

Note to Reader:

The purpose of this document is to point out the scientific errors found in many textbooks with a focus on ideology. Only documented scientific and factual statements are used.

CHAPTER 1

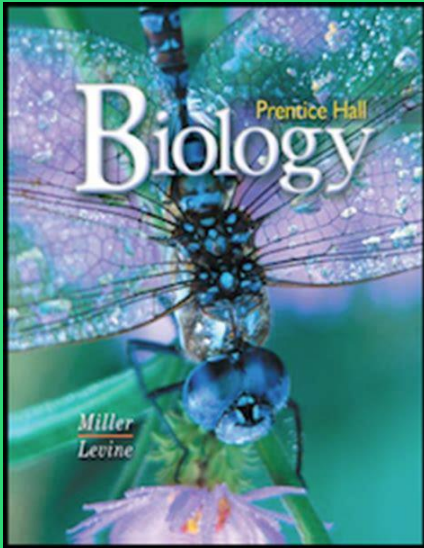
Evolutionary Ideology



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What Does the Textbook Teach?



The textbook will teach that Darwin was a respected scientist. That on his journey on the HMS Beagle, he truly recognized the history of the world and the common ancestry of all organisms. (Section 1)

It will also teach that we should accept evolution because of how a theory is defined. (Section 2)

Finally, it will teach you that no rational person, let alone a scientific intellect would even consider that the Earth is not millions of years old. (Section 3)

Section 1

DARWIN'S JOB:

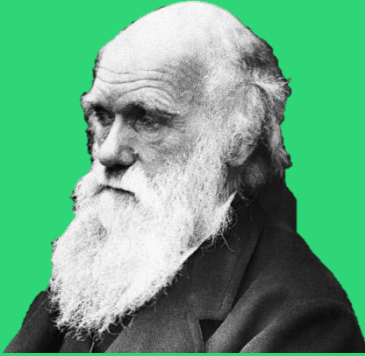


Fig. 1.1.1 Charles Darwin

The textbook will say that Darwin (Figure 1.1.1) was a naturalist aboard the HMS Beagle when he went to the Galapagos Islands. This could not be further from the truth.

Darwin had no formal training in the realm of science, especially not biology. He was a theology student that could not initially get a job anywhere in his field of study.

He eventually got a job as the captain's companion. In those days, the captain was not allowed to interact with the crew on a personal level. Darwin's job was to keep the captain company and to provide someone to talk to.

There is no evidence to suggest that his travels were for his research or that he was brought on board because of his credentials.

Many of the things that we are taught about scientists in the past are wrong. These myths are often propped up and the truth ignored so that we will not scrutinize their findings or credentials. If we did look more closely, we would be less likely to believe what they taught.



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Another overlooked fact is that in Darwin's time, our knowledge of biology, especially cell biology, was very limited.

This limited knowledge of the cell led Darwin and his contemporaries to vastly overestimate the possibility of evolution.

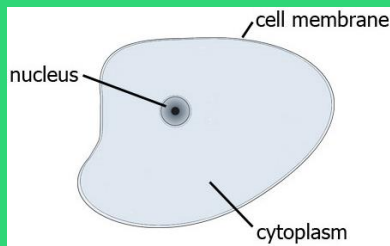


Fig. 1.1.3 An early cell model

Scientists at the time thought that the cell was little more than a membrane with genetic material (Figure 1.1.3). We

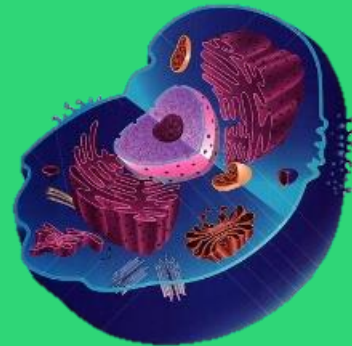


Fig. 1.1.4 A modern cell model

now know that the cell is infinitely more complex than anything that we could have ever imagined (Figure 1.1.4).

For comparison, those in Darwin's time thought that a cell had the complexity of a hut (Figure 1.1.5A), but we now



Fig. 1.1.5 A hut and a city

know that it is as complex as an entire city (Figure 1.1.5B).

The partial knowledge of Darwin and his contemporaries

concerning microbiology hindered how they saw the world. Because scientists thought that the cell and therefore any organism was simple, it seemed obvious that this took millions of years to form. With present microbiology, it is much more farfetched to hold this assessment.

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Section 2

Definitions:

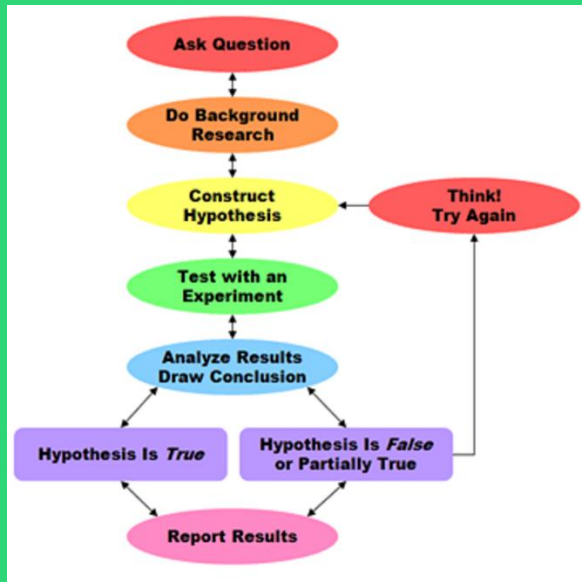


Fig. 1.2.1 The Scientific Method

The textbook will say that evolution is a theory, just like gravity. However, we do need to get a few definitions straight.

