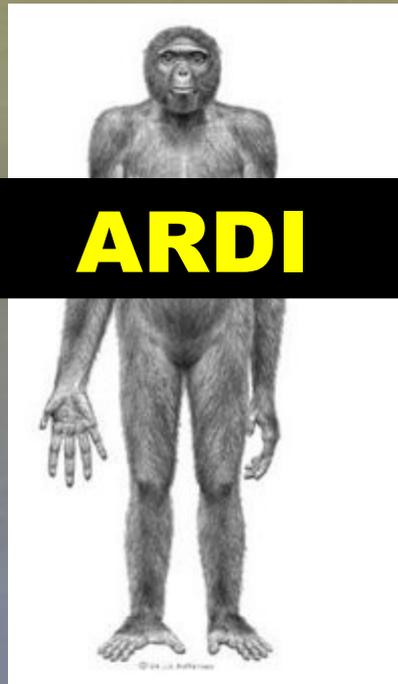
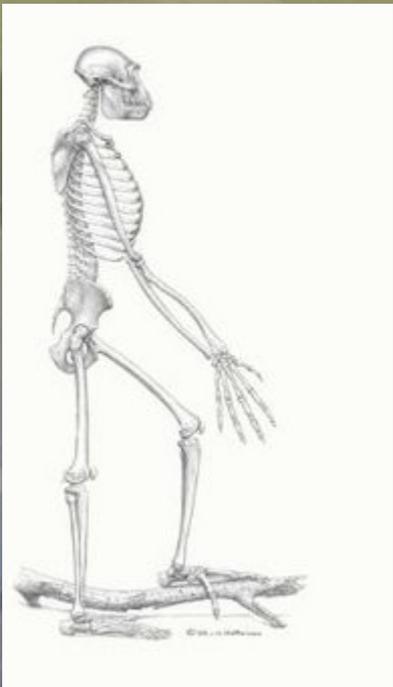
She had hands for feet, and the long, curved bones of her fingers and toes clearly show that Ardi was adept at living in trees.



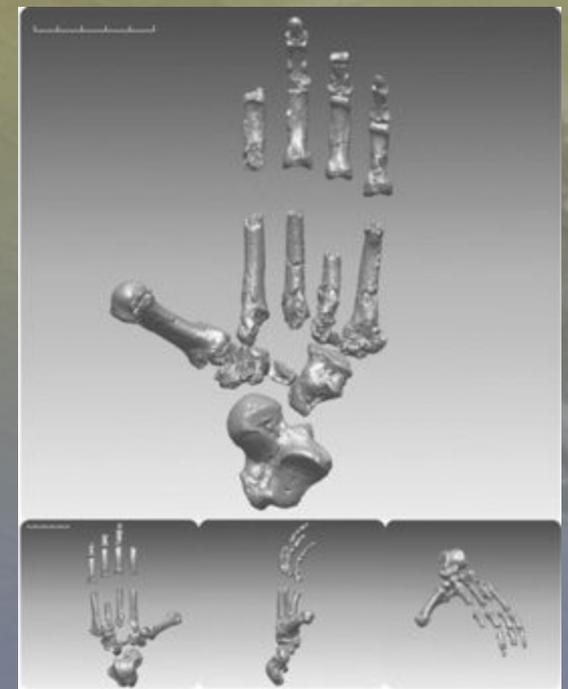
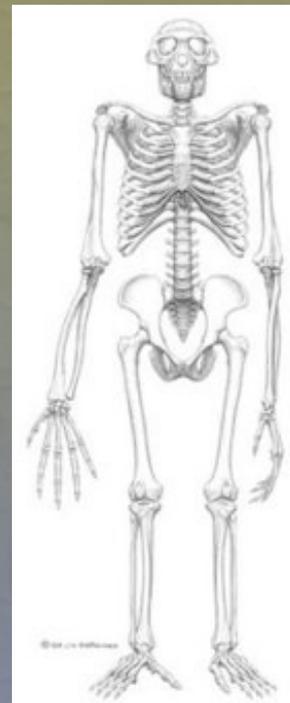
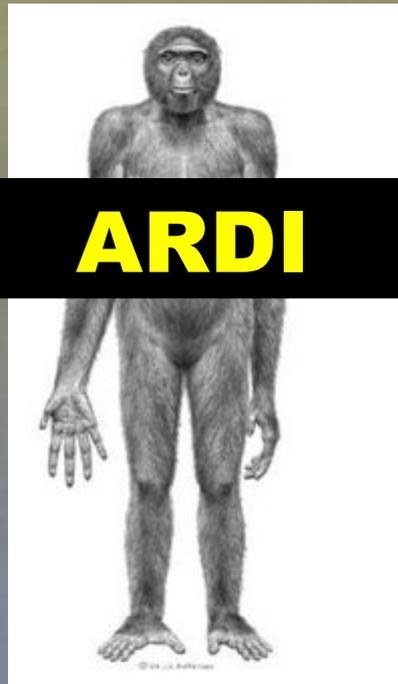
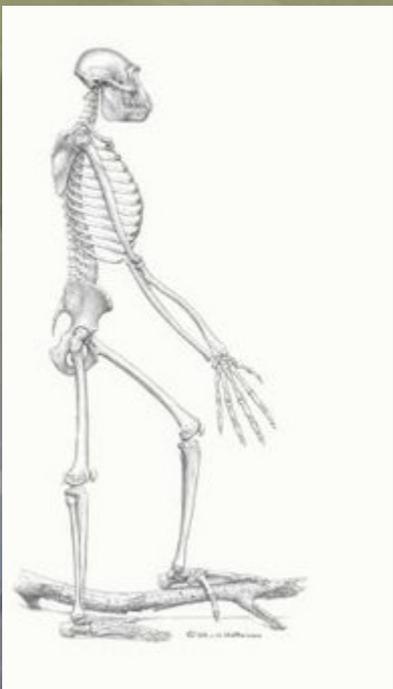


