

Creation vs Evolution

Lesson 5: Natural Selection

Introduction: Your friend says, "Evolution must be true. Look at all the different breeds of dogs there are in the world. Doesn't that show how animals can evolve from one form to another?"

Based on what you've already learned through this course, how might you respond?

1. Watch the video. Then fill in the blanks below with the help of the word bank.

WORD BANK

3.5 627 40,777 ancestor animal athletic barrier biased birds blended develop diversity
fish forests fur imagine interbreed "kind" miracles most mustard
mutated natural reproduce snow-covered species "superbug" time vote within wolves

A species is a group of animals that normally _____ in the wild. There are many species of cats for example that make up the feline family. Felines belong to one _____ of animal.

The true part of evolution is that natural selection does produce new _____ of plants and animals. The false part of evolution is that _____ selection produces *new kinds* of plants and animals.

According to the Bible, no new *kinds* of animals ever develop or come into being. New *species* can develop, but always within their own kind. The estimated _____ species of amphibians, birds, mammals, and reptiles, could have easily descended from _____ or so kinds of animals that were on the ark.

For example, the bear kind that was aboard Noah's ark must have had the genetic _____ to produce offspring with a variety of _____ color. Light-colored fur would be beneficial for bears living in _____ regions. While dark-colored fur would benefit bears living in _____. This is because bears with fur that _____ in with their surroundings would be more successful at hunting.

New *species* _____ when DNA is lost or _____. But no new DNA is ever added to create a new *kind* of _____. For example, bears can lose the gene to produce white fur or brown fur, but they won't gain DNA so that they become another kind of animal like a horse.

Likewise, while a certain bacterium's DNA was damaged and mutated so that it created a _____ called H pylori, it is a new *species*, not a new *kind* of bacterium.

(left blank below for notetaking on video about "superbugs")

Evolutionists, however, do not accept that there is a _____ between kinds. And so they believe that dinosaurs are the ancestors of _____. The Bible, however, speaks against this belief. God created animals to _____ “according to their kinds” (Genesis 1:24).

(*video part 2*) Evolutionist, Richard Dawkins, outlined 28 reasons why he believes that the “forces” of evolution can transform a _____ into a human. One piece of “evidence” he gives is how wild _____ has been cultivated into kale, kohlrabi, brussels sprouts, and several other vegetables. But these vegetables are still all varieties of the same plant.

Dawkins also points to how _____ were bred into many dog breeds, and how racehorses and greyhounds were bred for _____ prowess. But these examples are also simply a change _____ a biblical “kind.”

Dawkins also argues that the fish-to-human hypothesis must be true because this is what _____ scientists believe. But truth is not decided by a majority _____. And anyway, evolutionary scientists are _____ because they start with the presupposition that _____ do not happen, and therefore believe that there is no God who created the universe and its life forms.

Evolutionists have concluded that _____ billion years of natural selection has produced all the life forms we have today from a single bacteria-like common _____.

In another weak argument for his fish-to-human hypothesis, Dawkins urges his readers to _____ how this evolution is possible if given enough _____ for natural forces to work.

2. Your friend says, “There’s no way every species of animal could have fit on Noah’s little boat.” What did you learn today about natural selection that would help you respond?

For Further Study

“Glossary for the Creationist.”

5 minutes to read; pages 6–8 of the spring 2018 LSI Journal at www.LutheranScience.org/2018spring.

“Natural Selection.”

5 minutes to read; pages 21–23 of the LSI Lesson Book –2nd ed.; pages 25-31 in the fall 2016 LSI Journal at www.LutheranScience.org/2016fall.

“Evolutionists and Creationists Often Agree.”

24 minutes to read; pages 17–32 of the spring 2019 LSI Journal at www.LutheranScience.org/2019spring.

“Some Truth in Evolution.” 3 minutes to read; pages 24–25 of the LSI Lesson Book –2nd ed.

More about Noah’s Ark - see pages 4–29 in the fall 2020 LSI Journal at www.LutheranScience.org/2020fall.