

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

NCZoo Activity (BARAMINOLOGY: “Creation Classification”)

Chart and Graph Interpretation / Discerning Perceptual Filters

[Adapted from numerous sources]

EVIDENCE / INTERPRETATION / BIAS

Scripture and Science tell us to think *logically* (*logikos*) and to only believe what is supported by **evidence**.

All scientists have the *same* evidence. The real difference between scientists is how they **interpret** the evidence. Every human being is *tempted* to interpret evidence with a personal **bias**. Bias means a tendency to see new evidence through a mental filter that distorts our perception. That distorted perception usually tempts us to try and make evidence fit our personal beliefs even if they don't.

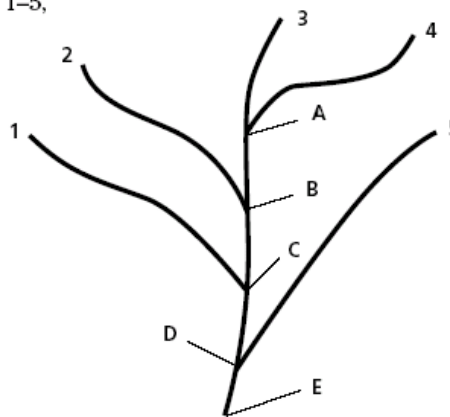
A *phylogenetic tree*, like the diagram below, represents the lines of genetic ancestry among a group of related creatures. Evolutionists and Creationists agree in some ways, yet differ in other very significant ways regarding phylogenetic trees diagrams.

1. **First, listen to the DVD clip** (“Origin of Life” 10 min = Part 4 of “Where Does the Evidence Lead?”)

2. **Second, complete the three questions to the left of the diagram.**

for a hypothetical group of modern organisms, labeled 1–5, and their ancestors, labeled A–E.

1. Which two modern organisms are likely to be most closely related? _____
2. What was the most recent common ancestor of organisms 2 and 3? _____
3. What was the most recent common ancestor of organisms 1 and 5? _____

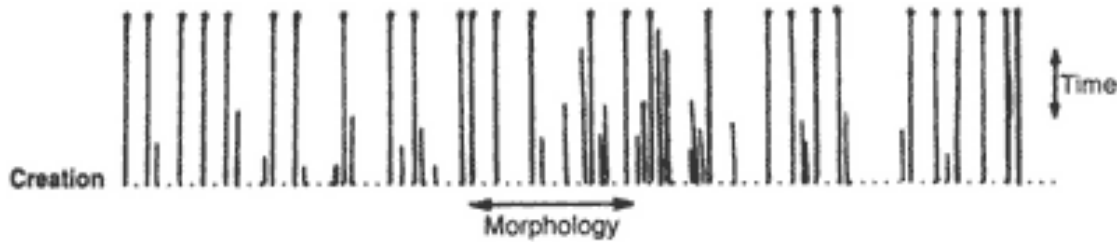


Third, list a few things about which evolutionists and creationists disagree when it comes to phylogenetic trees. *Try your best to describe the reasoning each group might have used to arrive at their interpretations.*

Evolutionists:	Creationists:

Morphology means the study of changes in shape or appearance of organisms. The following are three different interpretations of phylogenetic relationships.

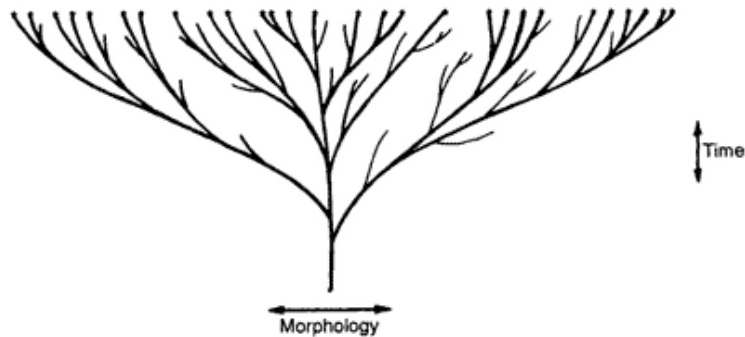
This first diagram is an old idea by Linnaeus, long before Darwin.



This Linnaean 'lawn' hypothesized that the Genesis 'kinds' were the same as today's species, without any significant change. **What is inaccurate about this "lawn" diagram ABOVE by Linnaeus?**

This next diagram is the Darwinian (macro-evolutionary) view: Evolution Tree of Life

How does this belief and diagram contradict the LAW OF BIOGENESIS?



All evolutionary 'trees' are claims that all of today's species are descended from the one common ancestor (which itself evolved from non-living chemicals).

