

ATLAS of CREATION



HARUN YAHYA



ABOUT THE AUTHOR: The author, who writes under the pen-name Harun Yahya, was born in Ankara in 1956. He studied arts at Istanbul's Mimar Sinan University, and philosophy at Istanbul University. Since the 1980s, the author has published many books on political, faith-related and scientific issues. Greatly appreciated all around the world, these works have been instrumental in helping many to return their faith in God, and, in many others, to gain a deeper insight into their faith. Harun Yahya's books appeal to all kinds of readers, regardless of their age, race, or nationality, for they focus on one ob-

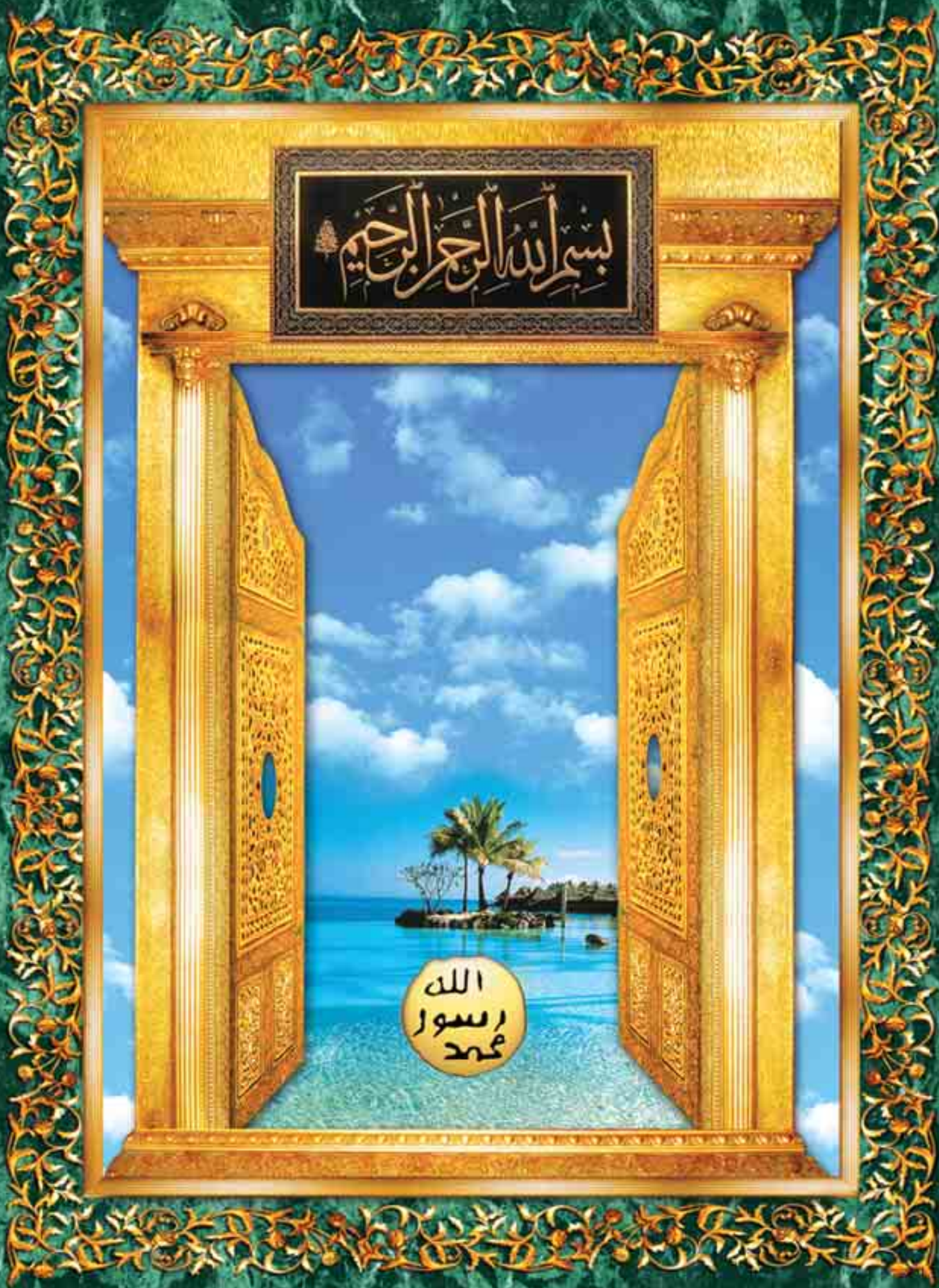


HARUN YAHYA

jective: to broaden the reader's perspective by encouraging him or her to think about a number of critical issues, such as the existence of God and His unity, and to live by the values He prescribed for them.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اللَّهُ
رَسُولُ
مُحَمَّدٍ



TO THE READER

A special chapter is assigned to the collapse of the theory of evolution because this theory constitutes the basis of all anti-spiritual philosophies. Since Darwinism rejects the fact of creation—and therefore, God's existence—over the last 140 years it has caused many people to abandon their faith or fall into doubt. It is therefore an imperative service, a very important duty to show everyone that this theory is a deception. Since some readers may find the chance to read only one of our books, we think it appropriate to devote a chapter to summarize this subject.

All the author's books explain faith-related issues in light of Qur'anic verses, and invite readers to learn God's words and to live by them. All the subjects concerning God's verses are explained so as to leave no doubt or room for questions in the reader's mind. The books' sincere, plain, and fluent style ensures that everyone of every age and from every social group can easily understand them. Thanks to their effective, lucid narrative, they can be read at one sitting. Even those who rigorously reject spirituality are influenced by the facts these books document and cannot refute the truthfulness of their contents.

This and all the other books by the author can be read individually, or discussed in a group. Readers eager to profit from the books will find discussion very useful, letting them relate their reflections and experiences to one another.

In addition, it will be a great service to Islam to contribute to the publication and reading of these books, written solely for the pleasure of God. The author's books are all extremely convincing. For this reason, to communicate true religion to others, one of the most effective methods is encouraging them to read these books.

We hope the reader will look through the reviews of his other books at the back of this book. His rich source material on faith-related issues is very useful, and a pleasure to read.

In these books, unlike some other books, you will not find the author's personal views, explanations based on dubious sources, styles that are unobservant of the respect and reverence due to sacred subjects, nor hopeless, pessimistic arguments that create doubts in the mind and deviations in the heart.

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Abbreviation used:

(pbuh): Peace be upon him (following a reference to the prophets)

HARUN YAHYA

ATLAS OF CREATION





ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Now writing under the pen-name of HARUN YAHYA, Adnan Oktar was born in Ankara in 1956. Having completed his primary and secondary education in Ankara, he studied arts at Istanbul's Mimar Sinan University and philosophy at Istanbul University. Since the 1980s, he has published many books on political, scientific, and faith-related issues. Harun Yahya is well-known as the author of important works disclosing the imposture of evolutionists, their invalid claims, and the dark liaisons between Darwinism and such bloody ideologies as fascism and communism.

Harun Yahya's works, translated into 57 different languages, constitute a collection for a total of more than 45,000 pages with 30,000 illustrations.

His pen-name is a composite of the names Harun (*Aaron*) and Yahya (*John*), in memory of the two esteemed Prophets who fought against their peoples' lack of faith. The Prophet's seal on his books' covers is symbolic and is linked to their contents. It represents the Qur'an (the Final Scripture) and Prophet Muhammad (may God bless him and grant him peace), last of the prophets. Under the guidance of the Qur'an and the Sunnah (teachings of the Prophet [may God bless him and grant him peace]), the author makes it his purpose to disprove each fundamental tenet of irreligious ideologies and to have the "last word," so as to completely silence the objections raised against religion. He uses the seal of the final Prophet (may God bless him and grant him peace), who attained ultimate wisdom and moral perfection, as a sign of his intention to offer the last word.

All of Harun Yahya's works share one single goal: to convey the Qur'an's message, encourage readers to consider basic faith-related issues such as God's existence and unity and the Hereafter; and to expose irreligious systems' feeble foundations and perverted ideologies.

Harun Yahya enjoys a wide readership in many countries, from India to America, England to Indonesia, Poland to Bosnia, Spain to Brazil, Malaysia to Italy, France to Bulgaria and Russia. Some of his books are available in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Urdu, Arabic, Albanian, Chinese, Swahili, Hausa, Dhivehi (spoken in Mauritius), Russian, Serbo-Croat (Bosnian), Polish, Malay, Uygur Turkish, Indonesian, Bengali, Danish and Swedish.

Greatly appreciated all around the world, these works have been instrumental in many people recovering faith in Allah and gaining deeper insights into their faith. His books' wisdom and sincerity, together with a distinct style that's easy to understand, directly affect anyone who reads them. Those who seriously consider these books, can no longer advocate atheism or any other perverted ideology or materialistic philosophy, since these books are characterized by rapid effectiveness, definite results, and irrefutability. Even if they continue to do so, it will be only a sentimental insistence, since these books refute such ideologies from their very foundations. All contemporary movements of denial are now ideologically defeated, thanks to the books written by Harun Yahya.

This is no doubt a result of the Qur'an's wisdom and lucidity. The author modestly intends to serve as a means in humanity's search for God's right path. No material gain is sought in the publication of these works.

Those who encourage others to read these books, to open their minds and hearts and guide them to become more devoted servants of God, render an invaluable service.

Meanwhile, it would only be a waste of time and energy to propagate other books that create confusion in people's minds, lead them into ideological chaos, and that clearly have no strong and precise effects in removing the doubts in people's hearts, as also verified from previous experience. It is impossible for books devised to emphasize the author's literary power rather than the noble goal of saving people from loss of faith, to have such a great effect. Those who doubt this can readily see that the sole aim of Harun Yahya's books is to overcome disbelief and to disseminate the Qur'an's moral values. The success and impact of this service are manifested in the readers' conviction.

One point should be kept in mind: The main reason for the continuing cruelty, conflict, and other ordeals endured by the vast majority of people is the ideological prevalence of disbelief. This can be ended only with the ideological defeat of disbelief and by conveying the wonders of creation and Qur'anic morality so that people can live by it. Considering the state of the world today, leading into a downward spiral of violence, corruption and conflict, clearly this service must be provided speedily and effectively, or it may be too late.

In this effort, the books of Harun Yahya assume a leading role. By the will of God, these books will be a means through which people in the twenty-first century will attain the peace, justice, and happiness promised in the Qur'an.



Atlas of Creation

Harun Yahya



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INTRODUCTION

Some 150 years ago, the British naturalist Charles Darwin proposed a theory based on various observations made during his travels, but which could not be supported by any subsequent scientific findings. In essence, his theory of evolution consisted of various scenarios, assumptions and conjectures that Darwin dreamed up in his own imagination.

According to his evolution scenario, inanimate substances came together by chance to give rise to the first living cell. No doubt this claim was highly inaccurate, and one that could not be corroborated by any scientific evidence



The single-lensed microscope that Darwin used reveals the limited and underdeveloped technological means of that era.

or findings. Again according to that myth, this single-celled life form gradually—and again by chance—turned into the first living species of microbe—in other words, it evolved. According to the evolution error, all the life forms on Earth, from bacteria on up to human beings, emerged as the result of this same imaginary process.

Darwin's claims were of course based on no scientific evidence or findings. But since the scientific understanding and technological means available at the time were at a fairly primitive level, the full extent of the ridiculous and unrealistic nature of his assertions did not emerge fully into the light of day. In such a climate, Darwin's scenarios received general acceptance from a wide number of circles.

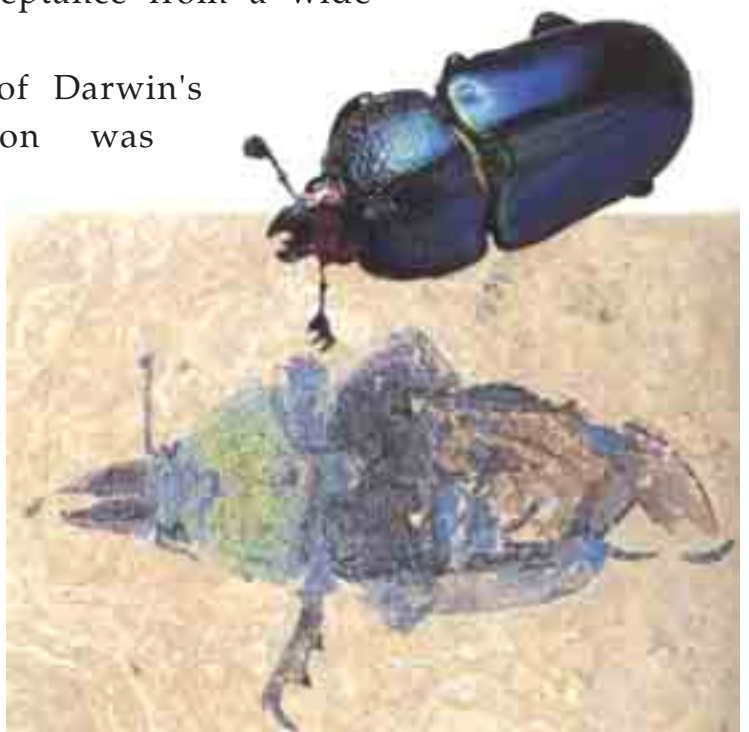
The foundation of Darwin's theory of evolution was materialism. Therefore, it didn't take long for his theory to be adopted by materialists. Since materialist circles denied the fact of creation, they blindly grasped at the theory of evolution, and even declared that it was supposedly the scientific basis of their own world views.

By carrying out a great deal of research and

One of the major findings that invalidates the theory of evolution is the fossil records, which reveal that the structures of living species remained unchanged for tens of millions of years. Pictured is an insect living in our day and its 50-million-year-old fossil. This species, which remains the same after 50 million years, refutes evolution.



Charles Darwin





A 125-million-year-old salamander fossil and its today's counterpart.



investigation, and by establishing artificial environments in laboratories, they sought to come up with findings that would corroborate Darwin's theory. However, every piece of research and every new finding they obtained, only constituted evidence that refuted evolution rather than confirming it. Science and technology had made rapid progress since the beginning of the 20th century, and *refuted* the theory of evolution. All the branches of science concerned with the subject—such as microbiology, biomathematics, cell biology, biochemistry, genetics, anatomy, physiology, anthropology and paleontology—revealed countless proofs that totally undermined the theory of evolution.

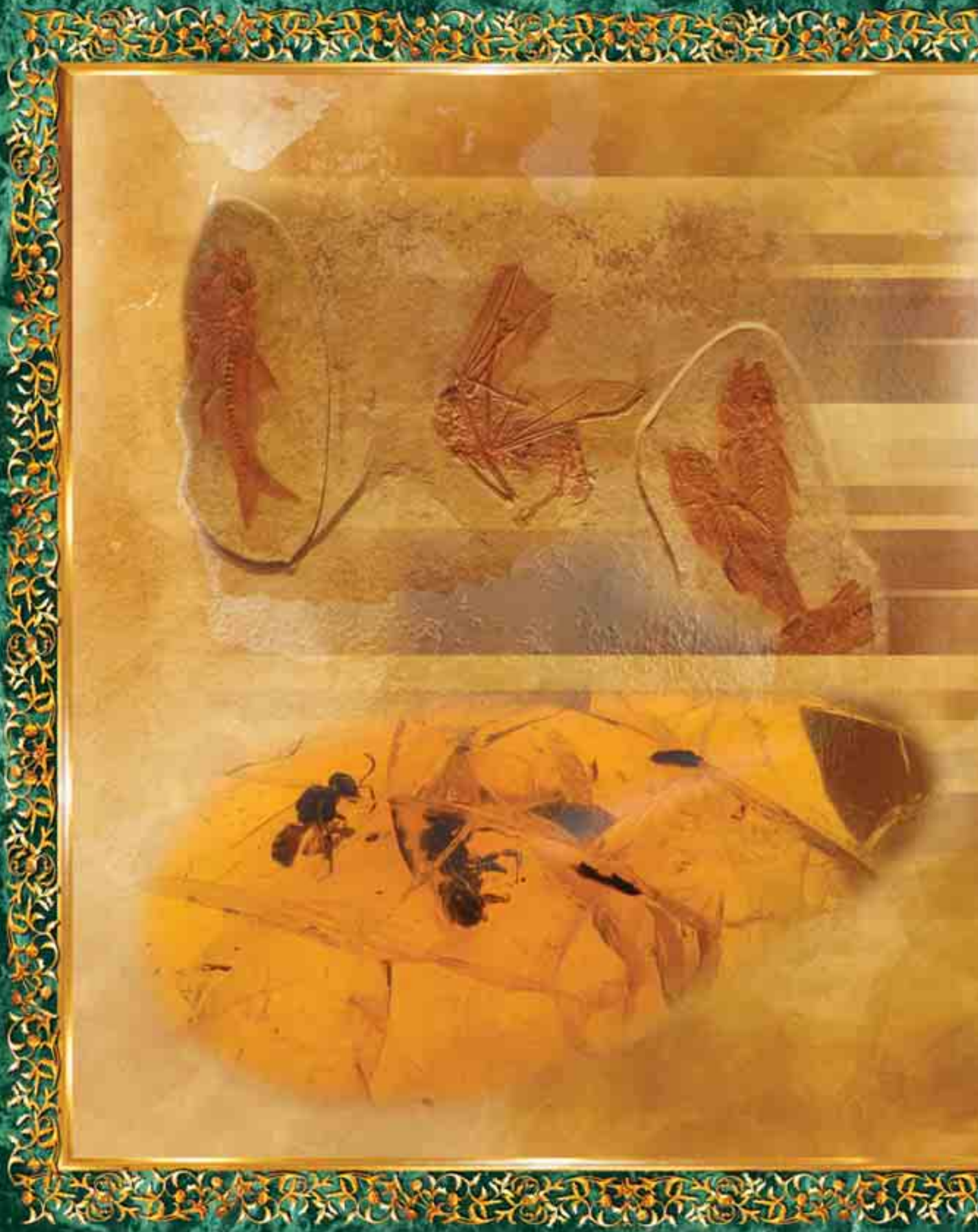
The fossil record is perhaps the most important evidence that demolishes the theory of evolution's claims. Fossils reveal that life forms on Earth have never undergone even the slightest change and have never developed into one another. Examining the fossil record, we see that living things are exactly the same today as they were hundreds of millions of years ago—in other words, that they never underwent evolution. Even during the most ancient periods, life forms emerged suddenly with all their complex structures—with the perfect and superior features, just as do their counterparts today.

This demonstrates one indisputable fact: Living things did not come into being through the imaginary processes of evolution. All the living things that have ever existed on Earth were created by God. This fact of creation is once again revealed in the traces left behind them by flawless living things.

This book will provide you with not only such information as what fossils are and where and how they are found, but also a closer examination of a variety of fossil specimens, millions of years old, that are still able to declare, "We never underwent evolution; we were created." The fossils discussed and illustrated in this book are just a few examples of the hundreds of millions of specimens that prove the fact of creation. And even these few are enough to prove that the theory of evolution is a major hoax and deception in the history of science.

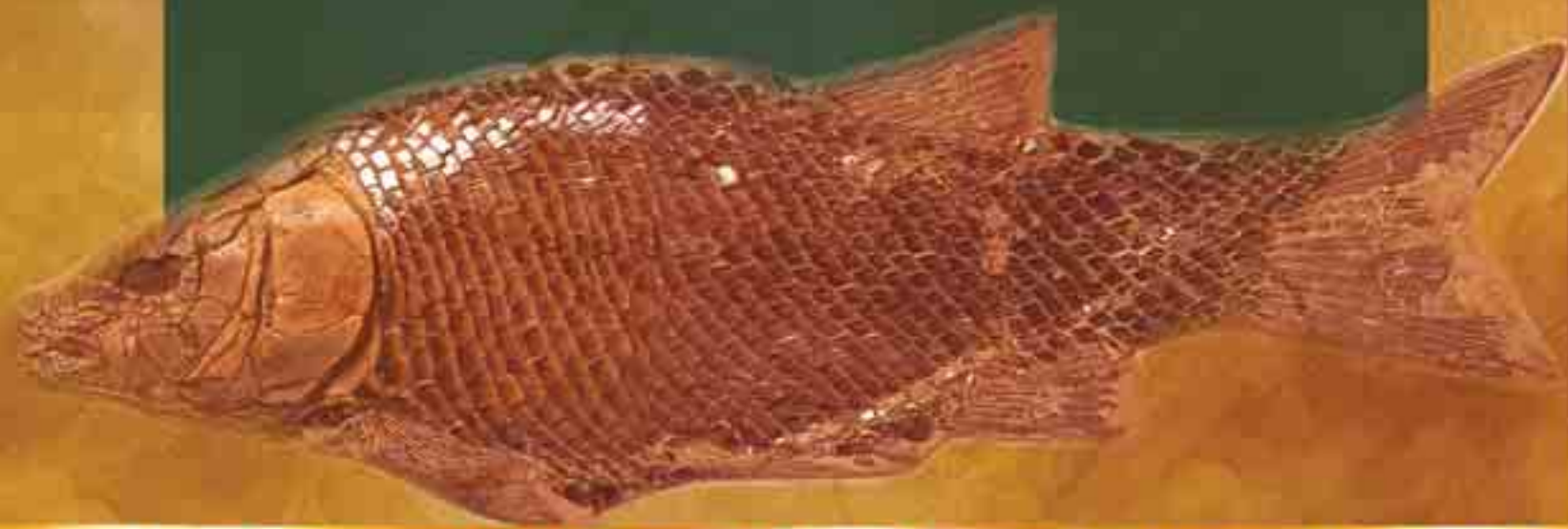
Ferns have kept their same structure since the day they were created. Ferns that have remained the same for approximately 300 million years are one piece of evidence verifying the invalidity of the evolution theory.







WHAT IS A FOSSIL?



WHAT IS A FOSSIL?

In the broadest definition, a fossil is the remains of a living thing that lived long ago and that has survived down to the present day by being preserved under natural conditions. The fossils that come down to us are parts of an organism, or remains left behind when the living thing concerned was still alive (the latter are known as trace fossils.) They are formed when dead animals or plants are preserved before they completely decay and eventually become part of the earth's sedimentary rock. In order for fossilization to take place, the animal or plant concerned must be buried in a fairly rapid manner—generally by being covered in a layer of silt. This is generally followed by a chemical process, during which preservation is ensured by means of mineral changes that take place in the original tissues.

Fossils are the most important evidence of the details of prehistoric life. From various regions of the world, hundreds of millions of fossils have been obtained, and



This birch fossil from the Paleocene period (65.5 to 55 million years ago) found in Montana is three-dimensional.



