
Know Evolution –The Evolution Story is a Mixture of Reality and Fabrication

Human or Ape, No In-Between

Evolutionists claim many transitional forms between apes and humans. According to a 2016 survey, 14-24 year olds see this as the best evidence for millions of years.¹ We know for certain from Scripture that every kind (not every species) of plant and animal was created during creation week only thousands of years ago. Those created kinds have diversified through natural selection into millions of species. (See the article, *Natural Selection*, in the Fall 2016 LSI Journal.)

Humans have always been humans. Apes have always been apes. How then do evolutionists claim to have bones of part human, part ape creatures? The evolution story is a mixture of reality and fabrication. Evolutionists' claims for human evolution are an example of that truth. Evolutionists start with real bones, fossils, and artifacts. These remains are from humans and apes who lived and died in the past. That is the truth part. Then the fabrication begins.

So how do evolutionists claim to have fossils of part human, part ape creatures? One way is to take fossils of our human ancestors and imagine ape-like attributes for those people. That is done with Neanderthals and Cro-Magnon Man. Another is to take fossils of extinct apes and imagine human-like attributes for those apes. That is done with the famous "Lucy" fossil and other types of australopithecines. Another way is to accidentally or even fraudulently combine fossils of apes and humans into one creature. The most famous example of fraud is the Piltdown man who was hailed as an apeman for over 40 years until the fraud was discovered in 1953.

Anatomy expert and Confessional Lutheran Dr. David Menton² has written a very good article³ (available free online) detailing how evolutionists create apemen. Menton explains,

Knowing from Scripture that God didn't create any apemen, there are only three ways for the evolutionist to create one:

1. Combine ape fossil bones with human fossil bones and declare the two to be one individual—a real "apeman."
2. Emphasize certain humanlike qualities of fossilized ape bones, and with imagination upgrade apes to be more humanlike.
3. Emphasize certain apelike qualities of fossilized human bones, and with imagination downgrade humans to be more apelike.

These three approaches account for all of the attempts by evolutionists to fill the unbridgeable gap between apes and men with fossil apemen.⁴

¹ Daniel A. Biddle, "Targeted Apologetics," *Answers –Building A Biblical Worldview*, vol. 12 no. 1 (Jan-Feb 2017), 48-51.

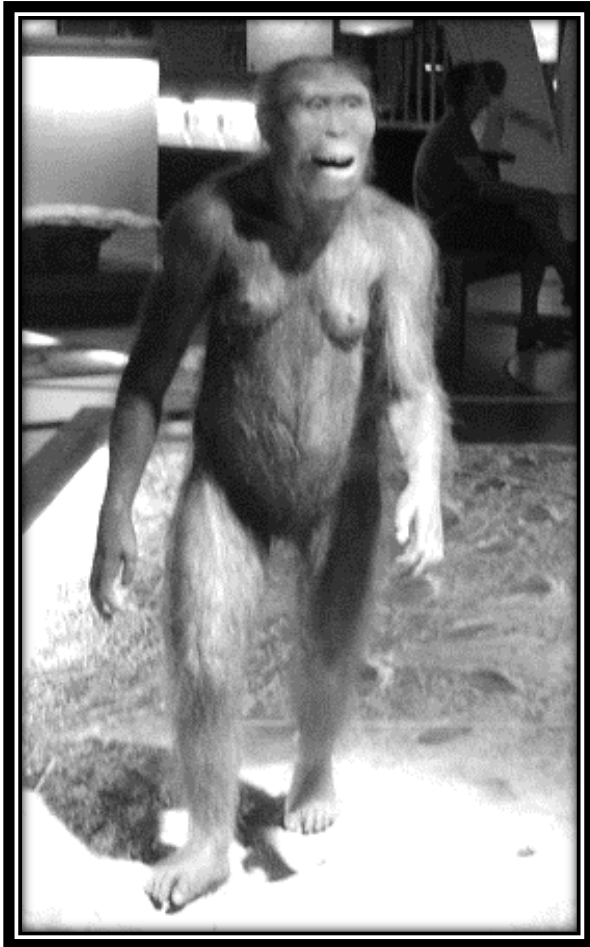
² Menton was an assoc. professor of anatomy at Washington University School of Medicine from 1996-2000 and then served as assoc. professor emeritus. He also served as a consulting editor for *Stedman's Medical Dictionary*. His PhD is from Brown University in cell biology. He holds membership in a congregation of the Church of the Lutheran Confession (CLC).

³ David Menton, "Did Humans Really Evolve From Ape-like Creatures?" in *The New Answers Book 2*, ed. Ken Ham (Green Forest: Master Books, 2008), 83-93. <https://answersingenesis.org/human-evolution/ape-man/did-humans-really-evolve-from-apelike-creatures/>

⁴ Menton, 89.

Museums around the world show extinct apes with human-like features. The actual fossil bones of these extinct apes have ape-like feet and hands (for climbing trees), ape-like pelvises (allowing only short distance and unstable upright walking, just like modern apes), and ape-like skulls, but the imaginative models at museums replace some of these ape-like features with human features.⁵ The knuckle-walking⁶ *Australopithecus afarensis* is shown on the next two pages walking upright with human feet. It is easy to find many more examples of such grossly misleading museum displays.

-MSB



CosmoCaixa, science museum, Barcelona, Spain.

Australopithecus afarensis.

credit: Airin at wikivoyage shared, via Wikimedia Commons, 2008.



Natural History Museum, Vienna, Austria.

Australopithecus afarensis.

credit: Wolfgang Sauber (Own work), via Wikimedia Commons, 2013.

⁵ Menton, 86-91.

⁶ Menton, 91.