A hypothesis is an idea that has yet to be tested. One of the first steps of the Scientific Method is to hypothesize (Figure 1.2.1).

A theory is something that has been tested and has held up to scrutiny. A theory can

still be disproven if more evidence comes to light.

A law is a theory that has been proven true beyond all doubt. This is often reserved for mathematical proofs such as $E=MC^2$.

Now the question is: Which of these definitions best fits evolution?

Naturally, we can rule out “law”.

Throughout this work, we will also see that evolution does not hold up to scientific scrutiny. Thus, the argument that evolution is a theory, just like gravity is nonsense.

In actuality, gravity is not a theory, but a law. The theory comes in when scientists debate the cause of gravity.

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Let us analyze gravity as a law based on the scientific method:

1. Ask a Question:

Why do objects fall to the Earth?

2. Construct a Hypothesis:

I theorize that objects will fall to the Earth regardless of what the object is.

3. Test With Experiment:

I dropped 250 different objects to the ground from 1.8 meters.

4. Analyze Results:

Every single object fell to the ground, albeit some faster than others.

5. Find Solution:

Therefore, all objects will fall to the ground.

Because of this and many repeated experiments, scientists found that gravity always causes an object to fall to the ground. This became known as The Law of Gravity.

Now, the question is why do objects fall to the ground? The reason for why the objects fall is The Theory of Gravity.

A supposed explanation for why objects fall to the ground would be a Hypothesis of Gravity.

The rest of this work will show how the evidence used to support evolution theory are lacking in empirical evidence.

Section 3

Scientists of the Past:

There are countless occurrences, across history, in which the majority of scientists believed something that was contrary to what is observed. Two prime examples of this bias are the flat earth and geocentrism (the theory that the Earth is at the center of the universe).

The textbook will say that the majority of scientists throughout history have believed in evolution. Even if this were true, that does not make evolution true.

In contrast, here are just a few of the famous and ground-breaking scientists that believed in a young Earth:

- Francis Bacon (Figure 1.3.1) developed the scientific method that we still use today.
- Dr. Raymond Damadian created the MRI that scans the human brain.
- Dr. John Baumgardner founded the modern study of catastrophic plate tectonics.
- Carl Linnaeus (Figure 1.3.2) developed the modern classification system.
- Dr. John Sanford developed the gene gun.



Fig. 1.3.1
Francis Bacon



Fig. 1.3.2
Carl Linnaeus

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- **Werner Von Braun was the founder of rocket science that helped to get man to the moon.**
- **Sir Isaac Newton (Figure 1.3.3) was the founder of modern day physics.**
- **Galileo Galilei's (Figure 1.3.4) observations furthered our understanding of the universe and our planet's place in the solar system.**
- **Sir William Herschel built better telescopes than anyone had ever seen before.**
- **Sir David Brewster's work led to a better understanding about how the lens in the eye worked.**
- **Michael Faraday's work in metallurgy helped lead to the discovery of how electromagnetism causes motion.**
- **Louis Pasteur (Figure 1.3.5) developed a process to kill microorganisms to keep milk fresh longer.**
- **Joseph Lister (Figure 1.3.6) helped bring about the practice of sterilizing clothing and equipment before surgery.**



Fig. 1.3.3
Sir. Isaac Newton



Fig. 1.3.4
Galileo Galilei



Fig. 1.3.5
Louis Pasteur



Fig. 1.3.6
Joseph Lister

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- **James Clerk Maxwell showed that magnetism, electricity, and light were simply different manifestations of the same fundamental laws.**

- **George Washington Carver (Figure 1.3.7) was a brilliant chemist who found countless uses for the peanut.**



Fig. 1.3.7
George Washington
Carver

These are just a few examples of the most brilliant scientists in history and founders of their respective fields that believe in a young Earth and did not accept the millions of years theory which is vital to evolution.

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IN CONCLUSION:

Although Darwin had no qualifications as a scientist, his findings are still taken as law. (Section 1)

Furthermore, the actual definition of the word “theory” in regards to evolution does not fit what we observe via empirical science. (Section 2)

Finally, many renowned scientists across history believed in a young Earth. (Section 3)



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Questions for Further Discussion:

- 1. Why would people boast Darwin as a scientist when he did not have any formal training or authority? (Section 1)**
- 2. Why would evolution be called a theory when it only fits the definition of a hypothesis? (Section 2)**
- 3. Why would the textbook tell us that all scientists throughout history believed in millions of years when that is factually untrue? (Section 3)**
- 4. What other scientific phenomena do you think have been falsified?**