A 280-MILLION-YEAR-OLD FROG FOSSIL
There exists no difference between this frog, alive 280 million years ago, and those of today.



Generally following the death of a living organism, first the soft tissues become deformed and decay. Then later, hard parts such as bones and teeth are preserved. Burial should occur fairly rapidly to prevent deformation of the bones.



After long periods of time, bones become buried under the lower layers of sediment and there, the remains of the living being become fossilized.



As the land above is slowly eroded away, the rock layer in which the fossil formed starts to proceed towards the surface.



The fossil approaching the surface either appears by itself or is found by paleontologists during their investigation.





A 490- to 443-million-year-old starfish reveals that starfish have remained the same for hundreds of millions of years and have not evolved.



A crab fossil that lived between 38 and 23 million years ago.



they provide a window into the history and structure of life on Earth. Millions of fossils indicate that species appeared suddenly, fully-formed and with their complex structures, and have undergone no changes in the millions of years since. This is significant proof that life was brought into existence out of nothing—in other words that it was created. Not a single fossil suggests that living things formed gradually, in other words that they evolved. The fossil specimens that evolutionists maintain as "intermediate fossils" are few in number, and the invalidity of these has been scientifically proven. At the same time, some of the specimens depicted as intermediate fossils have actually been revealed as fakes, demonstrating that Darwinists are in such a state of despair as to resort to fraud.

For the last 150 years or so, fossils from excavations carried out all over the world prove that fish have always been fish, insects have always been insects, birds have always been birds and reptiles have always been reptiles. Not one single fossil has pointed to any transition between living species—in other words, from fish to amphibian or from reptile to bird. In short, the fossil



A WINGED ANT THAT LIVED 20 TO 15 MILLION YEARS AGO. Fossils trapped in amber by the hardening of resin also refute the theory of evolution.

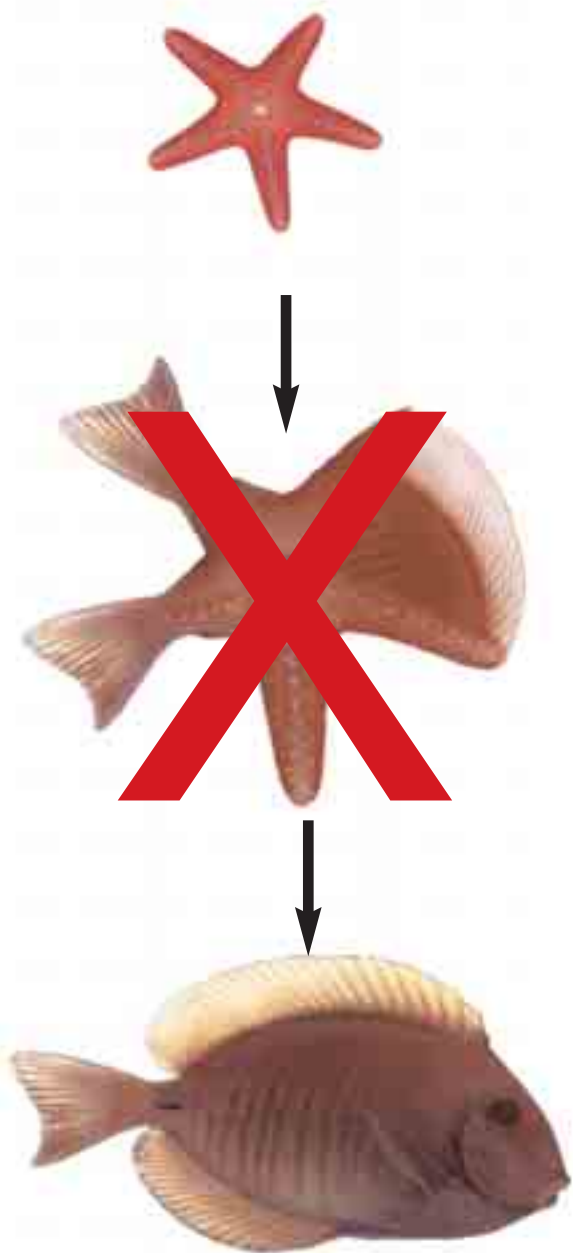


Shrimp that lived 250 million and 70 million years ago are the same as those that live in our day. Shrimp that have remained unchanged for millions of years show that evolution has never occurred.

There Exists No
Transitional
Form



Fossil findings reveal that the imaginary beings in these drawings have never existed. Living beings appeared suddenly in fossil record, with all their features intact, and throughout their lives these species have undergone no changes whatsoever.



Darwinists claim that by undergoing minor changes, living beings evolve from one species to another over millions of years. According to this claim which is refuted by scientific findings, fish transformed into amphibians, and reptiles transformed into birds. This so-called transformation process, asserted to last for millions of years, should have left countless evidence in the fossil record. In other words, during their intense researches for the last hundred years, researchers should have uncovered many grotesque living beings such as half-fish half-lizard, half-spider half fly or half-lizard half-bird. However, although almost every stratum on Earth has been dug, not even a single fossil has been found that Darwinists can use as an evidence for their so-called transition. On the other hand, there are innumerable fossils showing that spiders were always spiders, flies were always flies, fish were always fish, crocodiles were always crocodiles, rabbits were always rabbits and birds were always birds. Hundreds of millions of fossils clearly show that living beings have not undergone evolution, but were created. Hundreds of millions of fossils prove that living beings did not evolve, but were created.

record has definitively demolished the theory of evolution's basic claim, that species descended from one another by undergoing changes over long periods of time.

In addition to the information that fossils provide concerning life forms, they also supply significant data regarding the history of the planet, such as how the movements of continental plates have altered the surface of the Earth and what kind of climatic changes took place in past eras.

Fossils have attracted the interest of researchers ever since the days of ancient Greece, although their study as a distinct branch of science began only in the middle of the 17th century. This followed the works of the researcher Robert Hooke (author of *Micrographia*, 1665, and *Discourse of Earthquakes*, 1668) and Niels Stensen (better known as Nicolai Steno). At the time when Hooke and Steno carried out their investigations, most thinkers did not believe that fossils were actually the remains of living things that had existed in the past. At the heart of the debate over whether fossils were the actual remains of living things lay the inability to explain where fossils were discovered, in terms of geological data. Fossils were frequently found in mountainous regions, although at the time, it was impossible to account for how a fish, for example, could have been fossilized in a stratum of rock so high above sea level. Just as Leonardo da Vinci had previously suggested, Steno maintained that sea levels must have declined over the course of history. Hooke, on the other hand, said



A fossil researcher working at the Ediacara Formation in Australia.



that mountains have been formed as the result of warming inside the Earth and earthquakes in the oceanic plates.

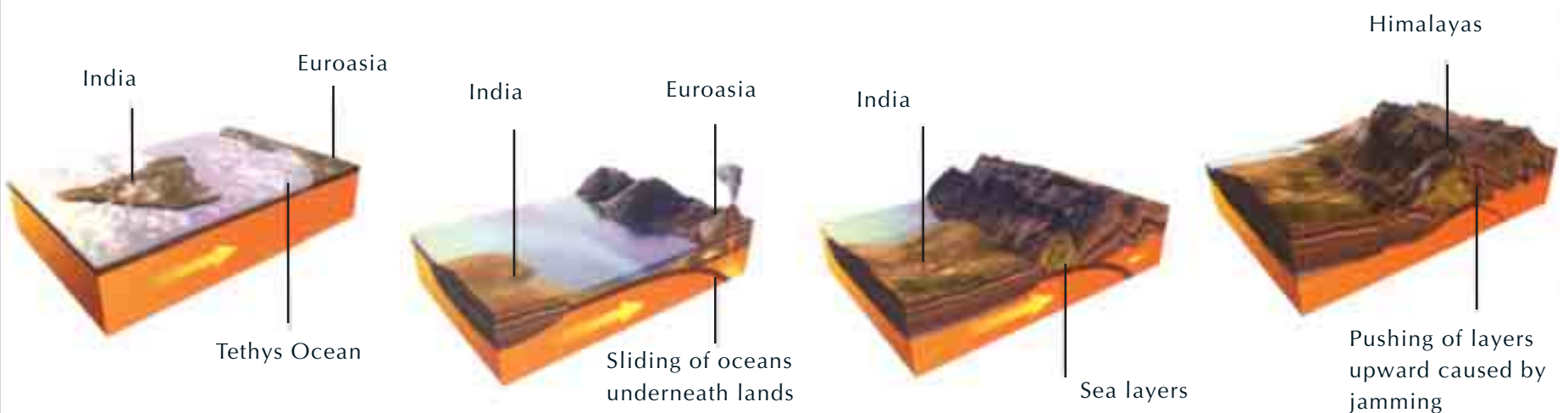
Following the accounts of Hooke and Steno, who explained that fossils were actually the remains of living things that had once lived in the past, geology developed during the 18th and 19th centuries, and systematic fossil collecting and research began turning into a branch of science. The principles that Steno had laid out were followed in the classification and interpretation of fossils. From the 18th century on, the development of mining and increased railway construction permitted greater, more detailed investigation of what lay below the ground surface.

Modern geology revealed that the Earth's crust consisted of enormous sections known as "plates," which moved across the surface of the globe, carrying the continents and forming the oceans. The greater the movement of the plates, the more changes in the Earth's geography. Mountain ranges were the result of the collisions between very large plates. Changes and upthrusts in the Earth's geography that took place over very long periods of time also showed that strata that today form portions of mountains were once under water.

In this way, fossils seen in rock strata emerged as one major means of obtaining information about the different periods of the Earth's history. Geological information showed that the remains of living things preserved after death in sediments—fossils, in other words—rose up in rock strata laid down over enormously long periods of time. Some of the rocks in which fossils were found dated back hundreds of millions of years.



A satellite image of the Earth.



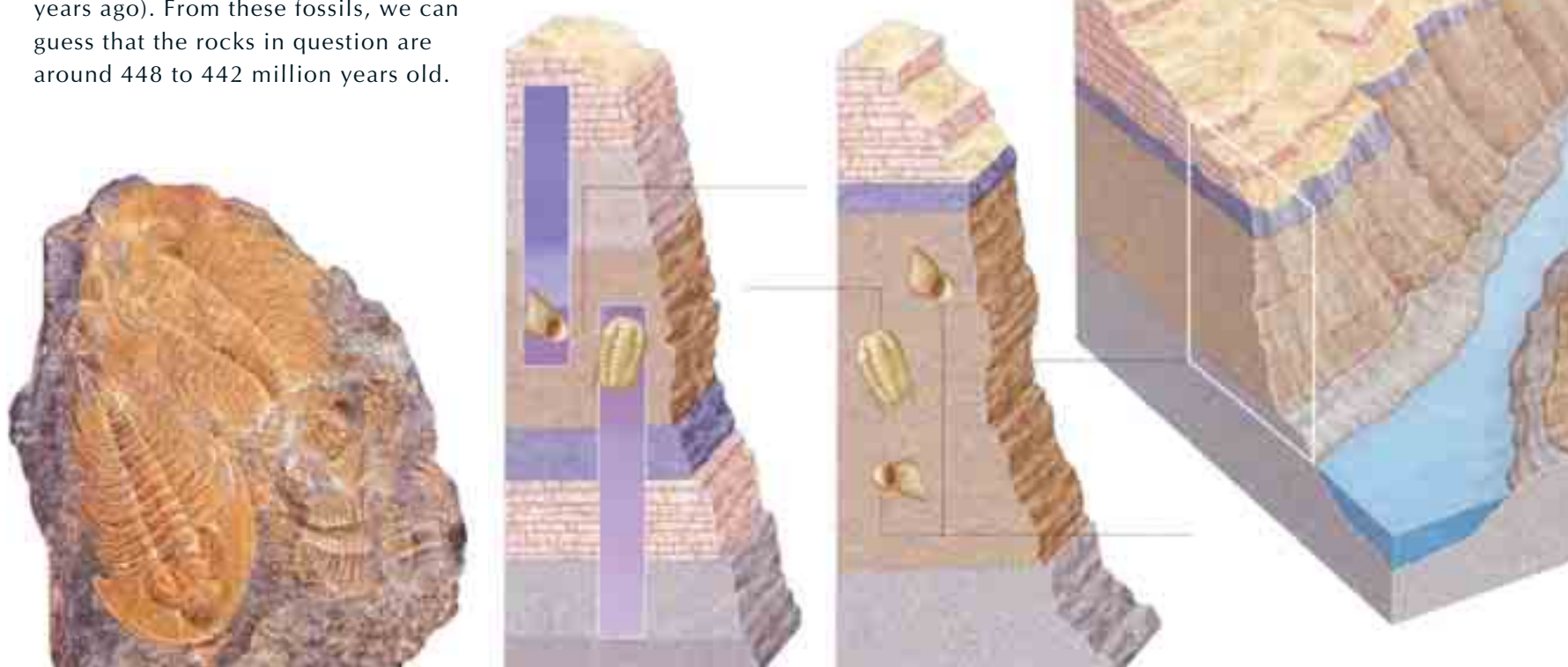
Geological researches show that layers of the Earth move and mountains were formed as a result of the movements and collisions of large tectonic plates. In the drawing above, the historical formation of Himalayas is depicted. When the region of India started to move toward Euroasia approximately 145 million years ago, the ocean floor slipped under Euroasia. Merging of India with Euroasia caused layers of ocean floor to be jammed between the two continents and in turn, become pushed upwards, resulting in the raising of today's Himalayas.



During these studies, it was observed that specific fossil species were found only in specific strata and certain types of rock. Consecutive rock strata were observed to contain their own fossil groups, which could be regarded as that particular layer's "signature." These "signature fossils" could vary, according to time, period, and area. For example, two different environmental conditions and kinds of sediments—an ancient lake bed and a coral reef, for example—might be encountered in the same fossil-bearing stratum belonging to the same geologic period. Alternatively, one might encounter the same fossil "signature" in two different rock beds many kilometers apart from one another. Through the information imparted by these remains, scientists determined the geological time frame that we still use today.

Pictured are a trilobite that lived in the Ordovician period (490 to 443 million years ago) and a gastropod from the Silurian period (443 to 417 million years ago). From these fossils, we can guess that the rocks in question are around 448 to 442 million years old.

Fossils used to determine the formation dates of rocks are called index fossils. The majority of these species are ones that lived in only a particular period, that were widespread and easily recognizable.



The Formation of Fossils

Following the death of a living thing, a fossil comes into being through the preservation of hard body components an animal leaves behind, such as bones, teeth, shell or nails. Fossils are generally thought of as parts of a plant or animal in a petrified state. However, fossils do not come into being only through petrification. Some have survived down to the present day without any impairment or decay of their structures, such as mammoths frozen inside ice or insects and small species of reptiles and invertebrates preserved in amber.

When a living thing dies, the soft tissues comprising its muscles and organs soon begin to decay under the effects of bacteria and environmental conditions. (In very rare occasions, such as in sub-zero cold or dry heat of deserts, decay does not take place.) The more resistant parts of the organism, usually mineral-containing parts such as the bones or teeth, can survive for longer periods of time, allowing them to undergo various physical and chemical processes. And these processes allow fossilization to take place. Therefore, most of those parts that become fossils are vertebrates' bones and teeth, shells of brachiopods and molluscs, the external skeletons of certain crustacean and trilobites, the general outlines of coral-like organisms and sponges, and the woody parts of plants.

An organism's surroundings and environmental conditions also play a major role in fossil formation. One can predict whether or not fossilization will take place on the basis of an organism's surroundings. For example, in terms of fossil formation, underwater environments are more advantageous than dry land ones.

The most common, widespread process of fossilization is known as *permineralization* or *mineralization*. During this process the organism is replaced by minerals in the liquid in the soil in which the body is immersed. During the process of mineralization, the following stages take place:

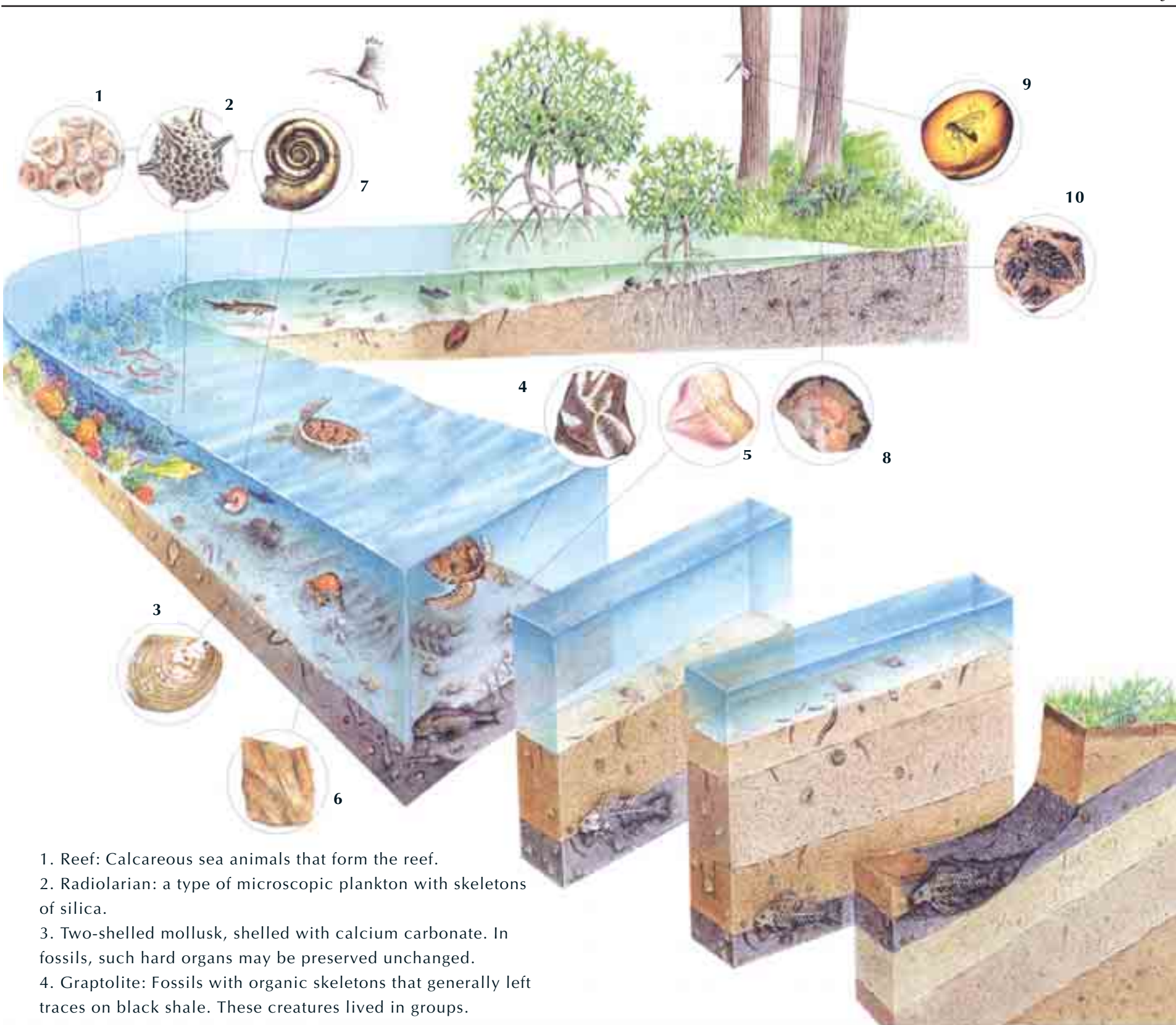
1) First, it is essential that by being covered in soil, mud or sand, the body of the dead organism should immediately be protected from contact with the air. Over the following months, new layers of sediments are laid down over the buried remains. These layers act as a thickening shield, protecting the animal's body from external agents and physical wear. Many more layers form, one atop the previous ones; and within a few hundred years the animal's remains lie several meters beneath the surface of the land or sea or lake bottom. As more time passes, structures such as the animal's bones, shell, scales or cartilage slowly begin their chemical breakdown. Underground waters begin to infiltrate these structures, and the dissolved minerals contained in these waters—minerals such as calcite, pyrite, silica and iron, which are far more resistant to erosion and chemical breakdown—gradually replace the chemicals in the tissues. Thus over the course of millions of years, these minerals give rise to an exact stone copy by replacing the tissues in the organism's body. Finally, the fossil comes to possess the exact shape and external form as the original organism, although now converted into stone.



A wasp of 54 to 28 million years old, petrified in amber.



This dragonfly trapped in mud may one day become fossilized and will reach the future generations as evidence that evolution has never happened.



1. Reef: Calcareous sea animals that form the reef.
2. Radiolarian: a type of microscopic plankton with skeletons of silica.
3. Two-shelled mollusk, shelled with calcium carbonate. In fossils, such hard organs may be preserved unchanged.
4. Graptolite: Fossils with organic skeletons that generally left traces on black shale. These creatures lived in groups.



5. Shark teeth: Bones and teeth consist largely of phosphorus, for which reason they are more resistant, compared with many soft-tissue organs.
6. Trace fossils: Fossils that are formed by traces seen on sediments.
7. Ammonite: A specimen whose shell had been replaced by iron pyrites and fossilized.
8. A petrified tree: In time, the tree's wooden cells are replaced by silica and fossilized.
9. Amber: Small organisms are preserved in resin.
10. Carbonized leaves: Plants transformed into carbon fibers.

This fossil fish, 50 million years old, is evidence that fish have always remained as fish.

Various situations may be encountered during mineralization:

1. If the skeleton is completely filled with liquid solution and breakdown takes place at a later stage, then the internal structure gets fossilized.

2. If the skeleton is totally replaced by a different mineral from the original, a complete copy of the shell emerges.

3. If an exact template or "mould" of the skeleton forms due to pressure, then the remains of the skeleton's external surface may remain.