Ardi's foot has its big toe "thumb" projecting strikingly sideways.





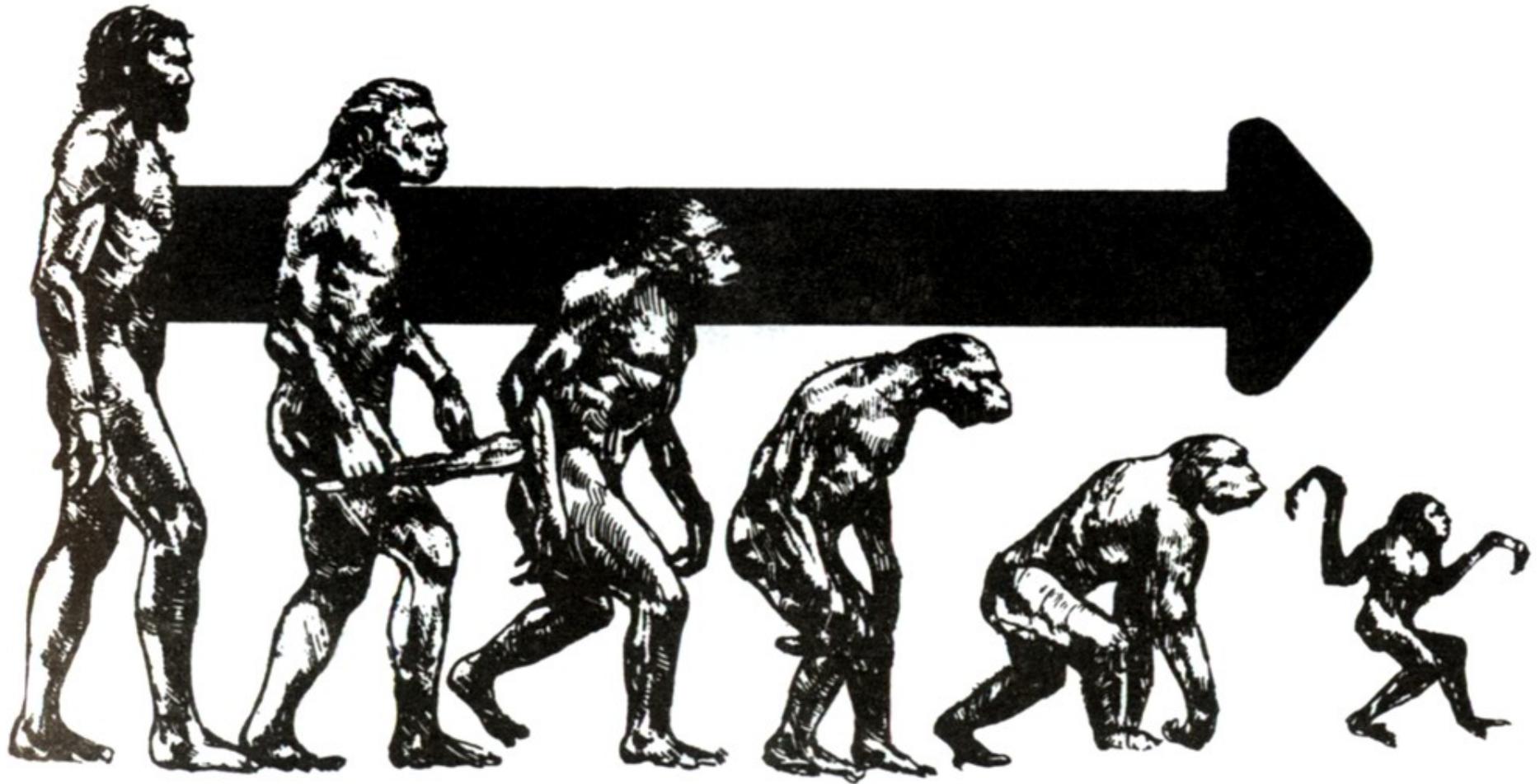
Its other foot bones are not like those of chimps or gorillas. Ardi's feet are like those of some of today's monkeys, which have a stable platform from which to leap, along with a fully developed grasping structure.