Write four core questions that you could humbly ask evolutionists about their view to help them see how their belief is not logical or scientific?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

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Two Evolutionary Views of Phylogenetic Trees - Dr. Stephen J. Gould (deceased) from Harvard was the first to propose and promote the belief in PUNCTUATED evolution because the fossil evidence did not support gradualism.

GRADUALISTS believe that new kinds gradually arose through mutations, natural selection, and lots of time.

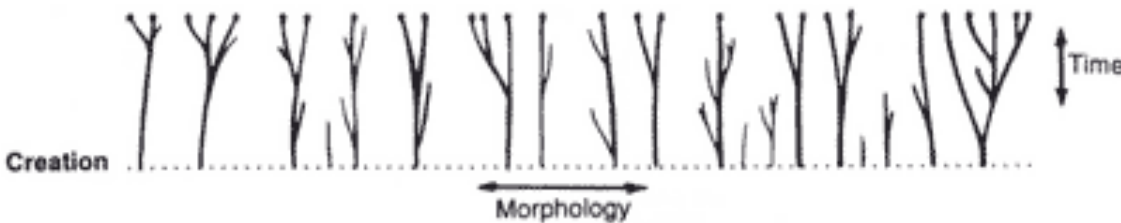
PUNCTUALISTS believe that new kinds suddenly arose through massive mutational changes, natural selection, and that between those sudden changes there were long periods of equilibrium when no significant change occurred.

WHY IS PUNCTUATED EVO. BELIEF IN A MAGICAL MYSTERY MECHANISM?

CLADISTICS and CLADOGRAMS: Cladistics is a somewhat new, systematic effort to categorize and diagram together assumed to be "RELATED" organisms that have the most evidence to support the logical inference of a common ancestor. Please note that this is a more honest effort by evolutionists to limit their assumptions and claims by solid evidence, but they still cannot resist tossing in a few wild leaps of faith to promote macroevolution / vertical change into new "KINDS" of creatures.

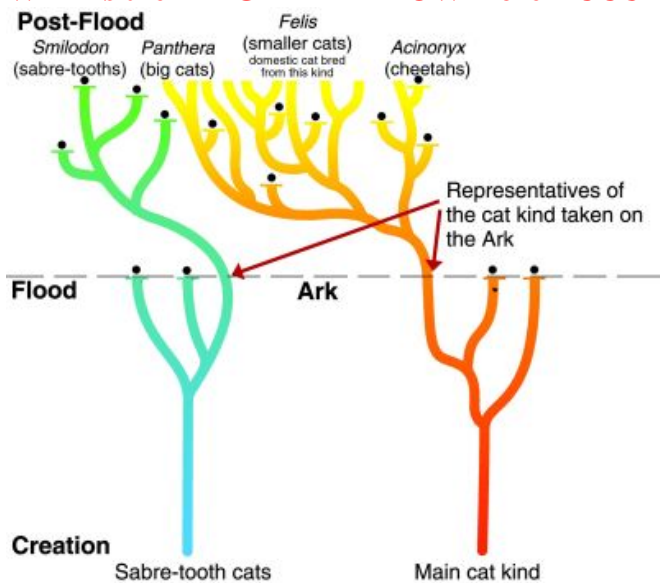
BARAMINOLOGY: A biblical view of classification.

This diagram is the creationist "orchard", showing limited change within each kind.



Dr. Kurt Wise (a biblical creationist) studied under atheistic evolutionist Dr. Gould mentioned above, and received his PhD in paleontology there at Harvard. Kurt was the person who created the term, "**baraminology**" from the Hebrew (bara = created; min = kind) and "ology" = to study.

WHY is the DIAGRAM BELOW more ACCURATE?



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SMALL GROUPS - NCZOO

CLASSIFICATION APPLICATION:

Your group will pretend that you discovered a new island. On that island you discovered the creatures that we have in the NCZoo.

Pretend that they are totally unique (different) from any other creatures you have seen.

Pretend you don't know anything about groups like "birds", "reptiles", "mammals", etc.

So, your job is to CLASSIFY these creatures into groups that you think are genetically related to a common ancestor.

You must identify common characteristics and non-common characteristics. Then you will make up pretend Latin names for your new "kinds" (related) groups, based on their characteristics.



Set up your different NCZoo creature groups in this column. List in each group the creatures you think belong to it (are related).	In this column list the common characteristics that led you create each separate group.	In this column, make up FUN scientific names (<i>Genus species</i>), using pretend Latin words like the Road Runner cartoon does. (<i>Fastus birdis</i>)