TEN BASIC QUESTIONS FOR EVOLUTIONISTS

Criticism and name-calling are easy, but a logical defense of evolution isn't. Here are ten basic questions that evolutionists have never been able to explain.

Please give me a good explanation for the origin of:

- 1. The universe, including the laws and existence of matter & energy
- 2. The biosphere (all living things and everything sustaining them)
- 3. Complex proteins
- 4. DNA
- 5. The first living cell
- 6. Cellular biochemistry, machinery, and function
- 7. Organelles (precursors becoming organs)
- 8. Organs (e.g., eyes, ears, lungs, hearts)
- 9. The diversity, timing, mechanism, and purpose for the formation of plants, animals, & humans
- 10. The five senses: hearing, vision, smell, taste, and feeling

Also, what is a good evolutionary explanation for life's meaning, purpose, hope, & joy? If evolutionists have a better argument than Supernatural Creation by Almighty God, I'd like to hear it.

<u>What are the top ten problems with Darwinian evolution</u>? Casey Luskin, an attorney with graduate degrees in science and law, associated with the Discovery Institute in Seattle, WA, states (July, 2012):

A few months back I gave my top three criticisms of Darwinian evolution ... but the problems run much deeper. Here are my top ten problems with biological and chemical evolution:

- 1. <u>Lack of a viable mechanism for producing high levels of complex and specified information</u>. Related to this are problems with the Darwinian mechanism producing irreducibly complex features, and the problems of nonfunctional or deleterious intermediate stages. (For details see: "The NCSE, Judge Jones, and Bluffs About the Origin of New Functional Genetic Information," "Do Car Engines Run on Lugnuts? A Response to Ken Miller & Judge Jones's Straw Tests of Irreducible Complexity for the Bacterial Flagellum," "Opening Darwin's Black Box," or "Can Random Mutations Create New Complex Features? A Response to TalkOrigins");
- 2. Failure of the fossil record to provide support for Darwinian evolution. (For details, see "Punctuated Equilibrium and Patterns from the Fossil Record" or "Intelligent Design Has Scientific Merit in Paleontology");
- 3. Failure of molecular biology to provide evidence for a grand "tree of life." (See: "A Primer on the Tree of Life");
- 4. <u>Natural selection is an extremely inefficient method of spreading traits in populations</u> unless a trait has an extremely high selection coefficient;
- 5. The problem that convergent evolution (similarities in unrelated organisms living in the same environment) appears rampant at both the genetic and morphological levels, even though under Darwinian theory this is highly unlikely. (See "Convergent Genetic Evolution: 'Surprising' Under Unguided Evolution, Expected Under Intelligent Design" and "Dolphins and Porpoises and...Bats? Oh My! Evolution's Convergence Problem");
- 6. The failure of chemistry to explain the origin of the genetic code. (See "The origin of life remains a mystery" or "Problems with the Natural Chemical Origin of Life");
- 7. The failure of developmental biology to explain why vertebrate embryos diverge from the beginning of development. (See: "Evolving views of embryology," "A Reply to Carl Zimmer on Embryology and Developmental Biology," "Current Textbooks Misuse Embryology to Argue for Evolution");
- 8. <u>The failure of neo-Darwinian evolution to explain the biogeographical distribution of many species</u>. (For details, see "Sea Monkey Hypotheses Refute the NCSE's Biogeography Objections to Explore Evolution" or "Sea Monkeys Are the Tip of the Iceberg: More Biogeographical Conundrums for Neo-Darwinism");
- 9. A long history of inaccurate predictions inspired by neo-Darwinism regarding vestigial organs or so-called "junk" DNA. See: "Intelligent Design and the Death of the 'Junk-DNA' Neo-Darwinian Paradigm," "The Latest Proof of Evolution: The Appendix Has No Important Function," or "Does Darrel Falk's Junk DNA Argument for Common Descent Commit 'One of the Biggest Mistakes in the History of Molecular Biology'?);
- 10. <u>Humans show many behavioral and cognitive traits and abilities that offer no apparent survival advantage</u> (e.g. music, art, religion, ability to ponder the nature of the universe).