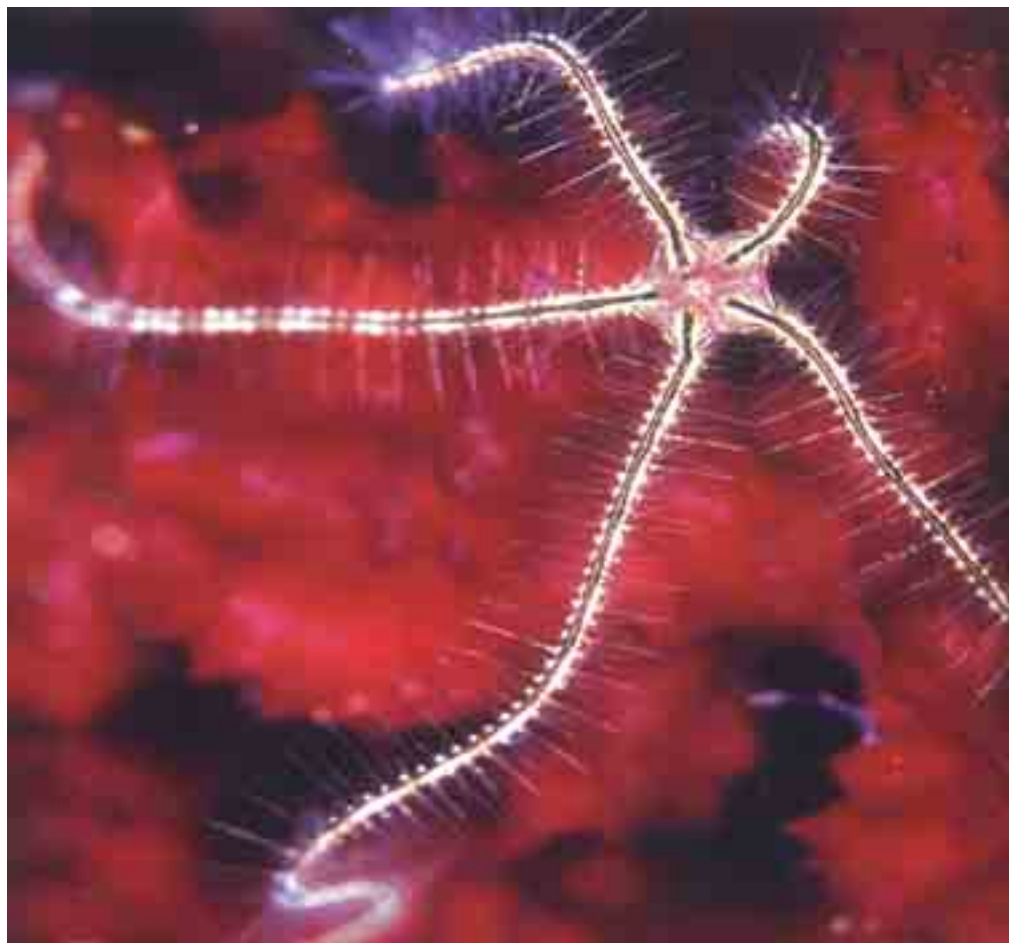
In plant fossils, on the other hand, it is carbonization caused by bacteria that applies. During the carbonization process, oxygen and nitrogen are replaced by carbon and hydrogen. Carbonization takes place by breaking down the tissue molecules by bacteria through changes in pressure and temperature or various chemical processes, causing chemical changes in the structure of the protein and cellulose in such a way that only carbon fibers remain. Other such organic materials as carbon dioxide, methane, hydrogen sulphate and water vapour disappear. This process gave rise to the natural coal beds that formed from the swamps that existed during the Carboniferous Period, 354 to 290 million years ago.

Fossils sometimes form when organisms are submerged in waters rich in calcium and get coated by minerals such as travertine. As the organism decays, it leaves behind traces of itself in the mineral bed.



A 20- to 15-million-year-old midge preserved in amber.

At times, fragile organisms may also get fossilized under extraordinary conditions. Pictured is a starfish from the Jurassic period (206 to 144 million years ago). There is no difference whatsoever between this fossil and the starfish of our day.





The skin and scales of this fish from the Triassic Period (250 to 203 million years ago) are fossilized with all their details intact. This sample reveals that fish had the same scale structure 250 million years ago.

The complete fossilization of a living thing's soft parts, even including fur, feathers or skin, is encountered only rarely. Remains of some soft-tissued life forms of the Precambrian Period (dating back 4.6 billion to 543 million years ago) have been very well preserved. There are also soft-tissue remains that permit internal structures from the Cambrian Period (543 to 490 million years ago), to be examined in addition to hard-tissue remains of living things right down to the present day. Fossil remains of animal fur and hairs preserved in amber, and fossil remains dating back 150 million years are other examples that permit detailed investigation. Mammoths compacted in Siberian ice packs or insects and reptiles trapped in amber in Baltic forests have also become fossilized together with their soft-tissue structures.

Fossils can vary considerably in terms of size, according to the type of organism preserved. Very different fossils have been obtained from the fossilized microorganisms to giant fossils from animals that lived together as groups or herds, in a communal lifestyle. One of the most striking examples of such giant fossils is the sponge reef in Italy. Resembling a giant hill, this reef is composed of 145-million-year-old limestone sponges that developed at the bottom of the ancient Sea of Tethys, and later rose up as the result of the movement of tectonic plates. It contains specimens of the life forms living in sponge reefs during the Triassic Period. The Burgess Shale in Canada and Chengjiang in China are among the largest fossil beds containing thousands of fossils from the Cambrian Period. The amber beds in the Dominican Republic and along the western shores of the Baltic Sea are other major sources of fossil insects. The Green River fossil beds in the U.S. state of Wyoming, the White River fossil beds in Central America, the Eichstatt beds in Germany and the Hajoula fossil beds in Lebanon are other examples that can be cited.

THE GREATEST SPONGE REEF ON EARTH

This sponge reef of 145 million years old is a trace of the Tethys Ocean floor. The sponges of our day are no different from those that make up the hill. These sponges make it clear that they have not undergone any evolution.



Under How Many Distinct Groups Are Fossils Studied?

Just as with the living species, fossils too are studied under sections referred to as "kingdoms." In the 19th century, fossils were grouped together under two basic categories: either plants or animals. Subsequent research and discoveries made it necessary for other main fossil groups to be established, including for life forms such as fungi and bacteria. Under the fossil classification developed in 1963, fossils began to be studied in the form of five separate kingdoms:

1. *Animalia* – fossils from the animal kingdom, of which the oldest known specimens date back 600 million years.

2. *Plantae* – fossils from the plant kingdom, of which the oldest known specimens date back 500 million years.

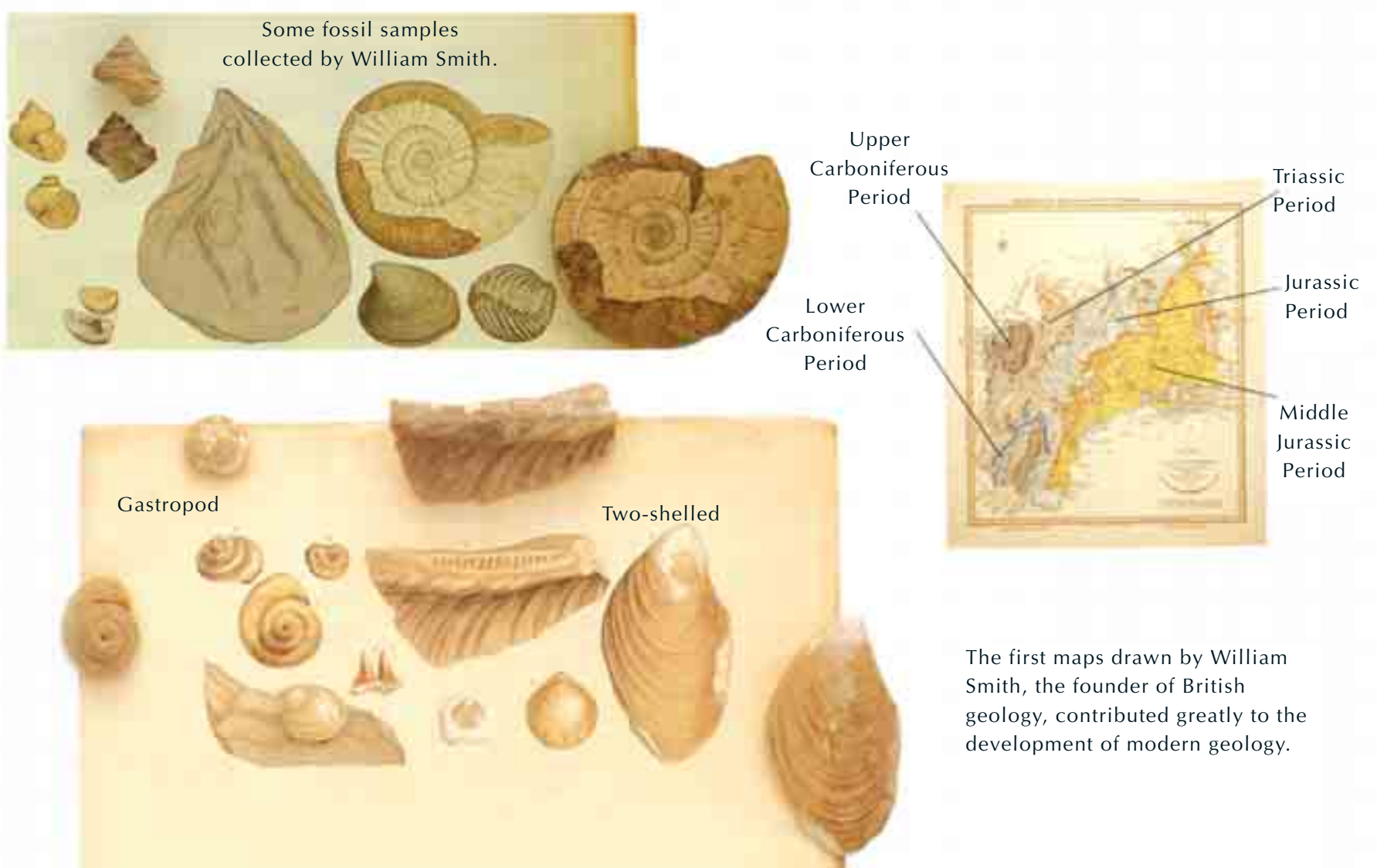
3. *Monera* – fossils of bacteria with no nucleus, the oldest known specimens dating back 3.9 billion years.

4. *Protoctista* – fossils of single-celled organisms. The oldest known specimens date back 1.7 billion years.

5. *Fungi* – fossils of multi-celled organisms, of which the oldest known specimens date back 550 million years.

Geological Periods and Paleontology

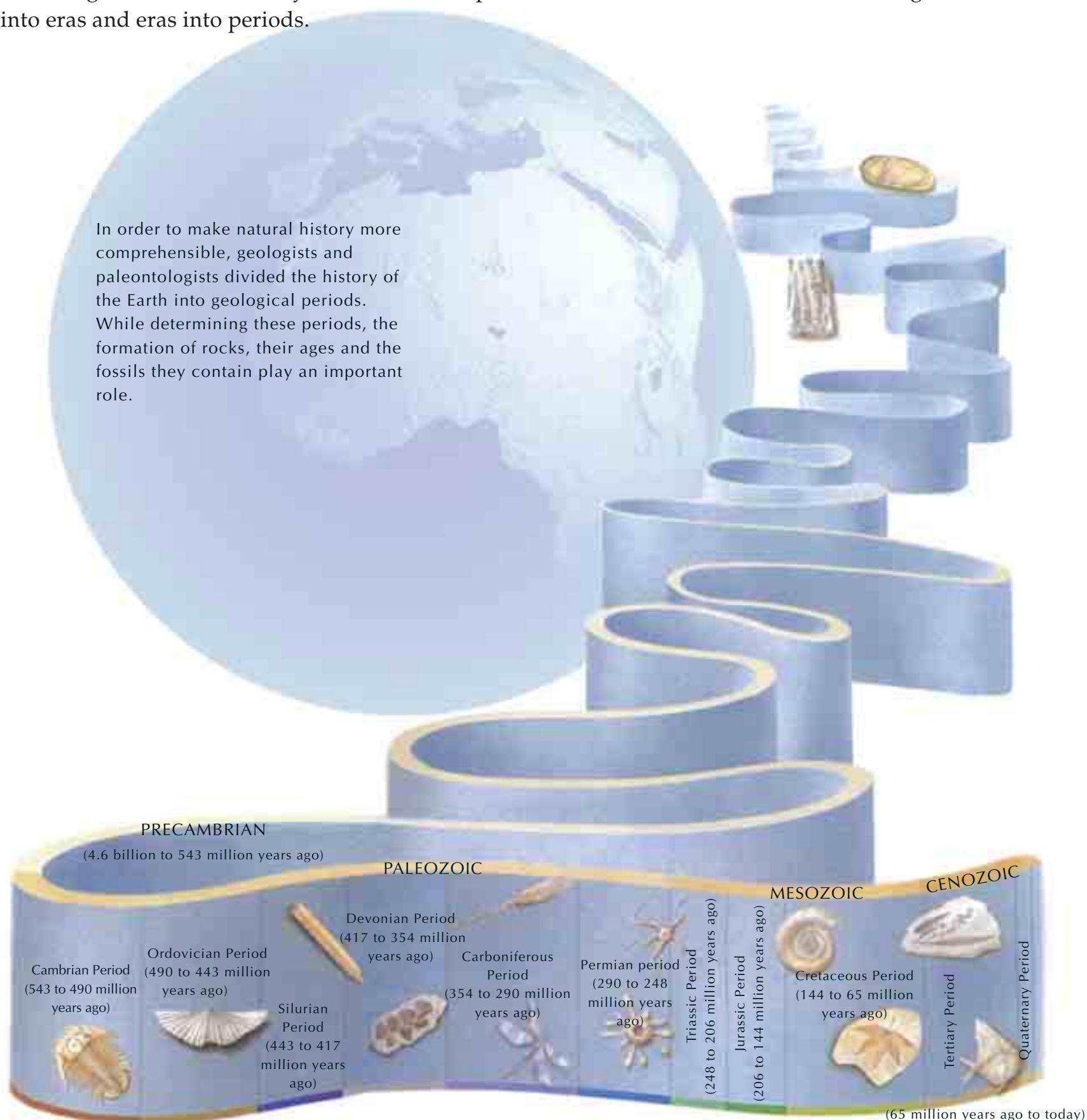
The first basic information regarding the Earth's crust began to be acquired in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, during the buildings of railways and tunnels. William Smith, a British tunnel builder, saw that there were rocks along the North Sea coast similar to those unearthed in Somerset during building work that dated back to the Jurassic period (206 to 144 million years ago). With the rock and fossil specimens he collected from one end of the country to the other, Smith produced the



first geological surface map of England. In addition, based on rock specimens in his possession, he also drew underground geological maps for some regions, which made a major contribution to the advancement of modern geology and to determining the Earth's geological time frame. Thanks to the information contained in his maps, the nature and contents (iron seams, coal, etc.) of the strata immediately beneath the surface could be known, even if the rocks themselves were covered in vegetation.

Fossils played a vital role in the acquisition of all his information. The geological time frame from the Precambrian Period to the Quaternary period was drawn up using the data indicated by fossil beds, and is still in use today. Thanks to investigations of rock structures, the stages undergone by the Earth at different periods were identified, and the fossils inside rocks provided information about the organisms that had existed during different periods. Combining these two together produced a chronology, according to which the history of the Earth is separated into two eons, with those eons being subdivided into eras and eras into periods.

In order to make natural history more comprehensible, geologists and paleontologists divided the history of the Earth into geological periods. While determining these periods, the formation of rocks, their ages and the fossils they contain play an important role.



1. The Precambrian Eon (4.6 billion to 543 million years ago)

The Precambrian is regarded as the oldest and also the longest period in the Earth's history and is subdivided into various eons and eras. The period between 4.6 and 3.8 billion years ago is referred to as the *Hadean Eon*. At this time, the Earth's crust was still forming. The *Archean Eon* was between 3.8 and 2.5 billion years ago, followed by the *Proterozoic Eon*, between 2.5 billion to 543 million years ago. In the fossil record, there are various traces of single- and multi-celled organisms from these periods.

2. The Phanerozoic Eon (543 million years to the present day)

Phanerozoic means "visible or known life." The Phanerozoic Eon is studied under three separate eras: the *Paleozoic*, the *Mesozoic* and the *Cenozoic*.

2A. The Paleozoic Era (543 to 251 million years ago)

This era, which lasted some 300 million years, is the first and longest part of the Phanerozoic Eon. Throughout the course of the Paleozoic, the climate was generally humid and temperate, though ice ages did take place from time to time.

The Paleozoic Era is studied under six distinct periods, the *Cambrian*, *Ordovician*, *Silurian*, *Devonian*, *Carboniferous* and *Permian*:

Rocks from the Precambrian Period in Greenland (4.6 billion years to 543 million years ago).



The Ediacara Hills in Australia contain rocks from the Precambrian Era. The 570- to 543-million-year-old jellyfish fossils pictured are also found in Ediacara. These fossil records dating back to hundreds of millions of years deny the claim of "evolutionary process." According to the unscientific claims of evolutionists:

- 1- The fossil record should present many transitional forms.
- 2- The transition in these records ought to be slow and gradual, and should show a development from simple to complex.
- 3- After the first imaginary cell evolved, new species have to emerge.

Also, the traces of these species should be seen in fossils. However, fossil records have never verified the claims of evolutionists. Fossils have revealed some certain facts: With their specific structures, living beings have distinct and distinguishable qualities. These qualities were not gradually acquired over time, and there exists no traceable evolutionary connection among the groups of presently living organisms. This is one of the most important evidence revealing that all living things were created flawlessly by God, with all their characteristics.

The Cambrian Period (543-490 million years ago)

This period is the geological age in which all the basic living groups (or phyla) still alive today, and even more that subsequently became extinct, appeared suddenly. (*Phylum* is the largest category after *kingdom* in the classification of living things. Phyla are determined on the basis of the numbers and variety of living things' organs and tissues, their bodily symmetry and internal organization. The number of today's phyla has been determined as 35, but around 50 existed during the Cambrian Period.)

The emergence of species was so sudden and so wide-ranging that scientists gave it the name of the "Cambrian Explosion." The evolutionist paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould has described this phenomenon as "the most remarkable and puzzling event in the history of life", while the evolutionist zoologist Thomas S. Ray writes that the origin of multi-cellular life is an event of comparable significance to the origin of life itself.



A drawing of the creatures from the Cambrian Period.

When one considers information about the Cambrian explosion as provided by the science of paleontology, it clearly confirms God's creation and refutes the theory of evolution. The Precambrian age before the Cambrian was populated mainly by single-celled organisms, with just a few multi-celled life forms with few specific characteristics and lacking such complex structures as eyes and feet. Therefore, no evidence supports the imaginary evolutionary transition to Cambrian life forms, and not a single fossil that can be claimed to represent their supposed forerunner. In this barren environment, inhabited by single-celled organisms, an astonishing variety of life with exceedingly complex features suddenly came into being. Through this explosion, moreover, there emerged life forms separated from one another by very distinct structural characteristics. Fossils reveal very profound gaps in terms of both relatedness and complexity among organisms living in the Precambrian and those in the Cambrian. So striking are

these gaps that evolutionists, who need to be able to prove continuity among living groups, have been at a loss to establish any familial relationships among these phyla, on even a purely theoretical level.

The Cambrian Period shows that right at the beginning, very different life forms with exceedingly complex structures emerged suddenly—and in fact, this is exactly what is taught by creation. The origin of the perfect structures possessed by living things is God's creation. In the fossil record, these perfect structures appear in a flawless form without exhibiting any deficient, semi-completed or still-functionless stages of the kind predicated by the chance-based theory of evolution.

The Ordovician Period (490 to 443 million years ago)

In this period, a large number of marine invertebrates lived. The fossil record has revealed a great wealth of families of marine creature during the Ordovician Period. There are also terrestrial plant fossils dating back to the same period. During the Ordovician Period, global climate changes caused by ice ages resulted in a number of species becoming extinct. This state of affairs is described as the "Ordovician extinctions."

Some life forms that existed during the Ordovician Period are still around today. One is the horseshoe crab. A 450-million-year-old fossilized horseshoe crab shows that nearly half a billion years ago, these creatures had exactly the same features and complex equipment. The oldest known and most perfect fossilized water spider also belongs to the Ordovician Period

(425 million years) and is another important proof that living things have remained unchanged for long ages. In a period when—according to the Darwinist scenario—living things should have been undergoing evolution, these remains reveal that evolution never took place in any manner whatsoever.



These rocks in Newfoundland show the transition from the Cambrian to the Ordovician Period.



A 450-million-year-old fossil horseshoe crab, no different from those crabs of our day.



A drawing of the creatures from the Ordovician Period

The Silurian Period (443 to 417 million years ago)

As temperatures rose again, the glaciers melted and flooded some continents. There are many fossils of land plants dating back to this period, as well as fossilized echinoderms such as the sea lily, arthropods such as sea scorpions, and various species of jawless fish and armored fish, as well as a number of species of spider.

The Devonian Period (417 to 354 million years ago)

Countless fossil fish date back to this period. During the Devonian, a kind of "mass disappearance" took place and certain species became extinct. This mass disappearance affected coral reefs, with stromatoporoids (a form of reef-forming coral) disappearing entirely.

But there is no difference between the thousands of fossil fish that lived during the Devonian Period and many species of fish living today. This, once again, is important evidence that living things have undergone no changes over the course of millions of years, and that there can be no question of their having evolved gradually.

Crinoid from the Silurian Period



The Carboniferous Period (354 to 290 million years ago)

Also known as the Coal Age, this period is subdivided into two separate periods, the *Lower Carboniferous* or *Mississippian* and the *Upper Carboniferous* or *Pennsylvanian*. Land rising and falling, resulting from collisions between continents, and rises and falls in sea levels linked to the polar ice caps were significant events that shaped the world during this period. Many fossils of marine and terrestrial life forms date back to the Carboniferous Period. The *coelacanth*, which Darwinists for many years depicted as a supposedly intermediate form, is still alive today, proving the invalidity of this claim. It has undergone no change over the course of millions of years and has never undergone "evolution." Contrary to Darwinists' claims that the *coelacanth* was a "missing link" that corroborated evolution, it is actually an example of a "living fossil" that totally *refutes* evolution. The *coelacanth* had been the subject of countless forms of evolutionist speculation, but its emergence as a living fossil presents evolutionists with a major dilemma.



A *Coelacanth* fossil,
410 million years old



Coelacanth of our day



355- to 295-million-
year-old spider fossil



The Permian Period (290 to 248 million years ago)

At the end of the Permian Period, another mass disappearance took place that represented the final end of the Paleozoic Era. The fossil record shows that during this huge disappearance, 90%-95% of living species became extinct. Nonetheless, some Permian life forms have survived right down to the present day. Fossil specimens from the Permian such as dragonflies and spiders prove that evolution never took place at any time in the past.

2B. The Mesozoic Era (248 to 65 million years ago)

The Mesozoic Era is divided into three separate periods: the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous. It was during this era that dinosaurs lived and became extinct.