If Ardi is presumed to be a human ancestor, then the century-long concept that has been taught as virtual fact--that humans evolved from a chimpanzee-like creature --must be discarded!



Dr. Bourne believes humans evolved into apes



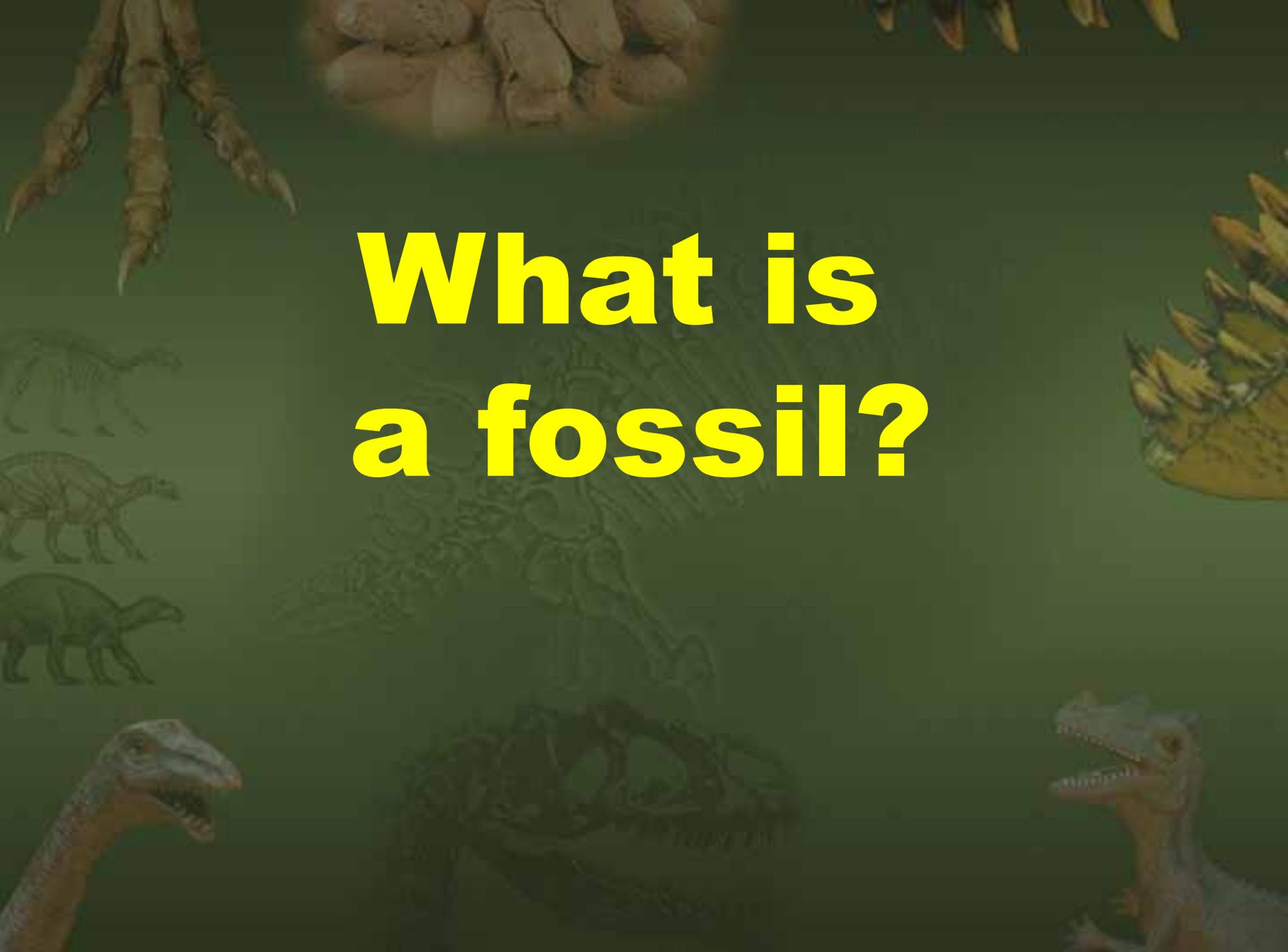
Evolution the Fossils Still say No!