The Triassic Period (248 to 206 million years ago)

The Mesozoic Era began with the Triassic Period. A large number of Triassic fossils from all over the world show a wide variety of both marine and terrestrial life forms. As is the case with all other periods, there appears not a single intermediate fossil of the kind that evolutionists hope for.



The Petrified Forest in Arizona—of fossilized, opalized logs—is one of the most famous structures of the plants from the Triassic Period. This forest, consisting of trees now known as the Chilean araucaria is evidence that plants have not evolved. These trees, which lived 248 to 206 million years ago, are no different from ones living today.



Scientists working on fossils from the Triassic Period

The Jurassic Period (206 to 144 million years ago)

This part of the Mesozoic saw large numbers and varieties of dinosaurs. At the end of the Jurassic, some ammonites, sea sponges, oyster and mussel species had become extinct.

But many life forms have survived unchanged since the Jurassic—in other words, without undergoing any form of evolution. The fossil record is full of examples of such creatures. One of the earliest known fossil crocodiles, for instance, is around 200 million years old. There are also examples of fossilized Tuatara lizards that are more than 200 million years old. The many fossil shrimp dating back to the Jurassic Period all possessed exactly the same perfect systems and complex structures as they do today.



A 200-million-year-old tuatara lizard, and the same lizard alive today.



A 206- to 144-million-year-old shrimp fossil. It is no different from the shrimp living in our day.



A dragonfly fossil, 150 million years old. It is the same as the dragonflies of our day.



The Cretaceous Period (146 to 65 million years ago)

This, final stage of the Mesozoic, is known as the age in which the dinosaurs became extinct, as did a large number of terrestrial reptiles and plant species.

On the other hand, a great many species of aquatic animals such as starfish, crabs, some species of fish, water scorpions, spiders, dragonflies, turtles and crocodiles, and various plant species managed to survive down to the present day. Fossil specimens such as a 135-million-year-old starfish, a 140-million-year horseshoe crab, and a 125-million-year ginkgo tree leaf are just a few of the proofs of this. Despite the intervening millions of years, these life forms still possess the same complex systems, totally invalidating Darwinist claims regarding natural history.



A fish between 146 and 65 million years old, and a fossil bat uncovered in France.

2C. The Cenozoic Era (65 million years ago to the present day)

The Cenozoic Era, in which we are still living, began with the end of the Cretaceous Period. Until recently, geologists and paleontologists divided the Cenozoic into two separate periods of unequal length: the *Tertiary* and the *Quaternary*. The Tertiary comprised a time frame from 65 million to 1.8 million years ago, and the Quaternary encapsulated the last 1.8 million years. Recently, however, the Cenozoic Era has been divided into three separate periods. Under this new system, its three components are the *Paleogene*, the *Neogene* and the *Quaternary*.

The Cenozoic Era's fossil record contains large numbers of specimens that, just as with other ages, show that the theory of evolution—which maintains that living things descended by chance from a common ancestor—is not true.

One distinguishing feature of the fossil specimens obtained from all these geological periods is that the species in question never underwent any changes. To put it another way, whenever a species first appears in the fossil record, it preserves its same structure for tens of millions of years, until it becomes extinct or else survives until the present day—again, without experiencing any change. This is clear evidence that living things never underwent evolution.

The fossil history of species definitively and clearly refutes the theory of evolution. It is Almighty God, with His sublime power and boundless knowledge, Who creates completely different living species out of nothing and makes the world suitable for life.



This 54- to 37-million-year-old crocodile fossil was found in Germany.

Where Are Fossils Mostly Discovered?

Fossils are widely dispersed just about everywhere on Earth. Almost no fossils are encountered in some types of rock, but large numbers are found in others. Geologists have divided rock types into three main groups:

1. Igneous
2. Sedimentary
3. Metamorphic

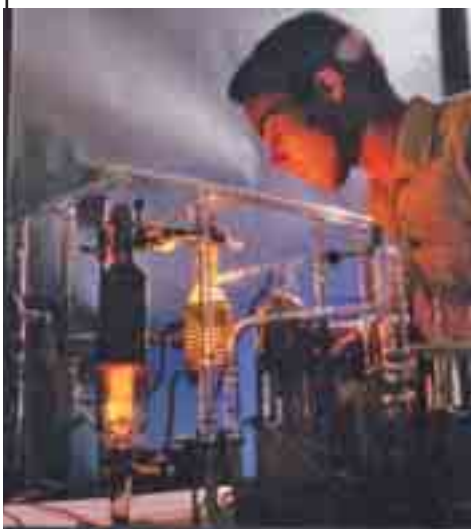
The *igneous* category includes granite or basalt-type rocks formed by the cooling of magma present in the depths of the Earth, or else emitted by volcanoes in the form of molten lava. *Sedimentary* rocks form when sand, silt, mud, and other small particles or substances carried in water are deposited on top of one another. *Metamorphic* rocks are igneous or sedimentary ones that have undergone structural changes due to high temperature and pressure deep in the Earth.



The world's oldest rocks are in Greenland, between 3.9 and 3.8 billion years old.

Few fossils are generally encountered in igneous seams. The rare examples discovered are fossils that have resulted when a plant or animal gets trapped inside molten lava. Very few fossils can survive the high temperatures and pressures that transform sedimentary strata into metamorphic rock. Almost all fossils are found in sedimentary seams or deposits.

Nearly all sedimentary rocks are formed by substances carried by wind or water or else from the erosion of still other rocks. Some forms, such as coal, are made of plant or animal remains. *Clastic* is the name given to sedimentary rock formed by minute particles or grains. Sandstone and schist are examples of such rocks. If there has been dissolution in the substances transported, then due either to chemical solution or vaporization, "organic" sedimentary beds form. Examples of such rocks are limestone and dolomite. In general, sedimentary rock seams are a mixture of clastic and organic seams. Fossils are usually seen in shales, schists, sandstone and limestone formed from calcium carbonate.



The age of rocks are determined by the researches made on the decay of radioactive minerals.

How Are Fossils Found and Extracted?

The tools used to collect fossils are simple ones such as those used by geologists: hammers, trowels, various cutting implements, compasses, brushes and sieves.

Fossils sometimes appear on the surface when eroded out of the soft rock strata around them. In such cases, it is sufficient to clean the fossils with a brush. However, fossil collecting is not usually that easy. The rocks inside which they are concealed are generally very hard, and it can take hours to extract a fossil from its rocky matrix. First, it is important to determine from what point the rock should be broken. Fracture lines are





identified in the light of the rock bed itself. Every type of rock is broken in different ways. Schists, for example, have layers through which fracture lines can be established. Chalk, on the other hand, offers no such layers. At the same time, it is very important to watch for such indications as color changes or structural differences, if the fossils contained inside are not to be damaged.

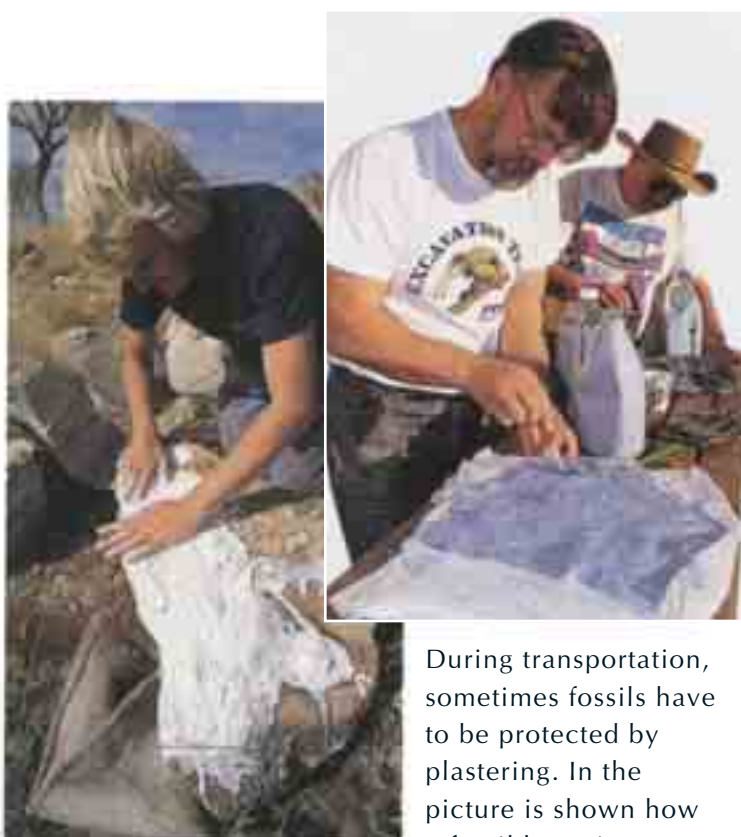
After the fossil has been extracted from the rock, it undergoes a number of different processes. It must be protected and reinforced while being transported to the laboratory where it will be examined. One of the methods employed is to stabilize the fossil with chemical adhesives. Plaster

casts are used for very large fossils. Those parts of the fossil that will be at risk during transportation are wrapped in dampened newspaper and then dipped in plaster.

The fossil then must be cleaned in order for all its details to become visible. If the fossil is harder than the rock surrounding it, then the cleaning process is a great deal easier. However, if the fossil has a softer structure, then chemical substances need to be used. One of the most commonly used methods is to clean away the matrix with acid. This enables all the fossil's details to be brought out. In some situations—particularly when the fossil is very delicate and possesses the same structure as the rock surrounding it—X-rays and computer-scanning devices are used to determine the fossil's structure before it is extracted from its location.



Collecting sedimentary rocks and stones and carefully breaking open those ones predicted to consist fossils is an important stage of collecting fossils.

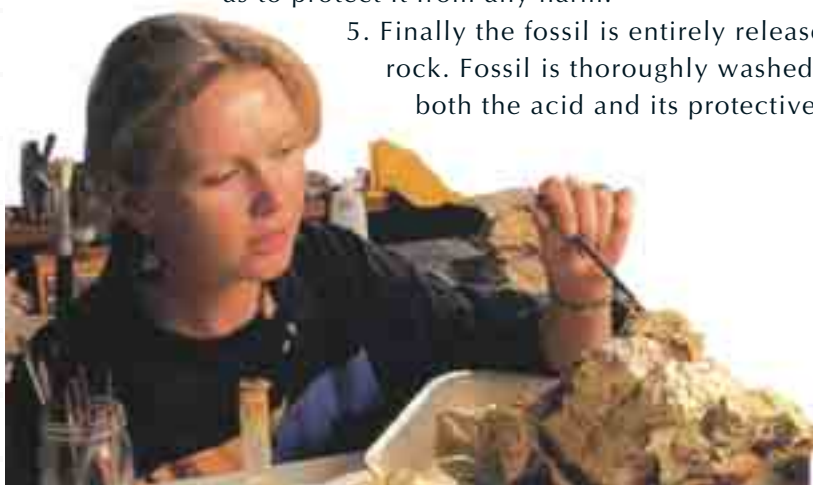


During transportation, sometimes fossils have to be protected by plastering. In the picture is shown how a fossil bone is covered by plaster.

FOSSIL CLEANING BY ACID

One method for cleaning fossils is to use acid. It is an efficient method to clean the limestone rock surrounding a fossil without harming it.

1. The rock surrounding the fossil is submerged into the proper acid until a small portion of the fossil appears.
2. The emerging section of the fossil is washed and covered with a material resistant to acid.
3. Fossil is submerged into acid once again, and these operations are repeated a few more times.
4. The protective material should be applied to the exposed portion of the fossil, so as to protect it from any harm.
5. Finally the fossil is entirely released from its surrounding rock. Fossil is thoroughly washed to clean it of both the acid and its protective material.



The Truth That Fossils Reveal about Living Things: Creation

Fossils unearthed to date possess two very important features, both of which conflict with the claims of the theory of evolution:

1. *Stasis*: Species exhibit no changes throughout the course of their existence on Earth. Whatever the structure they display when they first appear in the fossil record, they have that same structure when they finally disappear from it. Morphological (shape) change is generally minor and follows no specific direction.

2. *Sudden Appearance*: No species ever emerges gradually through differentiation from its alleged forebears; it appears suddenly and "fully formed."

The significance of these two points is that living things were created, with no process of evolution and no intermediate stages to go through. They did not subsequently acquire the characteristics they possess, but had them since the moment of their creation.

Darwin himself knew that the fossil record refutes his theory of evolution, but Darwinists have been reluctant to ever admit it. In the chapter titled "Difficulties on Theory" in his book *The Origin of Species*, Darwin admitted that the fossil record could not be explained in terms of the theory of evolution:



Charles Darwin

Why, if species have descended from other species by insensibly fine gradations, do we not everywhere see innumerable transitional forms?

Why is not all nature in confusion instead of the species being, as we see them, well defined? ... But, as by this theory innumerable transitional forms must have existed, why do we not find them embedded in countless numbers in the crust of the earth?... Why then is not every geological formation and every stratum full of such intermediate links? Geology assuredly does not reveal any such finely graduated organic chain; and this, perhaps, is the most obvious and serious objection which can be urged against my theory. (Charles Darwin, *The Origin of Species*, Oxford University Press, New York, 1998, pp. 140, 141, 227)

The argument that Darwin proposed in the face of the lack of intermediate form fossils—to the effect that "there are no intermediate forms now, but they may be found through subsequent research"—today no longer applies. Present-day data show that the fossil record is extraordinarily rich. Based on hundreds of millions of fossil specimens obtained from different regions of the world, some 250,000 separate species have been described—many of which bear an



A 54- to 37-million-year-old bee fossil



The oldest known fossil specimens of the snail pictured belong to the Jurassic Period (206 to 144 million years ago). The first samples of the class of living beings to which this species belongs have existed since the Cambrian Period (543 to 490 million years ago). Snails have remained the same for hundreds of millions of years, revealing the invalidity of evolution.

FALSE



All the living creatures in the fossil record appear intact and in their perfect forms. For instance, before crocodiles and squirrels, there exist no fossils belonging to any strange creature partly resembling a crocodile, and in other parts to a squirrel or other living creatures. Squirrels have always remained squirrels, and crocodiles have always remained crocodiles. All these facts reveal that the claim of the theory of evolution, that "Living beings have gradually evolved over millions of years of time" is simply a product of imagination.

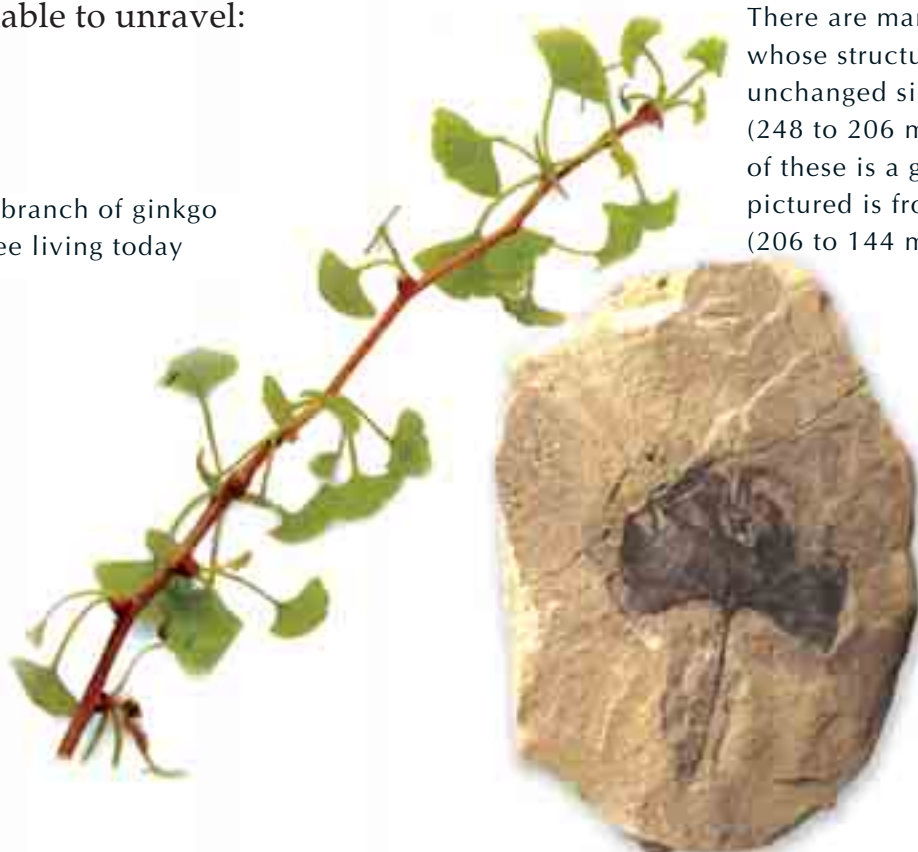
extraordinary resemblance to the approximately 1.5 billion species alive today. Given the absence of any intermediate form despite such a wealthy fossil record, it is impossible any such intermediate forms will emerge from new excavations.

The fossil record offers not a single example of an "intermediate form" that evolutionists can use as evidence, but does provide millions of specimens that demonstrate the invalidity of evolution. The most important of these are "living fossils," of which living specimens are in existence today. They can be seen from the fossil record to have lived in differing geological periods, and are proof of creation, since no difference exists between the living things of hundreds of millions of years ago and present-day specimens. Darwinists are helpless in the face of this situation.

The evolutionist Niles Eldredge admits that they have no explanation to offer on the subject of living fossils, which represent just one of the countless secrets evolution is unable to unravel:

There are many species of plants whose structures have remained unchanged since the Triassic Period (248 to 206 million years ago). One of these is a ginkgo tree. The fossil pictured is from the Jurassic Period (206 to 144 million years ago).

A branch of ginkgo tree living today



... there seems to have been almost no change in any part we can compare between the living organism and its fossilized progenitors of the remote geological past. Living fossils embody the theme of evolutionary stability to an extreme degree.... We have not completely solved the riddle of living to an extreme degree... We have not completely solved the riddle of living fossils. (<http://www.nwcreation.net/fossilsliving.html>)

The "secret" that Niles Eldredge attempts to unravel is actually a perfectly clear fact. Living fossils prove that species did not undergo evolution, but were created. However, Darwinists seek to ignore this fact out of ideological concerns and persist in keeping alive the dogmas of 150 years ago.

But the facts can now be determined much more clearly than in Darwin's day. The number of people who understand and choose to go along with the facts is rising, while those who believe in fairy tales and never seek to question them are ever fewer in number. Facts can no longer be concealed and swept aside, as was the case in Darwin's time. Genetics, microbiology, paleontology, geology and all other branches of science constantly reveal a truth that Darwin and the supporters of Darwinism never wanted and perhaps never expected—the fact of creation.

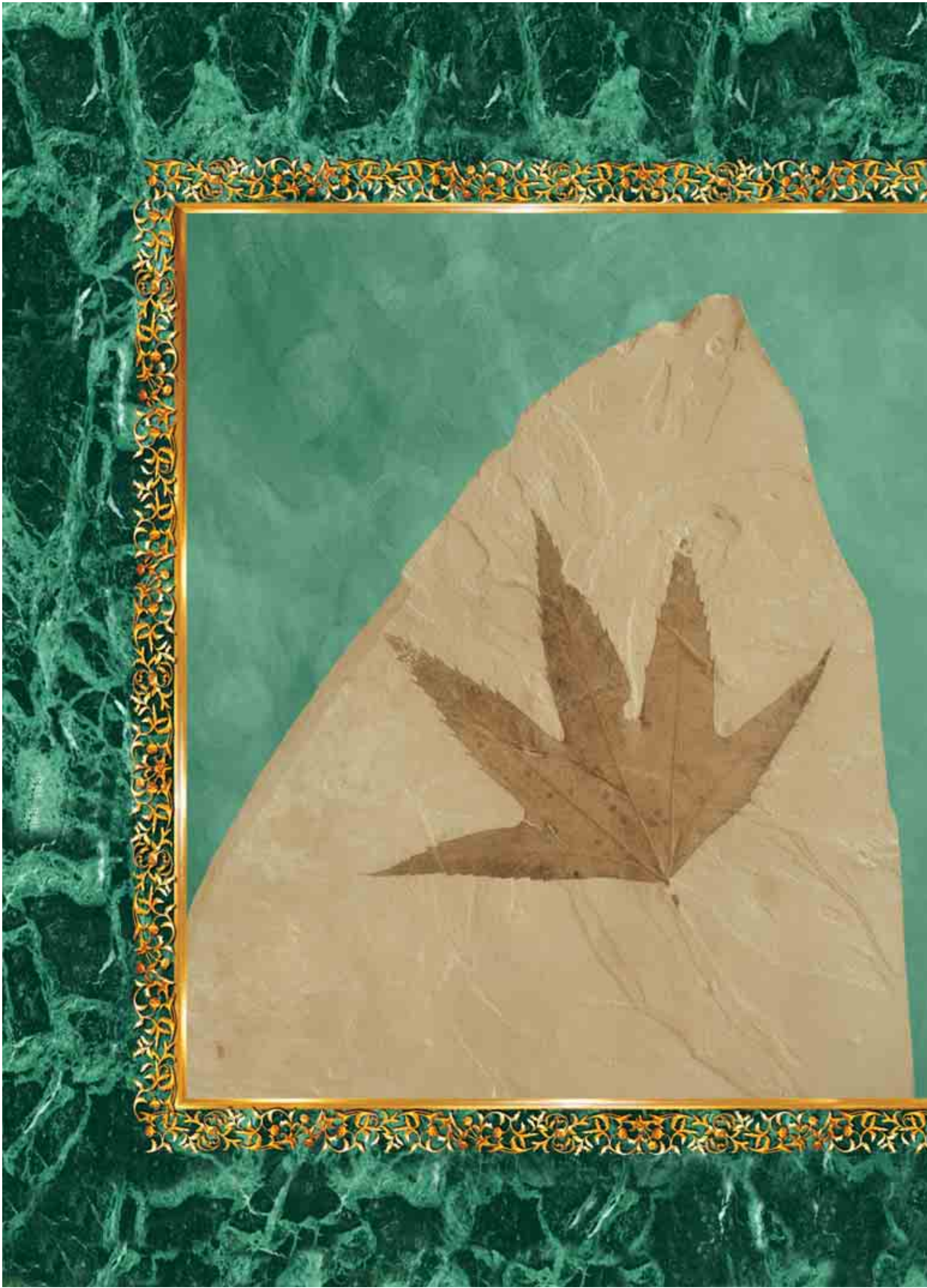
The irrational and unscientific claims that Darwinists make, the frauds they perpetrate to deceive the public, and the propaganda they employ to mislead people are only signs of their despair. Subsequent generations will be amazed at how people once believed in the Darwinist myth. Because all scientific findings show the manifest fact that evolution never happened, and that God created the universe and all living things.


[God is] the Lord of the heavens and the Earth and everything in between them, if you are people with certainty. There is no deity but Him—He gives life and causes to die—your Lord and the Lord of your forefathers, the previous peoples. Yet they play around in doubt. (Surat ad-Dukhan, 7-9)

Among His signs is the creation of the heavens and Earth and all the creatures He has spread about in them. And He has the power to gather them together whenever He wills. (Surat ash-Shura, 29)









**FOSSIL
SPECIMENS
DISCOVERED
IN NORTH AND
SOUTH AMERICA**

FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN THE USA

Dating back to the Eocene Period (54 to 37 million years ago), the Green River fossil beds are one of the most important in the United States of America. The first known excavations in the region took place in the 1850s. In 1856, the archaeologist Dr. John Evans announced the fish fossils he had collected in the region to the scientific world, and the Green River Formation thus entered the scientific literature.

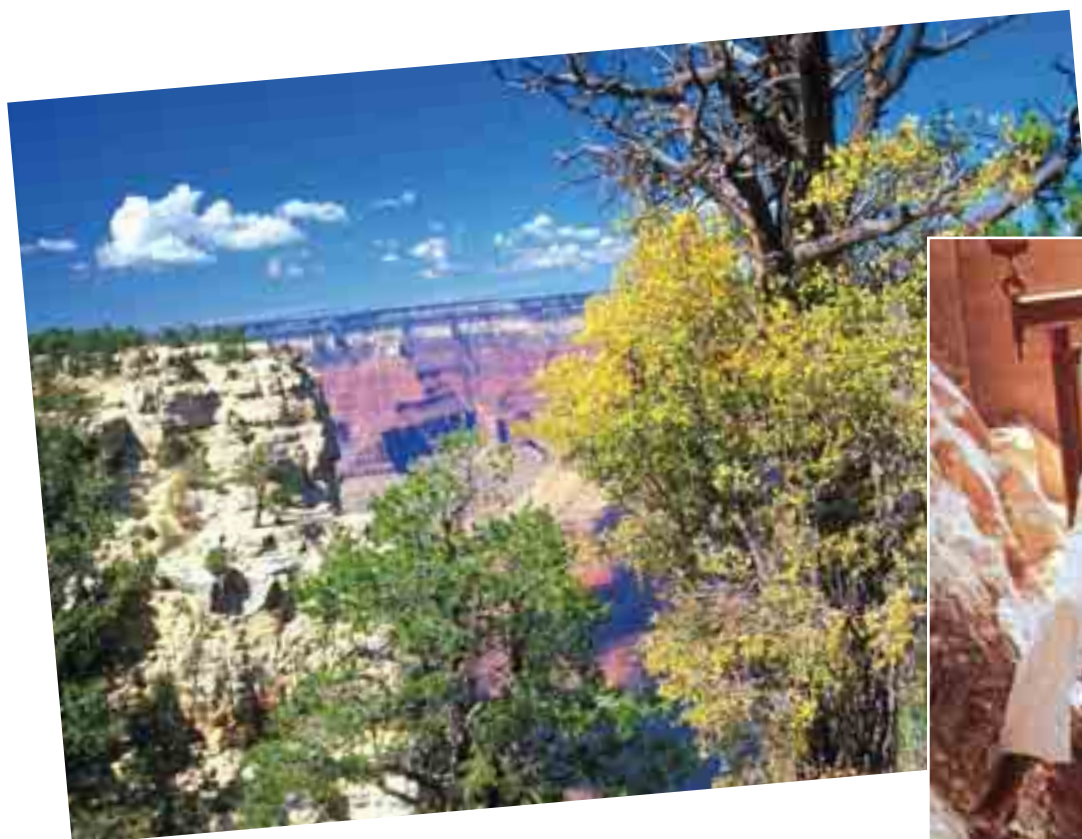
The Green River is actually a tributary of the Colorado River. The Green River Formation itself is a mountain-lake basin consisting of an area spread over three separate states. Part of it lies to the east of the Uinta Mountains in northwest Colorado, and a wider part lies in southwest Wyoming. Green River's rock structure is made up of different strata, whose contents vary the deeper down one goes. Fossil distribution also varies. To date, fossils belonging to some 60 separate vertebrate groups have been found in digs in Green River and countless invertebrate fossils.

Ohio is a state with well-known fossil fields. Geological research has shown that some 510 million years ago, Ohio lay to the south of Ecuador. As the continents drifted and North America moved towards its present position, Ohio found itself underwater several times. That explains why a large number of fossils dating back to the Palaeozoic (543 to 251 million years ago) have been discovered in Ohio.

Another state with rich fossil beds is Utah. A great variety of fossils, from invertebrates to different marine organisms and from reptiles to mammals, has been unearthed in Utah. Microscopic fossils recently discovered in the Uinta Mountains have revealed that there are fossil beds in Utah dating to the Cambrian Period.



A fish fossil found in Green River, Wyoming



Left, Kaibab limestone averages about 250 million years old and forms the surface of the Kaibab and Coconino Plateaus. Fossils that can be found in this layer are coral, mollusks, sea lilies, worms and fish teeth..
Below, transportation of the fossil.



Canyonland National Park, Colorado



As is the case with fossils discovered in other regions of the world, all of them once again demonstrate that there is no difference between modern-day trout, skate, dragonflies, flies, spiders, crabs and turtles and similar creatures that lived millions of years ago. Living things have undergone no change in the intervening hundreds of millions of years—in other words, they did not undergo evolution. The fossil records refute evolution and once again confirm the fact of creation.

A fossil research area in Wyoming





GARFISH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 39 centimeters (15.3 in) in length; matrix: 29 centimeters (11 in) by 40 centimeters (15 in)

Location: Lincoln County, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Hundreds of garfish fossils that have been collected give evidence that these still-living fish have remained unchanged for millions of years. The garfish pictured, between 54 and 37 million years old, is no different from those living in our seas today. This exact similarity is an inexplicable situation for Darwinists and once again proves the fact of creation.







POPLAR LEAF

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Period: Eocene

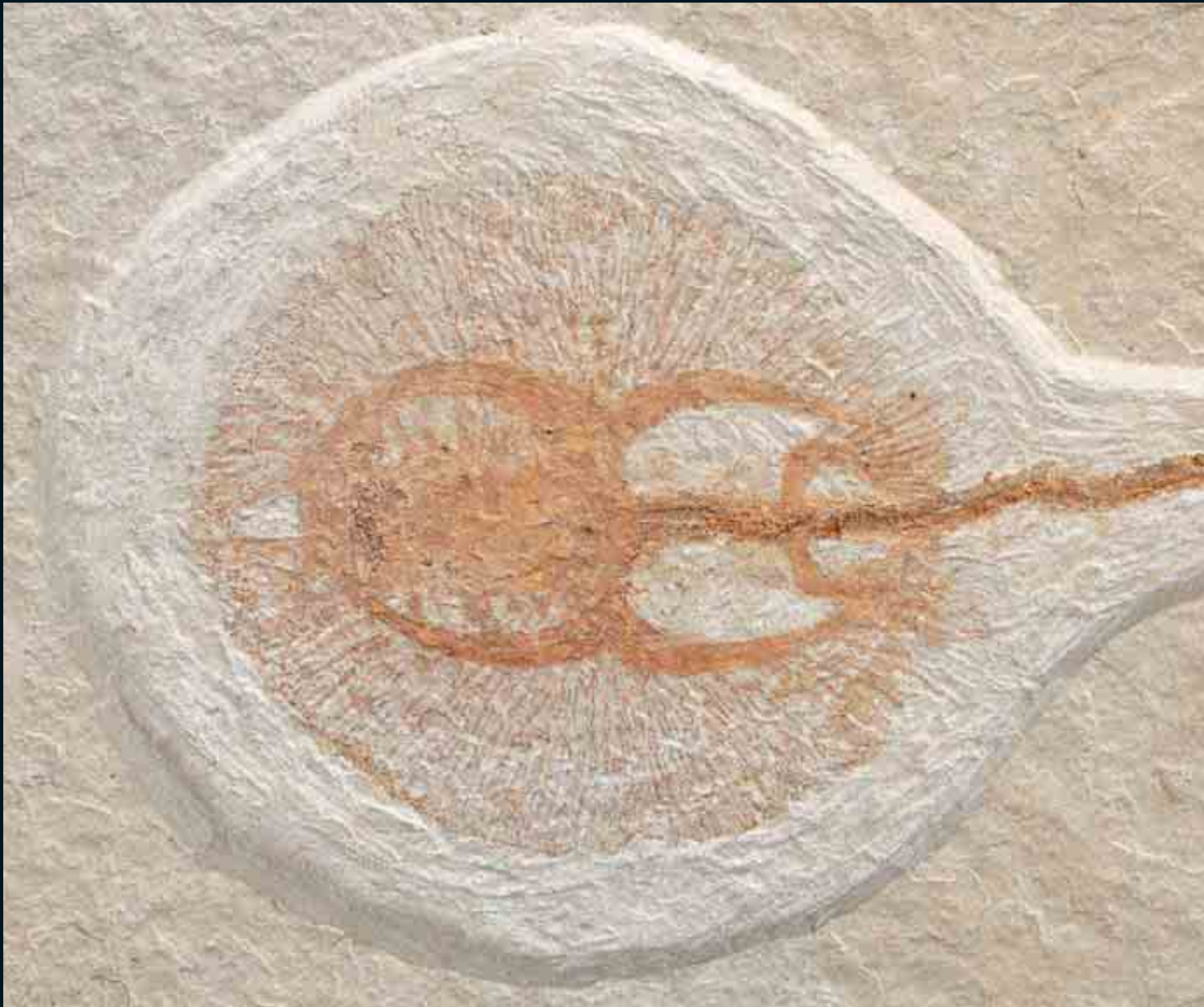
Location: Green River Formation, Colorado, USA

Darwinists try to explain the question of how plants emerged by using the concept of “chance.” They claim that an endless series of various plant species emerged, over the course of time and by chance, from one single original one-celled plant-which itself appeared as the result of chance.

They also maintain that every species' own particular characteristics, such as its smell, structure and colors, are similarly the work of coincidence. Evolutionists seek to account for a seaweed turning into a strawberry, or a poplar tree or a rosebush, by saying that these diversifications were the results of circumstances established wholly by chance. Yet there is no scientific evidence to support this fantasy.

On the other hand, there exist countless scientific data and findings that demolish evolutionists' claims. Countless examples are found in the fossil record, which shows that thousands of living species have persisted, totally unaltered, for hundreds of millions of years. This approximately 50-million-year-old poplar leaf fossil pictured here states by its very example that living things did not evolve, but were created.





STINGRAY

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 8 centimeters (3.2 in) by 3.8 centimeters (1.5 in); matrix: 12.7 centimeters (5 in) by 10 centimeters (4 in)

Location: Lincoln County, Wyoming

Period: Eocene

Stingrays are cartilaginous fish. In the face of a threat, they defend themselves with the stings on their tails. Their eyes are located above their flattened bodies and their mouths are underneath. Just like sharks, they find their food by using their sense of smell and by electrical senses. They generally live submerged on the ocean floor, with only their eyes and tails discernable.

The fossil pictured evidences that fish have not undergone evolution. Stingrays that lived 50 million years ago were no different from the ones living today. Despite the passage of millions of years, no change has occurred in the structure of stingrays. If evolution had really taken place, then stingrays would have undergone various stages, leaving behind many fossils documenting these sequential stages. However each fossil discovered reveal that today's stingrays and those that lived in the past are the same. All these deny the claims of evolutionists.





SARDINE

Age: 54 to 37 million years

Location: Green River Formation, Wyoming, USA

Period: Eocene

If evolutionary claims were true, then there should be considerable differences between sardine fossils unearthed and those living today. There should be signs in sardine fossils of the so-called evolutionary process that Darwinists claim took place. However, no trace of any such thing has ever been found. Neither is it possible for any to be found in the future, because life is not, contrary to what evolutionists would have us believe, the product of blind coincidences. Almighty and Omniscient God created all living things.





HERRING

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 9.3 centimeters (3.7 in)

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

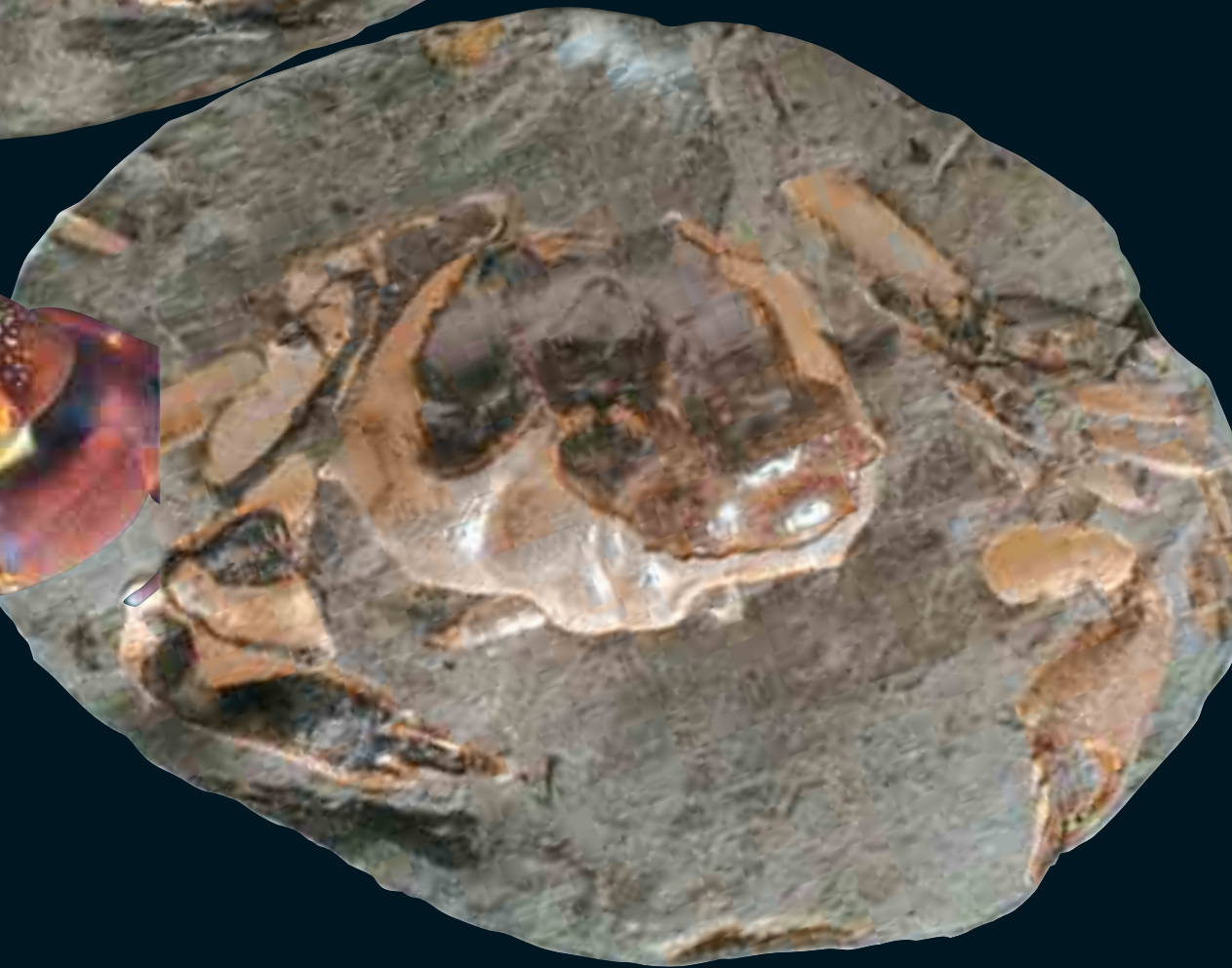
Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

"Living fossils" reveal that species have not evolved, but are created. Species have not attained their present body structure by chance, as evolutionists claim. They are all created flawlessly by Almighty God and have lived throughout their existence in the form they were created.

The herring fossil pictured also proves this. Herrings have remained the same for millions of years, preserving the form and structure with which they were initially created. Like all other fossils, this herring reveals that the theory of evolution is based on lies.





CRAB

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Oregon

Period: Eocene

One striking feature about the fossil record is that, living beings have undergone no changes during all the geological periods. In other words, for tens of millions, and even hundreds of millions of years, creatures have remained just as they initially appeared in the fossil records. This is evidence that then and now, living beings have not evolved.

Crabs that have remained unchanged for 50 million years are among these proofs. Crabs that live today and those of millions of years ago are identical.





PERCH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 30.4 centimeters (12 in)

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Perches are a kind of freshwater fish that can adapt to different environments and water temperatures.

Darwinists' claim that living species evolved from one another via gradual changes is once again refuted by perch fossils. Today's living perches share the same structures as their counterparts of 50 million years ago.







SUMAC LEAF

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 25 millimeters (0.9 in)

Location: Uintah County, Utah

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Like all other living beings, plant species also emerged fully formed, with their complex structures. That is to say, they were created with all their characteristics intact. Hundreds of thousands of plant fossils in geological strata prove this point. Evolutionists can not provide us with fossils that are half-pine, half-willow, half-moss, half-orchid, or half-carnation. On the other hand, hundreds of thousands of fossils demonstrate that willows have always been willows, pines have always remained as pines, spruces have always remained as spruces and plane trees have always remained as plane trees. Each of these fossils, millions of years old, refutes evolution. This sumac fossil, between 54 and 37 million years old, is another evidence revealing the Darwinists' deceptions.







TROUT-PERCH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 10.6 centimeters (4.2 in)

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Trout-perches generally live in lakes. If a creature continues to survive in our day with all the flawless features it had millions of years ago, having undergone no changes, this is strong evidence invalidating the "gradual evolution" model advanced by Darwin. There exist not a few, but millions of such examples on Earth, that will prove this point. The trout-perch fossil here is just part of this evidence.





TWO HERRINGS

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: Matrix: 34.2 centimeters (13.5 in) by 43 centimeters (17 in)

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

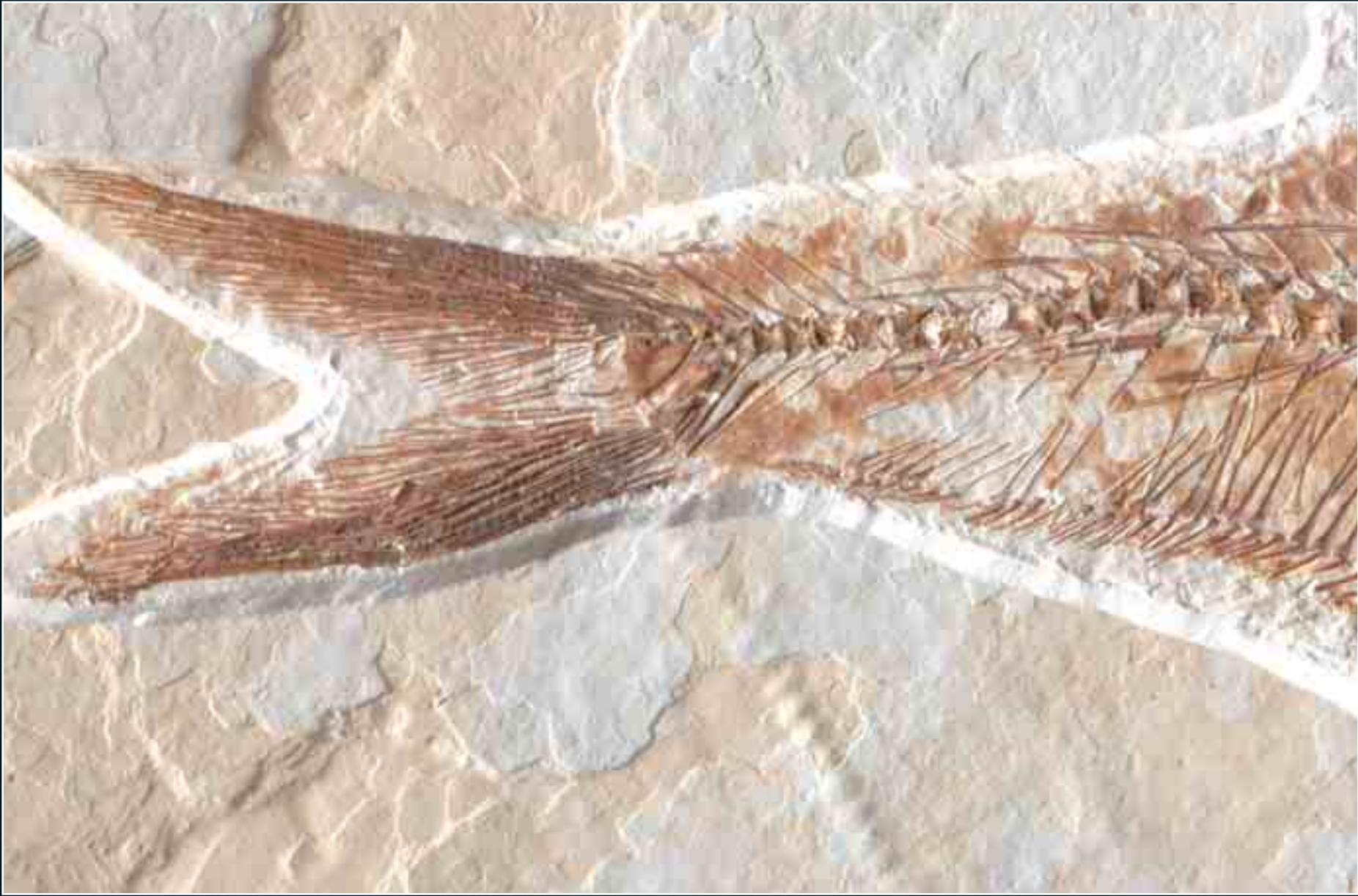
Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Like all other living beings, herrings have undergone no change for millions of years. The structure of herrings that lived 54 million years ago and those of today are exactly the same. This refutes the evolutionist claim that living species gradually evolved from one another.

Pictured are two distinct herring species that were petrified side by side. These fish, fossilized with all their details, show that living creatures have not gone through any evolution, but were created.









TRILOBITE

Age: 380 million years old

Size: 60 millimeters (2.3 in)

Location: Sylvania, Lucas County, Ohio

Formation: Silica Shale Formation

Period: Devonian

Trilobites are one of the most important sea creatures that lived in the Cambrian Period, leaving many traces in various parts of the world. One of the most astounding features of trilobites is their multi-lensed eye structure, consisting of countless units, each one of which is a lens. Just as the hexagonal "honeycomb" eyes of insects, each of these units functions as a single, independent lens. Each one perceives a separate image, and in the brain, these images unite into a whole.