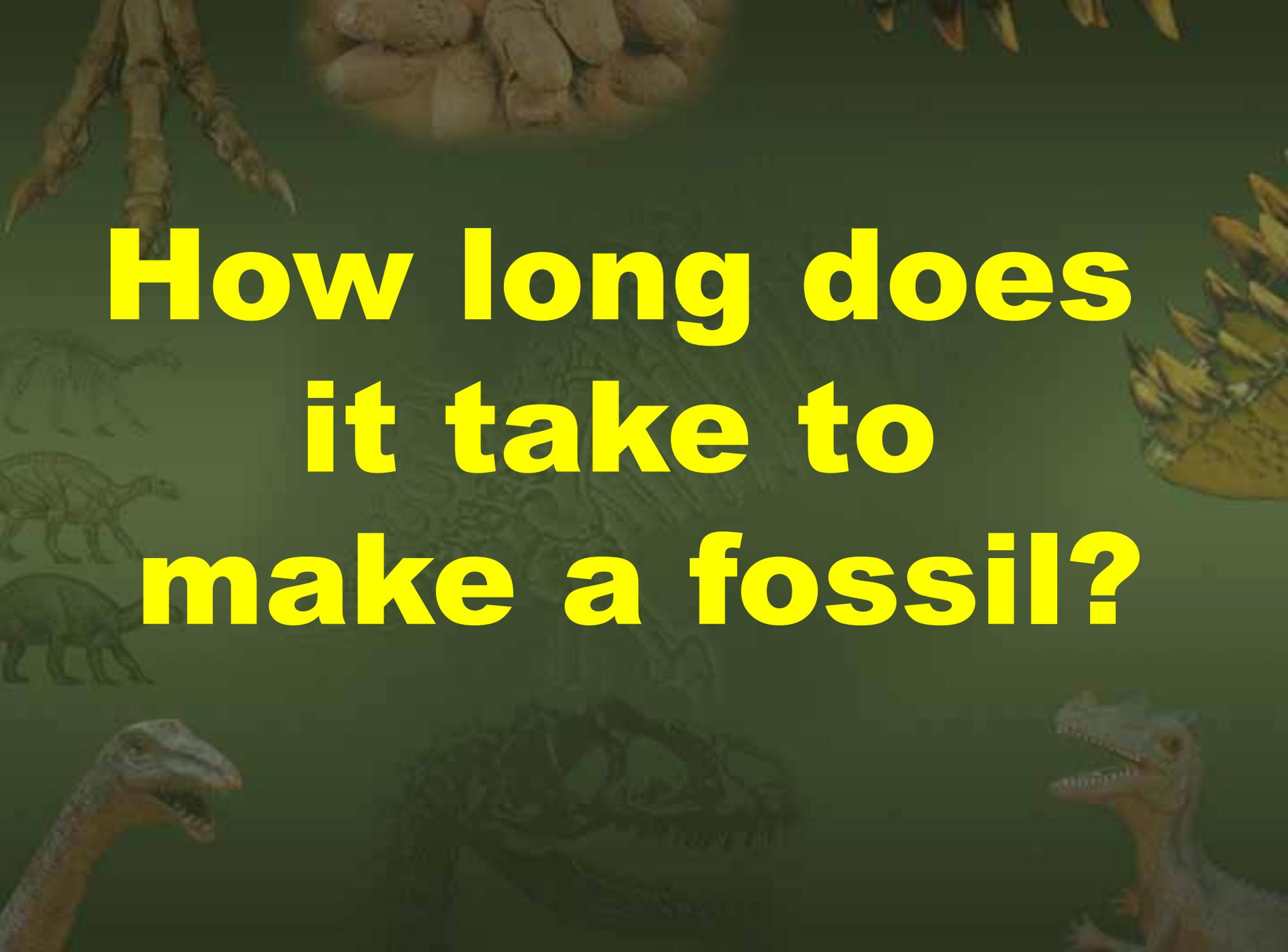


The background is a dark blue collage of various scientific and religious symbols. It includes a hand holding a microscope, a human skull, a butterfly, an hourglass, a cross, and an open book. The text is overlaid on this background.

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The background is a dark green collage of paleontological images. At the top center is a fossil of a dinosaur's hand with long, curved claws. To the right is a fossil of a dinosaur's foot with sharp, pointed claws. On the left side, there are three faint line drawings of dinosaur skeletons, including a bipedal dinosaur and two quadrupedal dinosaurs. At the bottom left is a model of a long-necked dinosaur's head and neck. At the bottom center is a large, dark fossil of a dinosaur's skull. At the bottom right is a model of a dinosaur's head with its mouth open, showing teeth.

What is a fossil?