Research shows that some trilobites' eyes have more than three thousand lenses, which means that more than three thousand images are conveyed to this crustacean. In short, a sea creature that lived 530 million years ago had a highly complex brain and eye—flawless structures that could not have come into being by evolution.



HERRINGS

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: Matrix: 31 centimeters (12.5 in)

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Pictured are herrings that probably were killed together because of a sudden burial. Their fossilized tails and fins show no signs of any damage. Their well-preserved eye sockets and bone structures once again show that evolution did not occur in any part of their geologic time.







MILLIPEDE

Age: 300 million years old

Size: 50 millimeters (1.9 in); matrix: 58 millimeters (2.2 in) by 33 millimeters (1.2 in)

Location: Morris, (Mazon Creek), Illinois

Formation: Francis Creek Shale

Period: Pennsylvanian

Pictured is a 300-million-year-old fossil millipede. This and other millipedes that lived 300 million years ago display not the slightest difference from today's millipedes. Like all other living beings, millipedes too did not evolve, but were created.





JUVENILE RABBIT

Age: 30 million years old

Location: Lusk, Wyoming

Formation: White River Formation

Period: Oligocene

30-million-year-old fossils that are identical with creatures living today refute the theory of evolution. Fossil discoveries reveal that rabbits have always been rabbits.







TROUT-PERCH

Age: 50 million years old

Size: 65 millimeters (2.5 in) in length; matrix: 90 millimeters (3.5 in) by 45 millimeters (1.7 in)

Location: Fossil Lake, Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Trout-perches are of many different kinds. Almost all of them exist in fossil records, which show that they have stayed the same for millions of years and have not evolved.





SEA URCHIN

Age: 295 million years old

Size: Matrix: 110 millimeters by 163 millimeters (4.3 in by 6.4 in)

Location: Brown County, Texas

Formation: Winchell Formation

Period: Carboniferous

Pennsylvanian sea urchins are echinoderms that can be found today in all seas of the world. Sea urchin fossils dating back 300 million years reveal that these invertebrates with their complex structures have existed for millions of years. During all that time, no change has occurred in their structure, and they have undergone no intermediate stages.

Darwinists are desperate when confronted by these fossils, for they prove that the evolution process has never existed.







SYCAMORE LEAVES

Age: 50 million years old

Size: Leaf is 15 centimeters (6 in) by 15 centimeters (6 in) size from the left lobe to the end of the stem; matrix: 20.3 centimeters (8 in) by 22.8 centimeters (9 in)

Location: Douglas Pass-Rangely, Colorado

Period: Eocene

Examining the fossil history and structural features of plants living on land, we come across facts that are incompatible with what the theory of evolution asserts. Plants shown in almost all biology books have no fossil records that verify the so-called evolutionary process. Most of today's species have left very satisfactory remains in the fossil records, and none of these shows any features confirming a transition from one species to the next. All are distinct species, created with their distinctive features in their original forms, and have left no transitional connections, as claimed. As evolutionist paleontologist E. C. Olson admits, the majority of plant groups emerged all of a sudden, leaving no ancestors. (E. C. Olson, *The Evolution of Life*, New York: The New American Library, 1965, p. 9)

The 50-million-year-old sycamore leaf fossil in the picture also verifies this fact.





SAND FISH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Lincoln County, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

The sand fish pictured is 54-37 million years old and has undergone no changes during this time. This fossil, identical to the sand fish living in seas today, invalidates the theory of evolution.



HERRINGS

Age: 55 million years old

Size: Matrix: 35 centimeters (13.7 in) by 23 centimeters (9 in)

Location: Wyoming

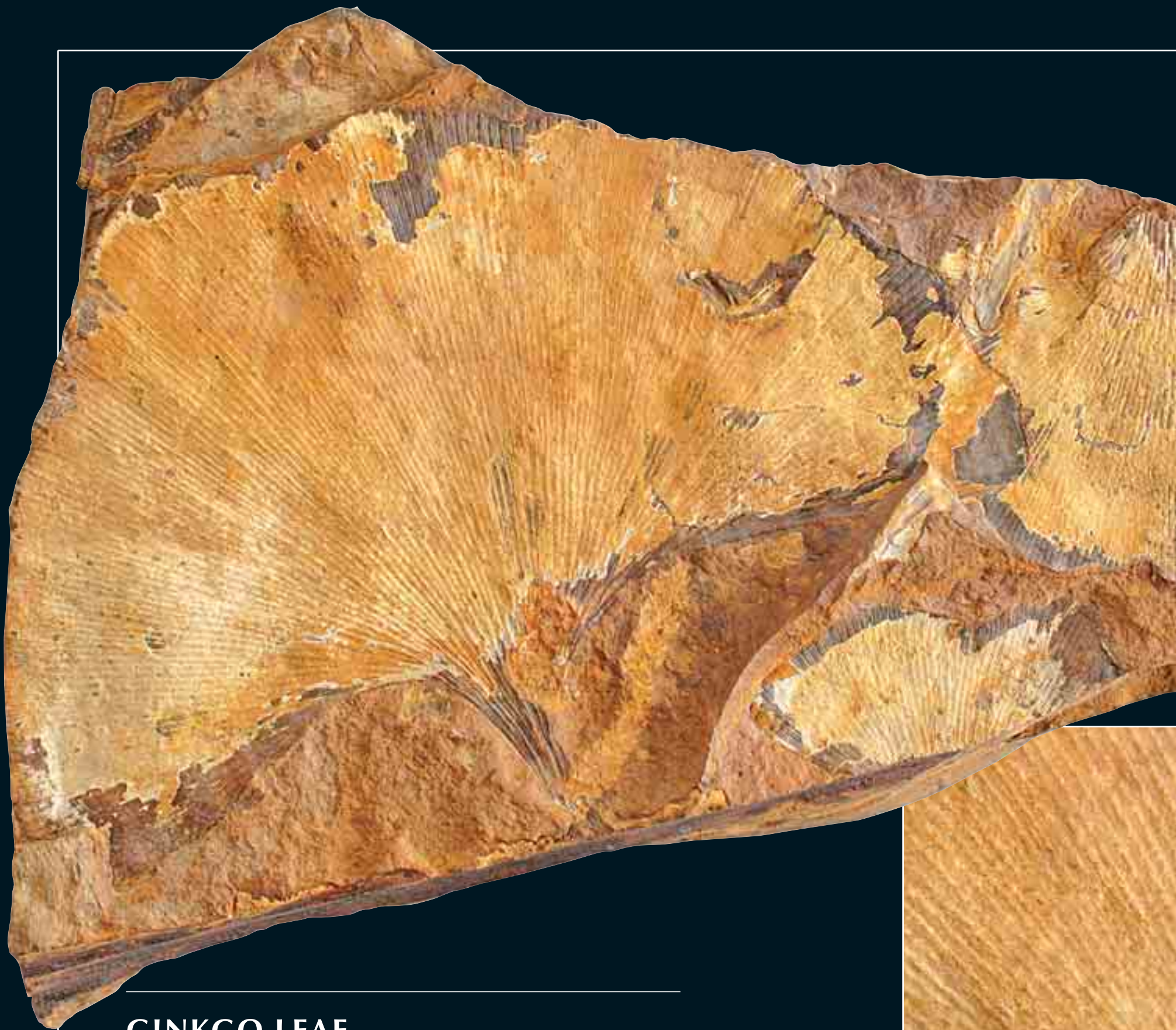
Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Living fossils are no different from their counterparts that lived in ages past, and offer evidence that species have not undergone evolution for millions of years. The 55-million-year-old herrings pictured are some of these living fossils.







GINKGO LEAF

Age: 65 to 54 million years old

Size: 12 centimeters (4.8 in)

Location: Almont, North Dakota

Formation: Sentinel Butte Formation

Period: Paleocene

Plants in the fossil records appear with features similar to plants alive today. This shows that they were created, like all other living things.

The ginkgo leaf pictured is 65 million years old, proving that ginkgos have not evolved. The general lines of leaf and its vein structure have been fossilized. This 12 centimeter (4.8 in) fossil shows that ginkgos have been the same for millions of years. There exists no difference between them now and those ginkgos that grew in the past.







HERRING

Age: 55 million years old

Size: 12 centimeters (4.8 in)

Location: Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Although Darwinists choose not to admit it, the facts shown by fossil records are evident. Millions of fossils gathered from all over the world manifest that living beings did not evolve, but were created. One example showing this fact is the herring pictured. Herrings that have remained the same for millions of years once again show that the theory of evolution is a deception.







SUNFISH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 17.2 centimetrs (6.8 in)

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Seas in our day have many species of sunfish. The fossil pictured shows that sunfish have not evolved. For millions of years their physiology has remained the same. The appearance and structure of sunfish that lived about 55 million years ago are the same as those alive today.





LAMPREY

Age: 300 million years old

Size: 43 millimeters (1.6 in) wide, on a 73 millimeter (2.8 in) by 48-millimeter (1.8 in) nodule pair

Location: Pit 11, Francis Creek Shale, Braidwood, Illinois

Period: Pennsylvanian

Braidwood's coal mines are rich in fossils. The lamprey in the picture is a species lacking a jawbone. Although they generally live in shallow waters, some species make long journeys in oceans.

This fossil is an evidence that lampreys have undergone no changes for approximately 300 million years. Despite the time that has passed, lampreys have always remained the same. There exists no difference between a lamprey that lived millions of years ago and those that live today.





TROUT-PERCH

Age: 50 million years old

Size: 9.4 centimeters (3.7 in); matrix: 17.5 centimeters (6.8 in) by 12.3 centimeters (4.8 in)

Location: Fossil Lake, Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

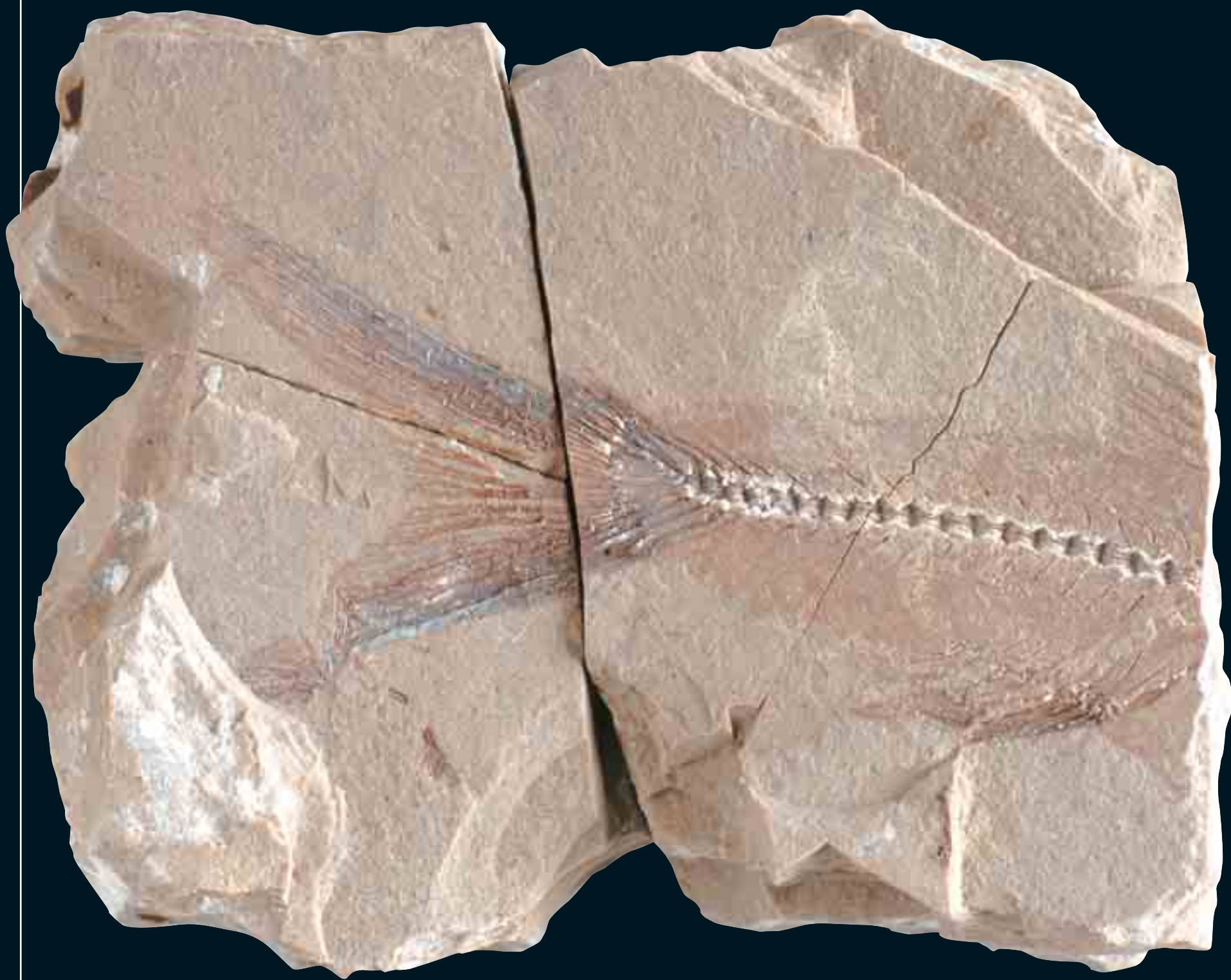
Period: Eocene

Evolutionists claim that fish evolved from invertebrates such as pikaia; that amphibians and today's fish evolved from a so-called ancestral fish. Reptiles evolved from amphibians, birds and mammals evolved from reptiles and finally, human beings and apes of today evolved from one common ancestor. But in order to prove this claim, they must be able to display the fossils of these transitional "missing links." But as stated earlier, there are no traces of these imaginary creatures.

On the other hand, hundreds of millions of fossils reveal that the so-called evolutionary process never occurred. These fossils prove that fish have always been fish, birds have always been birds, reptiles have always been reptiles, mammals have always been mammals and human beings have always been human. The 50-million-year-old trout-perch fossil pictured also shows that living creatures have not evolved, but were created.







TROUT TAIL

Age: 15 million years old

Location: Stewart Springs Flora, Stewart Valley, Nevada

Period: Miocene

Some fossils preserve only certain parts of living beings' bodies. Pictured is a 15-million-year-old trout tail. As is seen, there is no difference between a trout tail 50 million years old and one that's 15 million years old and one that's alive today.







POPLAR

Age: 15 million years old

Location: Stewart Springs Flora,
Stewart Valley, Nevada

Period: Miocene

Poplar trees of the Salicaceae family have remained unchanged for millions of years. There are no differences between their organic and structural features they had initially and those they have now. This poplar leaf fossil dating back 15 million years proves this.





CRANE FLY

Period: Cenozoic Era, Eocene epoch

Age: 48 to 37 million years old

Location: USA

As with all other species, stasis observed throughout the course of crane fly's existence is proof that evolutionary claims are false. The theory of evolution was proposed under the scientifically primitive conditions of the 19th century, adopted merely by ignorance, yet collapsed in the face of the 20th- and 21st-century science.







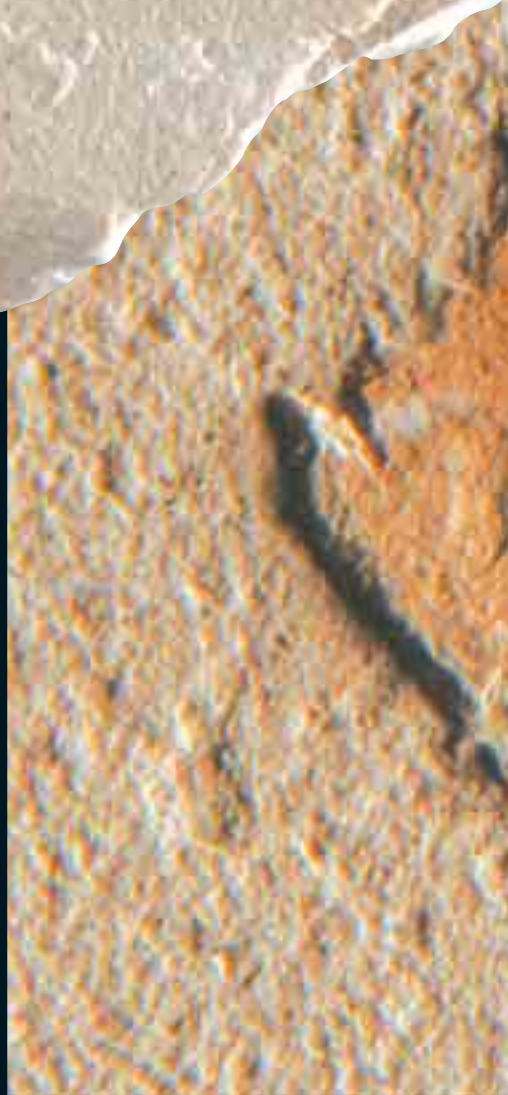
SPRUCE

Age: 15 million years old

Location: Stewart Springs Flora,
Stewart Valley, Nevada

Period: Miocene

"Spruce" is the general name given to 35 different species of trees that remain green throughout the year. Fossil records display that they have been the same for millions of years and have not undergone any evolution. The spruce seed fossil pictured dates back to 15 million years. As it also confirms, through millions of years that have gone by, spruce have always remained the same. There is no difference between spruces in our day and those alive 15 million years ago.







LANTERN FISH

Age: 23 to 5 million years old

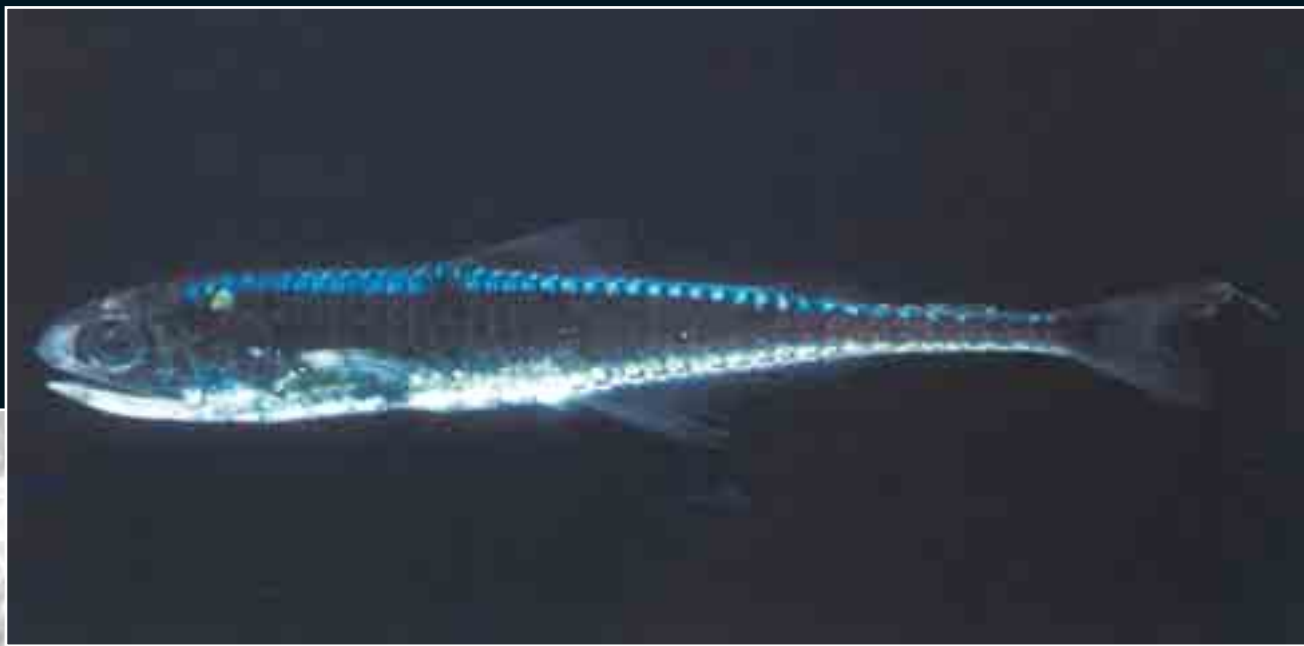
Size: 3.8 centimeters (1.5 in)

Location: California, USA

Formation: Puente Formation

Period: Miocene

Lantern fish are small fish that live in the ocean deeps and produce light within their bodies, generally in their abdomens. Because they live in water that's deep and dark, they use their light both to illuminate their immediate environment and to scare their enemies. That these fishes' bodies have extremely advanced and complex bodily structures that can produce light in their bodies millions of years ago is inexplicable to evolutionists.





PONDEROSA PINE

Age: 15 million years

Location: Stewart Springs Flora,
Stewart Valley, Nevada

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Miocene

The pine needle pictured is 15 million years old. Pine needles of 15 million years ago and those of today are identical. The fact that they remain the same despite the millions of years that have passed once again proves that evolution never existed.







PERCH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Fossil Lake,
Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

According to evolutionists' claims, the ancestors of fish were invertebrates, which lack backbones. However, evolutionists fail to answer how these ancestors with spines but no bones developed a backbone. That is because, these living beings should undergo such great changes that the hard shell surrounding their bodies should disappear while a skeleton appears inside. For such a transformation, there should be many intermediate links between the two organisms. However, evolutionists fail to show even a single fossil as an intermediate form between vertebrates and invertebrates.

On the other hand, millions of fossils show that fish always remained as fish, this 54- to 37-million-year-old perch fossil is one of them.







HERRING

Age: 55 million years old

Size: 21 centimeters (8.25 in)

Location: Kemerrer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Paleocene

Herrings live in mild and shallow waters, mostly in the North Atlantic and Baltic Sea. Herrings that have approximately 200 species are almost the same. Almost all of them are silver in color and have a single fin on their backs.

The herring fossil in the picture is 21 centimeters (8.2 in). It is uncovered from Green River from a depth of 2200 meters (7217 feet). As with all other fossil records, this fossil herring reveals that living beings have not undergone evolution. Evolutionists are desperate in the face of fossil records, and every new discovery adds to their desperation.







WILLOW

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

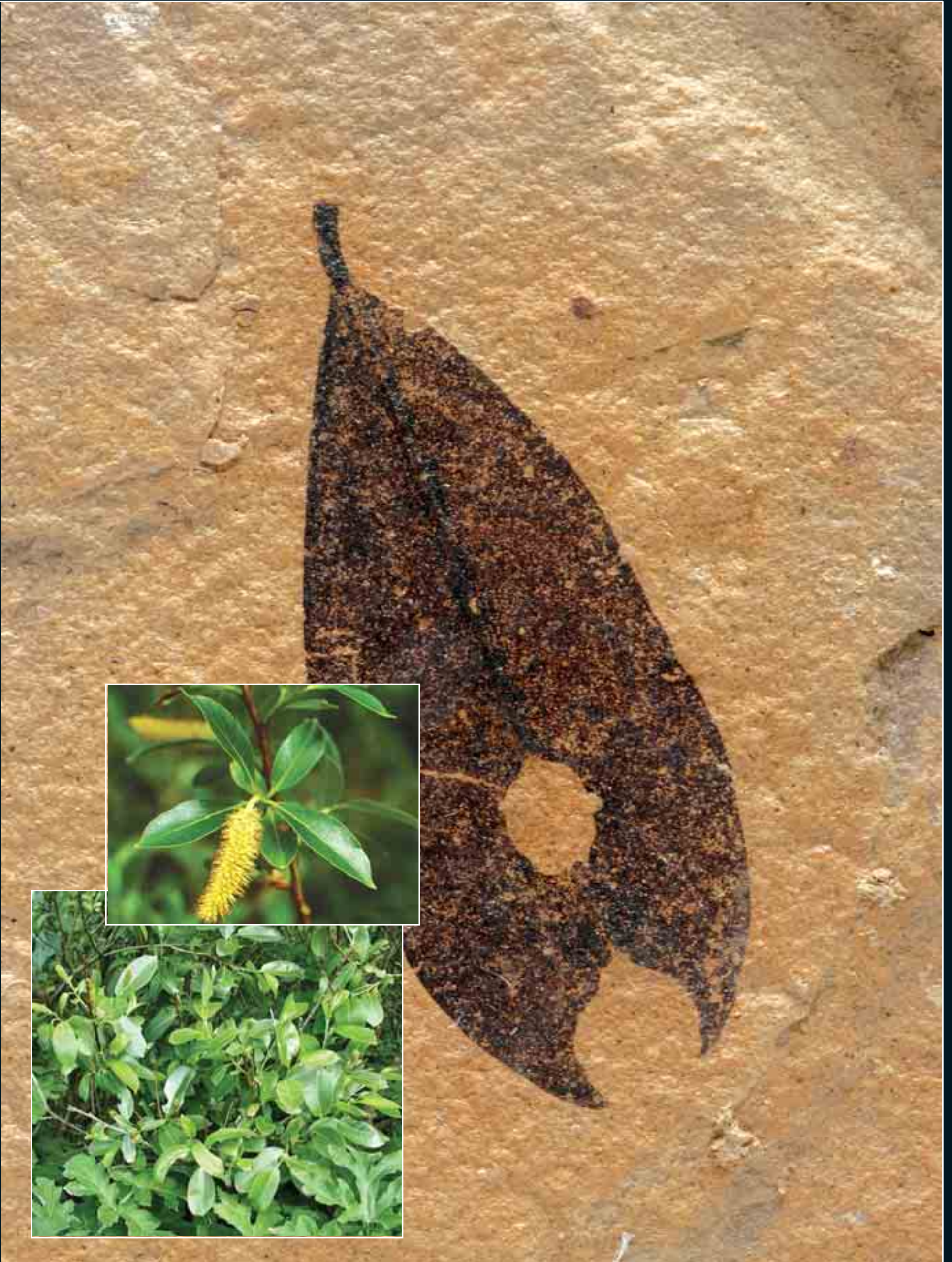
Location: Uintah County, Utah

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

As is the case with all other living things, the fossil record reveals that plants too have remained unchanged for millions of years. Today's plants have the same systems and mechanisms they did millions of years ago. The fossil willow leaf pictured is proof that willows have remained the same for 54 to 37 million years.

Millions of fossils unearthed from all over the world refute the theory of evolution, revealing that plants have not gone through an evolution but were created.





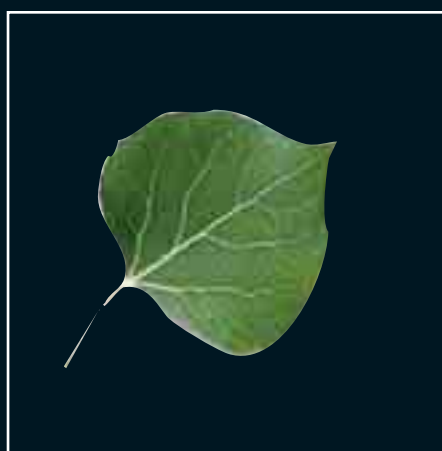
POPLAR LEAF

Period: Cenozoic Era, Eocene epoch

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: USA

This fossil specimen, evidence of the fact that poplars have always existed as poplars, is some 50 million years old. Poplars, having undergone no change at all over 50 million years, reveal that the theory of evolution is nothing but a deception and that evolution has never occurred. The universe, together with all the living things it contains, is the work of Almighty God.







OAK LEAF

Age: 45 million years old

Location: Green River Formation, Wyoming

Size: 30 millimeters (1.18 in) height; matrix: 60 millimeters (2.3 in) by 60 millimeters (2.3 in), 15 millimeters (0.59 in) thick

Period: Eocene

Fossil records reveal that plants never underwent any evolutionary process and have no imaginary ancestors. Fish have always remained fish, birds have always remained birds, spiders have always remained as spiders, pines and spruces have always remained pines and spruces, and roses have always remained roses. And just like all these living beings, oaks have always remained as oaks, as the oak leaf fossil pictured confirms.





WASP

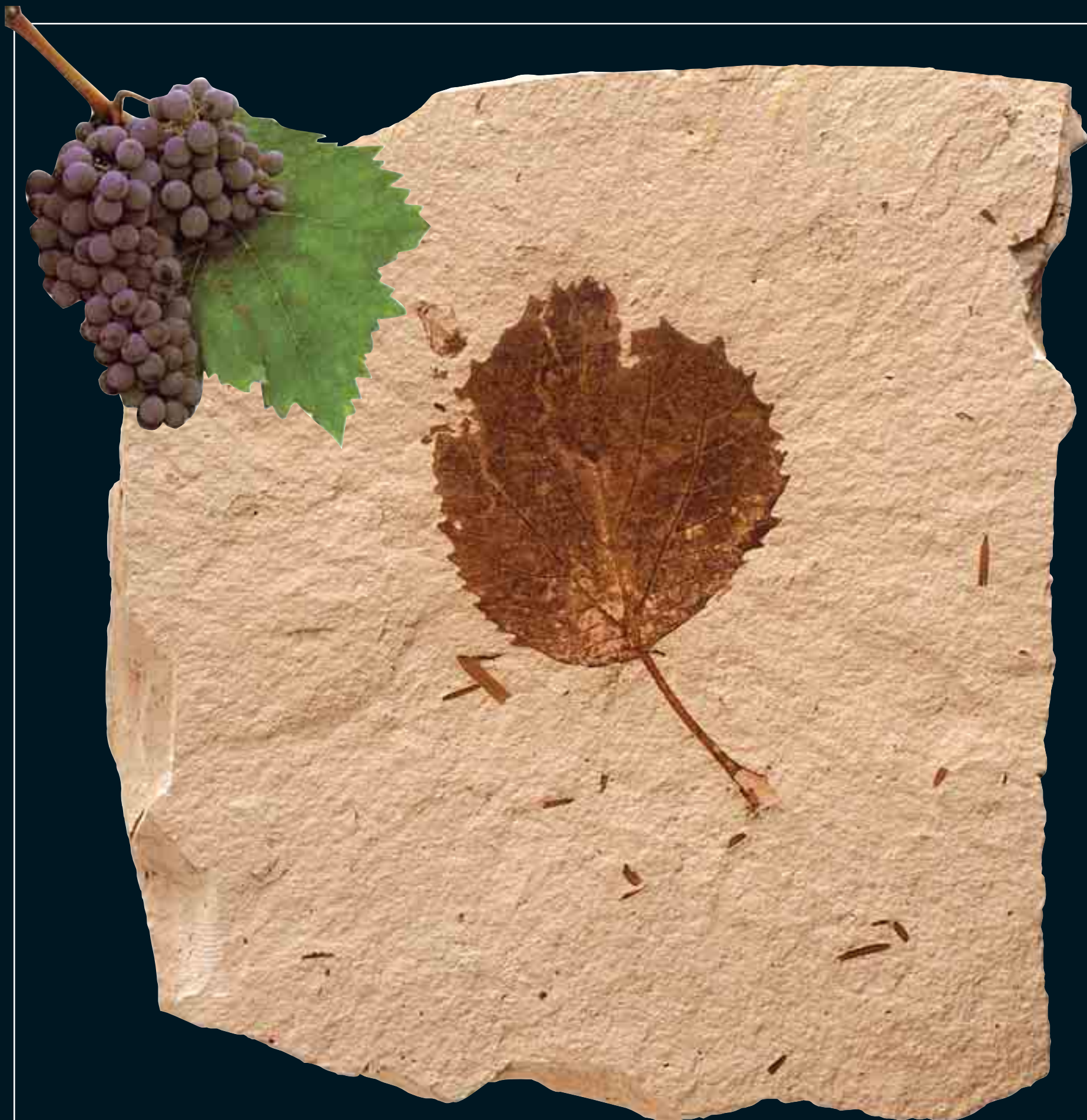
Period: Cenozoic Era, Eocene epoch

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: USA

Wasps that lived some 50 million years ago were no different from wasps living today. If there has been no changes whatsoever in the anatomy of a creature over the intervening tens of millions of years, then there is no evolution to talk about. The fossil record declares that evolution has never taken place.





GRAPE LEAF

Age: 38 to 23 million years old

Size: 6.6 centimeters (2.6 in) including petiole

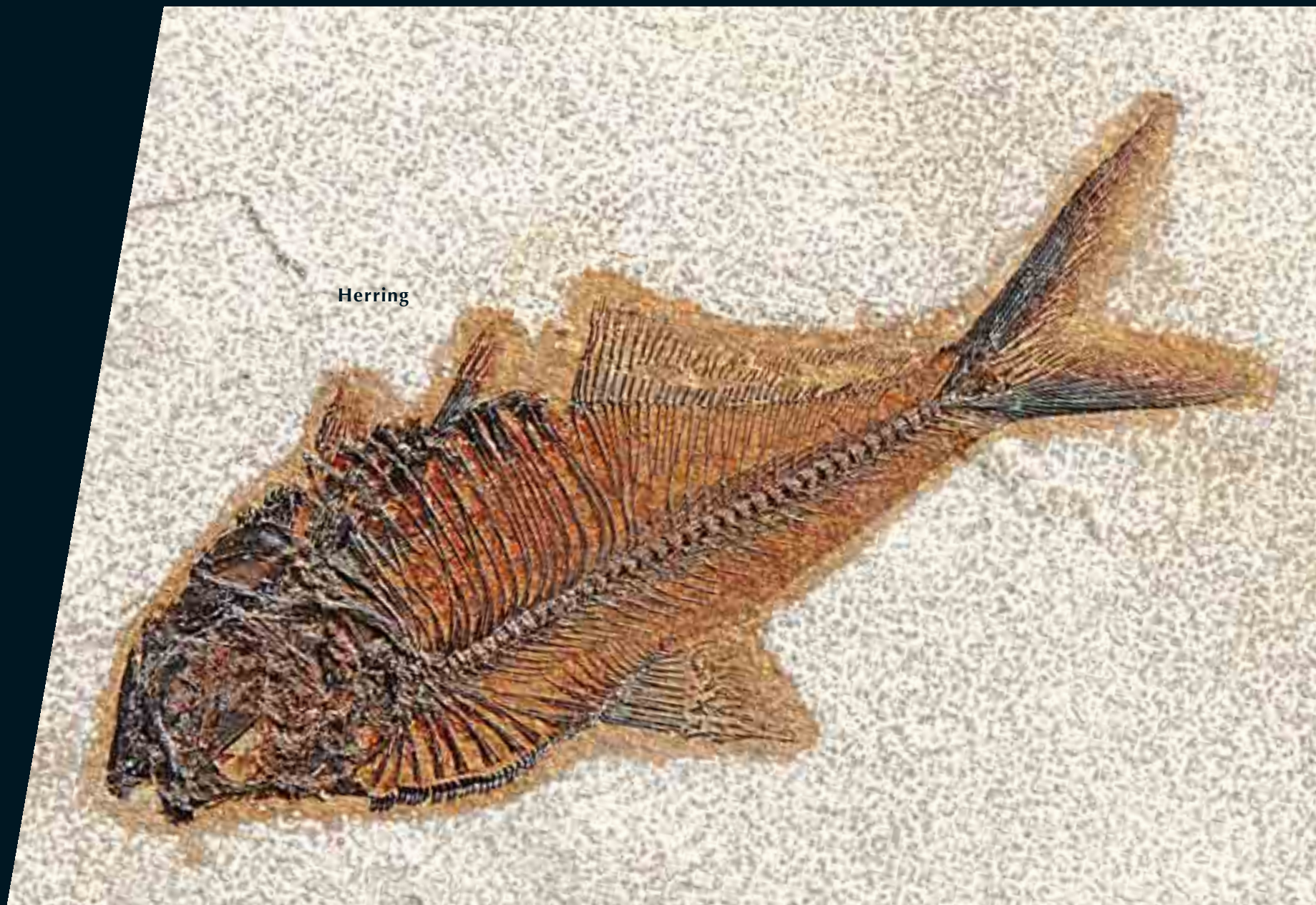
Location: Beaverhead County, Montana

Formation: Muddy Creek Formation

Period: Oligocene

The 38-23-million-year-old fossil grape leaf also verifies that plants also did not evolve, but were created. There exists no difference between *Vitis* grape leaves that existed millions of years ago and those of today.





Herring

Sunfish



Herring

HERRING AND SUNFISH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Fossil Lake, Kemmerer, Wyoming

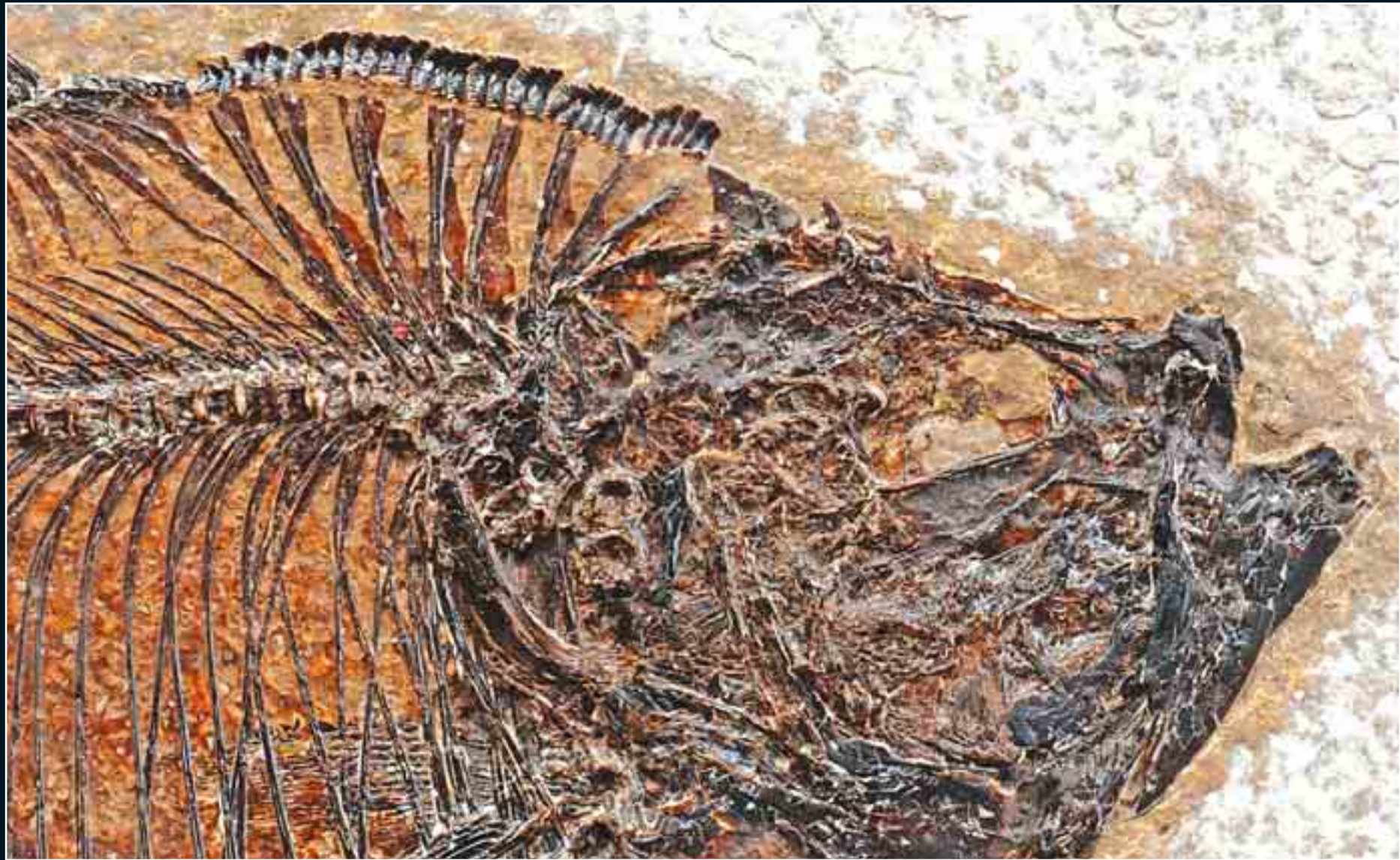
Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

These herring and sunfish specimens once again show that living beings have not evolved. These fossils on the same plate, between 54-37 million years old, reveal that the herrings and sunfish living today and those that lived in the past are no different.



Sunfish





SUMAC LEAF

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: Leaf: 7 centimeters (2.8 in) by 1.2 centimeters (0.5 in); matrix: 24.2 centimeters (9.5 in) by 14 centimeters (5.5 in)

Location: Douglas Pass, Colorado

Formation: Green River Shale

Period: Eocene

This 54-37-million-year-old sumac leaf is no structurally different from ones alive today. For millions of years, sumacs have undergone no changes.





NORTH AMERICAN BEAR SKULL

Age: 50,000 years old

Size: 26.6 centimeters (10.5 in)

Location: Michigan

Period: Pleistocene

Pointing out a few anatomical similarities between bears and dogs, evolutionists claim that both evolved from a common ancestor. Fossil records, on the other hand, reveal that this is not so. Not a single fossil belonging to a half dog/half bear creature has yet been found, although thousands of fossils show that bears were always bears and dogs were always dogs. The bear skull fossil pictured is evidence that bears have not undergone any evolution.





PERCH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

The 54- to 37-million-year-old perch is no different from those of today. Perches clearly have not evolved as evolutionists claim, but were created.





SUNFISH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

For 150 years, in every corner of the world, Darwinists have sought fossils that will offer evidence for the so-called evolution of fish. However every fossil discovered so far reveals that fish have not undergone any evolution, but were created. To date, evolutionists have found neither a living creature that may be the so-called ancestor of fish, nor any fossils representing the intermediary stages fish have supposedly undergone. On the contrary, hundreds of thousands of fossils show that throughout prehistory, fish have always remained as fish. One of them is the 54-37 million-year-old sunfish fossil pictured. Evolutionists are desperate in the face of these fossils that prove to be evidence of creation.





HICKORY LEAF

Age: 65 to 54 million years old

Size: 7.6 centimeters (3 in)

Location: North Dakota, USA

Period: Paleocene

This North American hickory leaf fossil, 65- to 54-million-year-old, is evidence that these trees did not evolve from another plant. Leaves of a hickory that lived millions of years ago and the ones that live today are identical.







HERRING

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Herrings between 54 and 37 million years old are no different from the ones alive today. This invalidates the claims of evolutionists and once again confirms the fact that living beings are created by God.









FIG LEAF

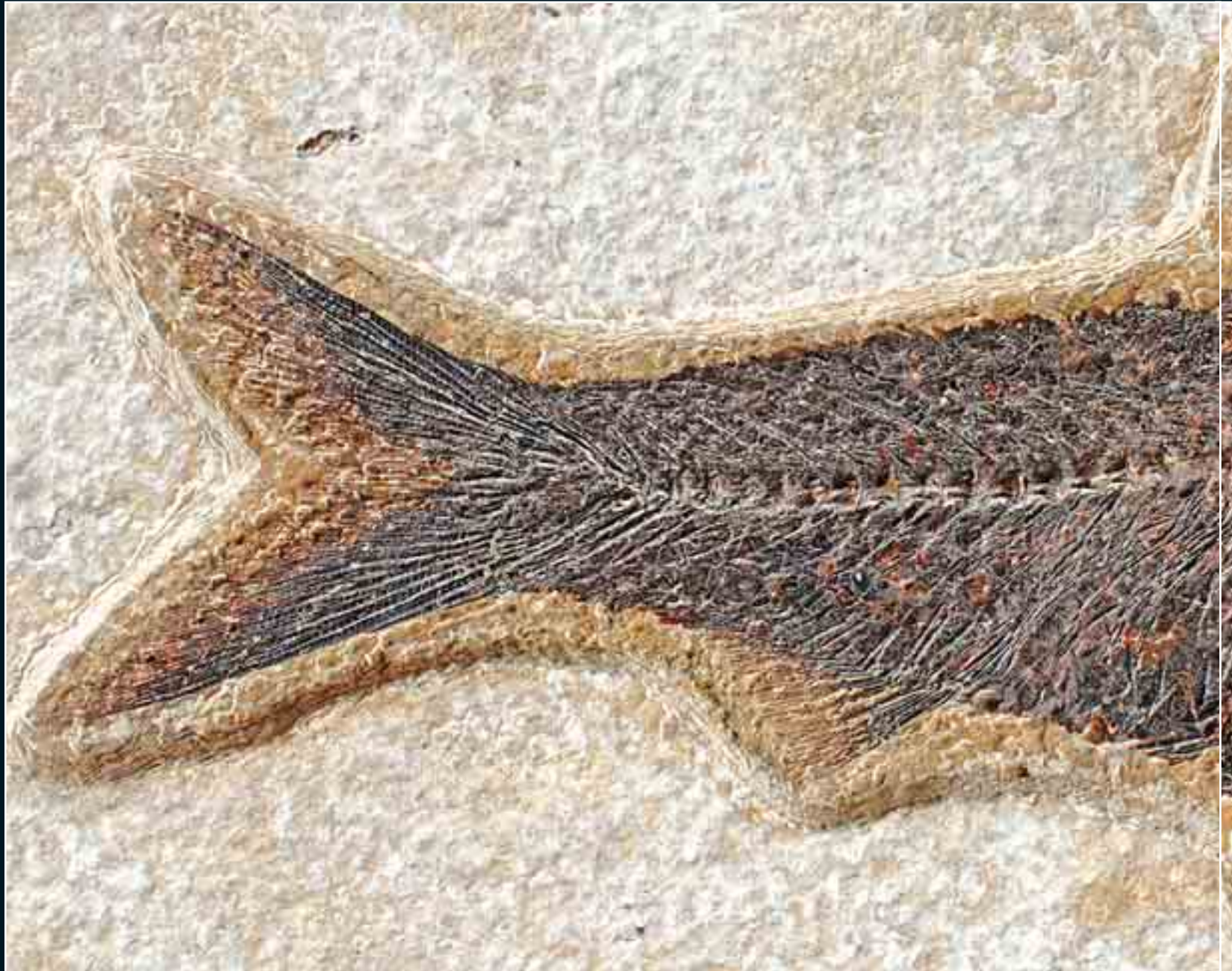
Age: 65 to 54 million years old

Size: 5.7 centimeters (2.3 in)

Location: North Dakota

Period: Paleocene

The figs, plants with more than 800 species, are classified as *Ficus*. For millions of years, there have been no changes in the figs' leaves or their fruits. This is important evidence that figs have not evolved, as displayed by the fossil fig leaf pictured, 65 to 54 million years old.