The background is a dark green collage featuring various paleontological elements. At the top, there are fossilized plant roots and a cluster of light-colored, rounded fossil fragments. On the right side, a large, detailed fossil of a dinosaur's foot with sharp claws is visible. The lower portion of the image contains several faint, light-colored illustrations of dinosaurs, including a long-necked sauropod on the left and a T-Rex on the right. The central text is rendered in a bright yellow, bold, sans-serif font.

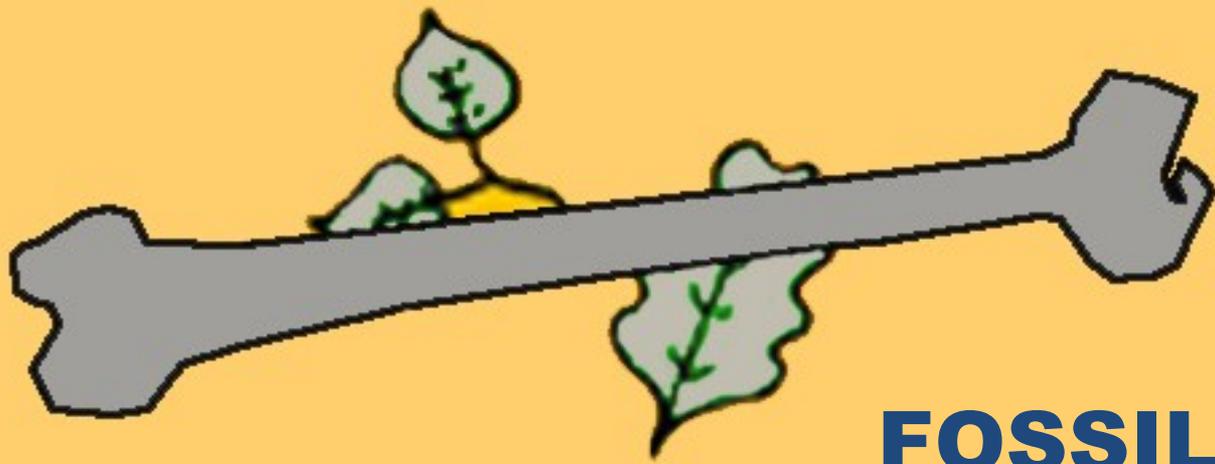
**How long does
it take to
make a fossil?**











FOSSIL



FL032



The background is a dark blue collage of various images. At the top left, a hand holds a yellow and green starfish. At the top right, there is a human skull. In the center, a large wooden cross is visible. At the bottom left, there is a butterfly. At the bottom right, there is an open book with text on its pages. The text is overlaid on this collage.

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