HERRINGS

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene



The theory of evolution is just an imaginary story written about the natural history of species but which scientific findings have definitely refuted. One of the most important findings that demolish the theory of evolution are fossils. Herrings that have remained unchanged for millions of years reveal that the theory of evolution is a deception.





WATER BEETLE

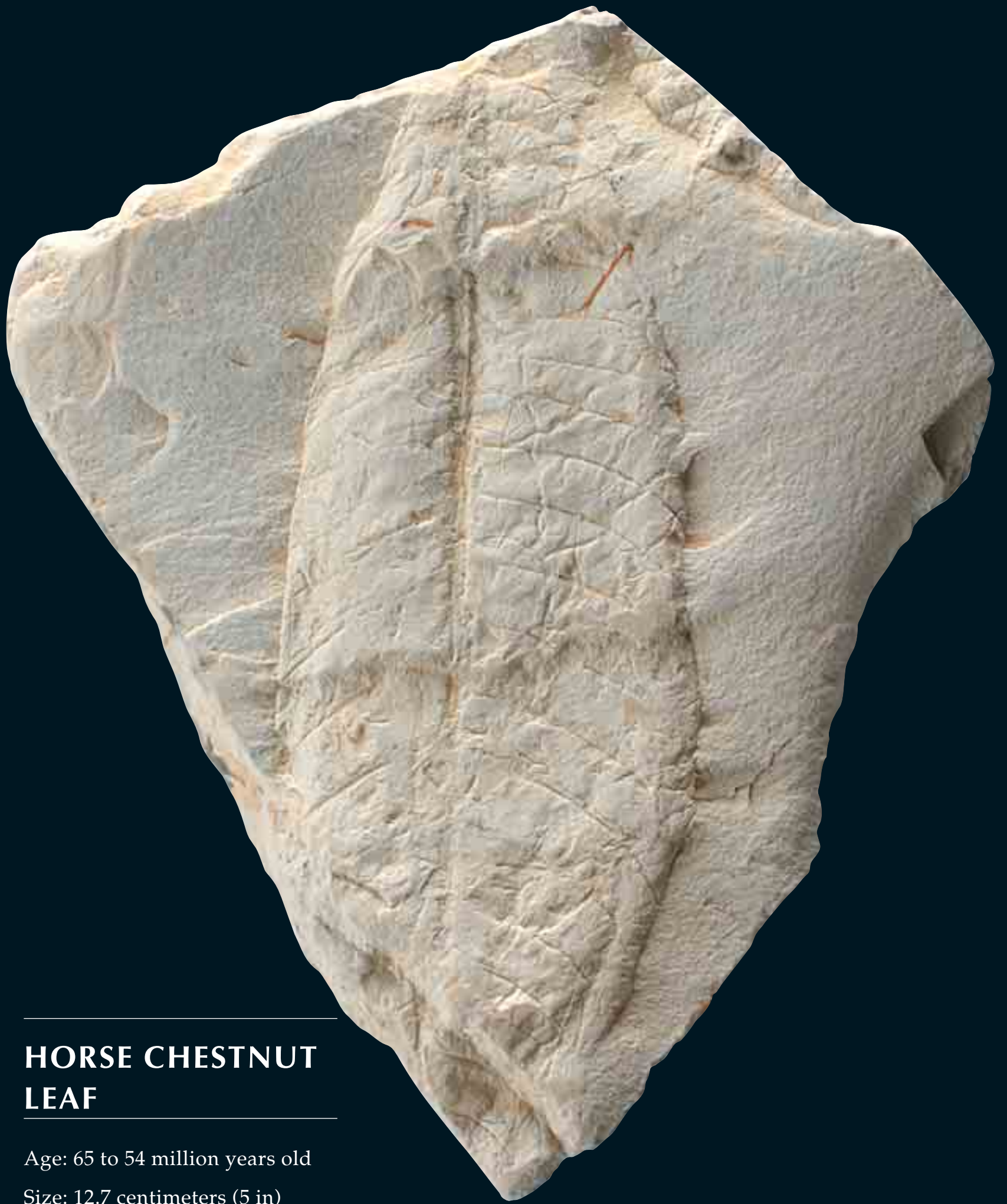
Age: 1.8 million to 11,000 years old

Location: LA Brea Tar Pits, Los Angeles, California

Period: Pleistocene

This insect, no different from those living today, is evidence that all living beings have been created.





HORSE CHESTNUT LEAF

Age: 65 to 54 million years old

Size: 12.7 centimeters (5 in)

Location: North Dakota

Period: Paleocene

The horse chestnut leaf that lived 65-54 million years ago is no different from the horse chestnut leaves of today. This is only one of the many pieces of evidence showing that plants have not evolved.





FERN

Age: 360 to 286 million years old

Size: Largest: 10.2 centimeters (4 in); matrix: 33 centimeters (13 in) by 15.2 centimeters (6 in)

Location: St. Clair, Pennsylvania

Period: Carboniferous

All the characteristics of ferns today were also shared by ferns that lived millions of years ago. Fossil records clearly reveal this. The 360 – 286 million-year-old fern pictured is the same as today's ferns.







HERRING

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Among the millions of fossils discovered to date, there exists not one single "intermediate form" in the form of a half herring/half swordfish, half shark/half salmon. Fossils reveal that herrings have always been herrings, salmons have always been salmons, and sharks have always been sharks. The herring, which has been the same for 54-37 million years, also verifies this.





HERRING

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 23 centimeters (9 in)

Location: Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Current geological data reveal that fossil records are unusually rich. But this wealth of fossils provides no evidence to help evolutionists verify their claims. The entire fossil record confirms the fact of creation and denies evolution. The herring pictured is evidence that displays the invalidity of evolution.





PIPEFISH

Age: 23 to 5 million years old

Size: 11.4 centimeters (4.5 in)

Location: Santa Ynez Valley, California

Formation: Vaquero Formation

Period: Miocene

Pipefish is a small vertebrate that belongs to the same suborder (*Syngathoidei*) as seahorses. This fossil pipefish, between 23 and 5 million years old, is identical with those of today. This refutes Darwinists, who assert that living beings evolved gradually.





LEOPARD SKULL

Age: 89 million years old

Period: Cretaceous

Location: China

All organisms appear in the fossil record in perfect form, complete in all aspects, with no intermediate or missing organs or structures. There are no half-formed nor missing features in their skulls, vertebrae or limbs. While no findings show that leopards were descended from or transformed into some other life form, numerous fossil specimens reveal how they always existed as leopards. One such example is the 89-million-year-old leopard skull pictured here.





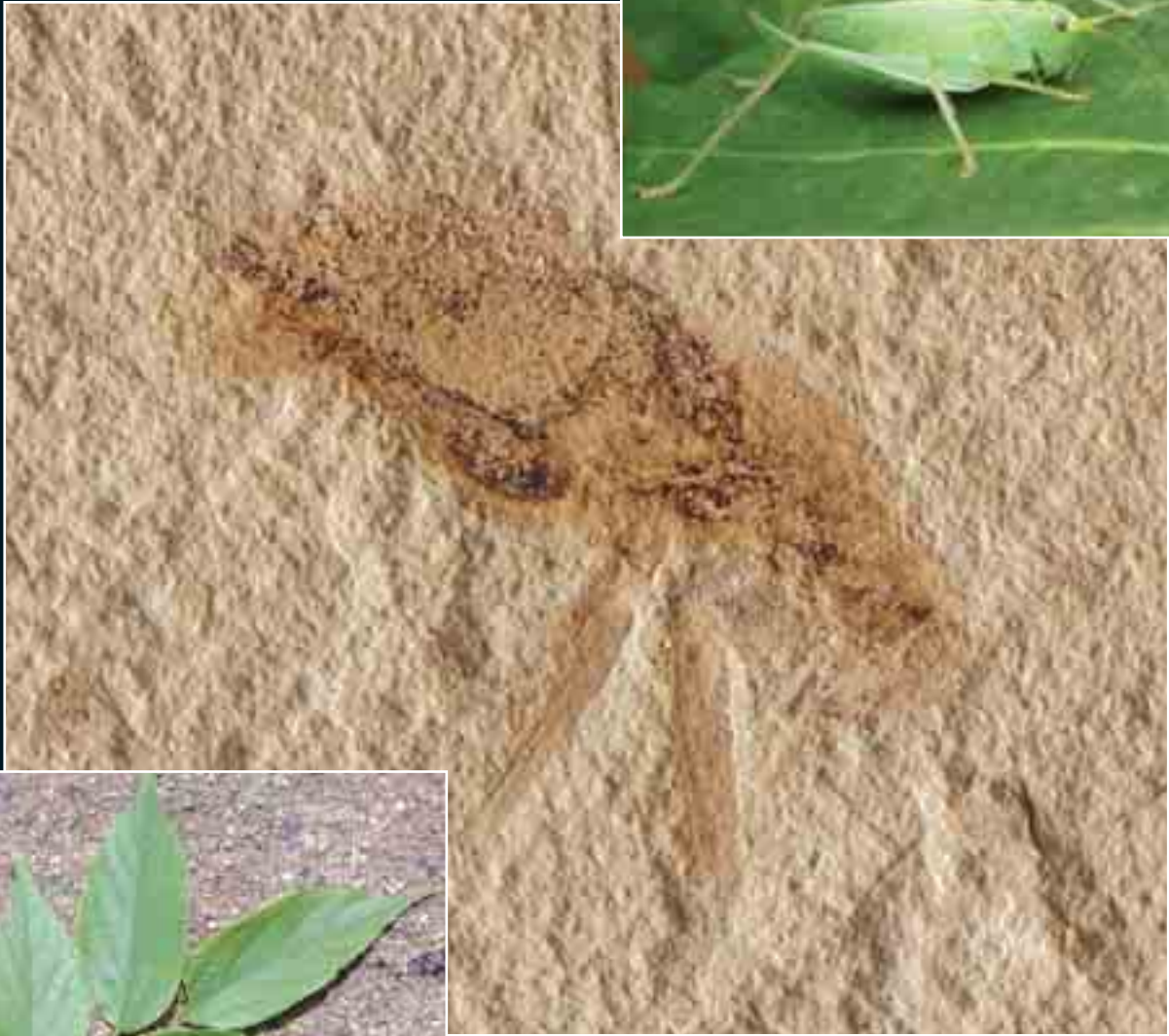
HACKBERRY LEAF WITH A CRICKET

Period: Cenozoic Era, Eocene epoch

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: USA

In this picture there is a cricket fossilized with a hackberry leaf. This fossil, dramatizing that crickets and hackberries of some 50 million years ago were identical to the specimens of our day, condemns evolutionists to silence. Evolutionist speculations and propaganda are meaningless in the face of scientific findings. The truth science reveals is that evolution is a big lie, and that Creation is a clear fact.





RHINO SKULL

Age: 33 million years old

Size: 38.1 centimeters (15 in) by 25.4 centimeters (10 in) by 5.08 centimeters (2 in)

Location: Converse County, Wyoming

Period: Oligocene

The fossil pictured is evidence that no difference exists between rhinos of 33 million years ago and those today. Living creatures with anatomy unchanged for millions of years reveal that the theory of evolution is a huge deception.





RABBIT

Age: 33 million years old

Size: Skull 6.3 centimeters (2.5 in); matrix: 22.8 centimeters (9 in) by 17.7 centimeters (7 in) by 10.1 centimeters (4 in)

Location: Converse County, Wyoming

Period: Oligocene

The fossil record contains no examples of species gradually evolving from other, earlier forms. For instance, among millions of fossils, there exists not a single one that possesses the features of a half crocodile/half rabbit or half snake/half rabbit. However, thousands of fossils show that rabbits have always been rabbits. The evident fact revealed by fossils is that living species did not evolve; God created them.





SUNFISH, HERRING

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation,

Period: Eocene

"Living fossils" that reveal that species have preserved their structures for millions of years deal a big blow to the theory of evolution. As is known, the theory of evolution maintains that only creatures able to adapt themselves to a changing environment can survive and in this process, they are able to evolve into other, distinct species. Living fossils, on the other hand, reveal that living beings do not evolve over time according to changing conditions—a groundless assertion.



Herring





WILLOW

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: Leaf: 100 millimeters (4 in) by 10 millimeters (0.4 in); matrix: 62 millimeters (2.4 in) by 130 millimeters (5 in)

Location: Uintah County, Utah

Formation: Green River Shale

Period: Eocene

Species of plants that exist for millions of years without undergoing any changes are a major blow to the theory of evolution. This fossil willow leaf, 54 to 37 million years old, has remained unchanged despite the passage of millions of years. The willow leaves of our day are the same as those that lived 54-37 million years ago.







LAUREL LEAF

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: Leaf: 30 millimeters (1.2 in) by 66 millimeters (3 in); matrix: 90 millimeters (3.5 in) by 69 millimeters (2.7 in)

Location: Uintah County, Utah

Formation: Green River Shale

Period: Eocene

The leaves and fruits of the family *Lauraceae* (origin: Asia) are a source for oil, while their leaves may also be used as a spice.

The fossilized laurel leaf pictured, like all other plants, proves that laurels have not undergone evolution. Laurels that lived 54-37 million years ago have the same features as those alive today.





HERRING AND PERCH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

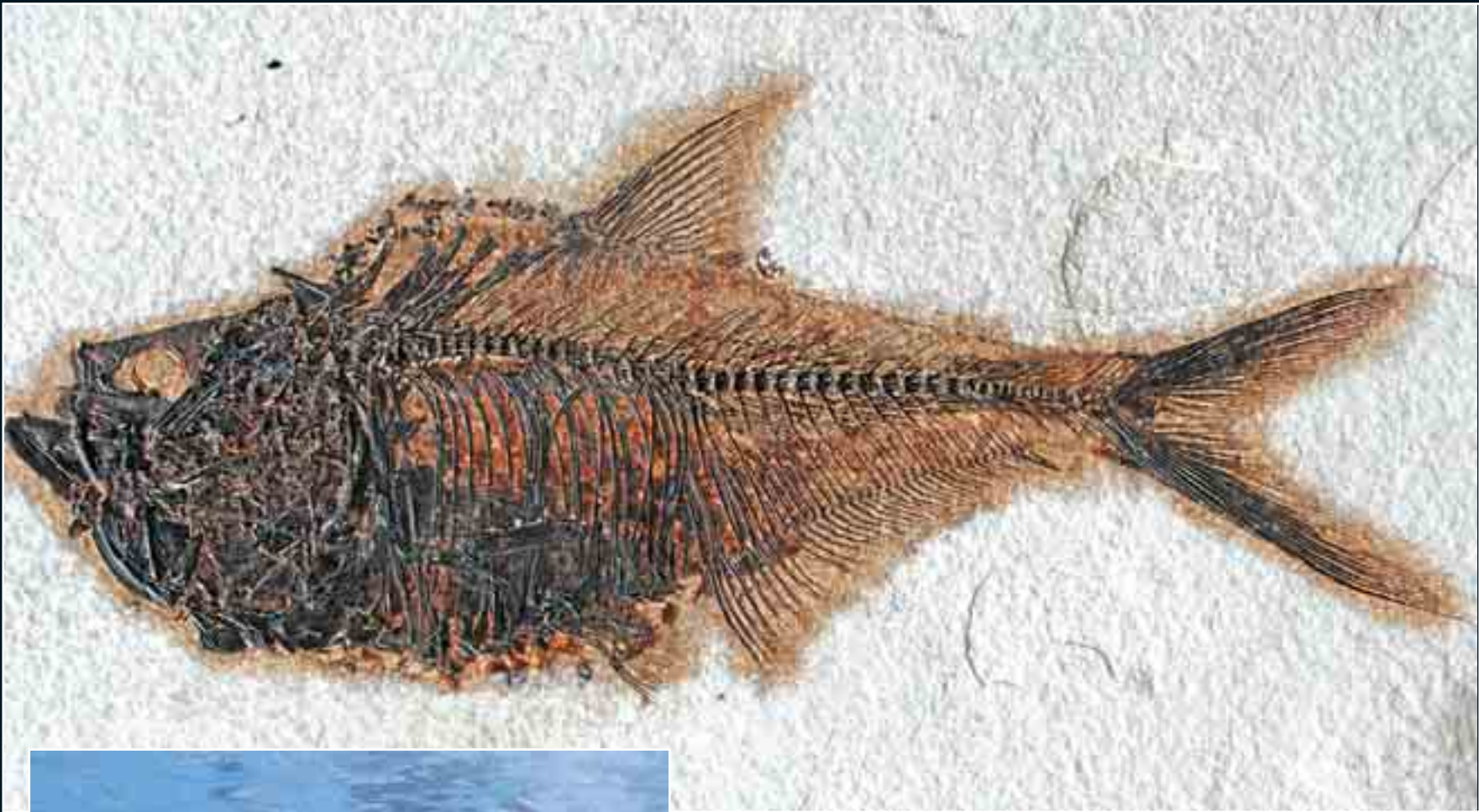
Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

This fossil, between 54 and 37 million years old, shows that herrings and perches have not changed for millions of years. There exists no difference between today's herring and perch and those that lived millions of years ago.





Herring



Perch





RABBIT

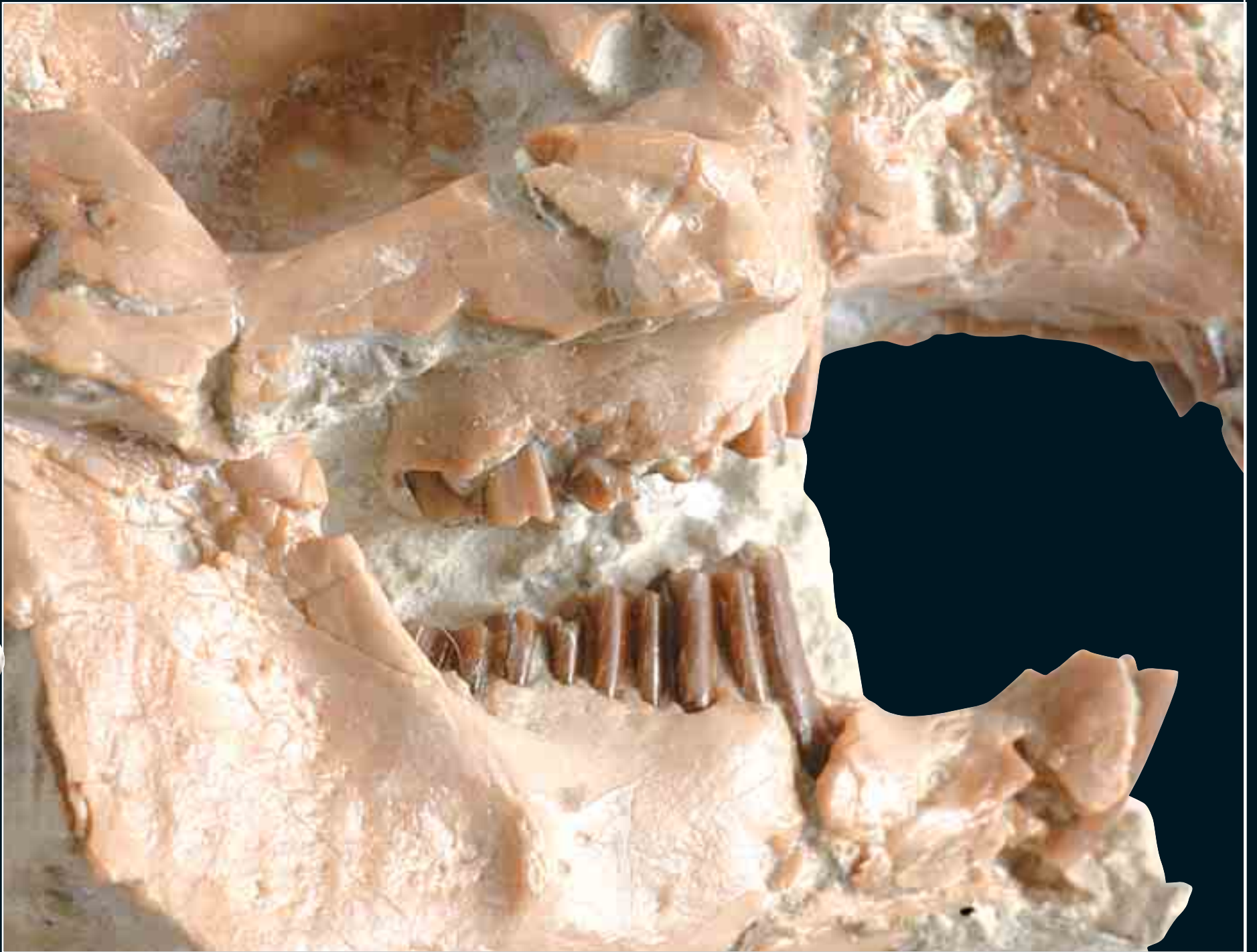
Age: 38 to 23 million years old

Formation: Brule Formation

Location: White River Group, Converse County, Wyoming

Period: Oligocene

This rabbit that lived between 38 and 23 million years ago and rabbits that live today are the same. Rabbits have not changed for millions of years, proving that rabbits have not evolved, but were created.





DEER SKULL

Age: 38 to 23 million years old

Formation: Brule Formation

Location: White River Group, Sioux County, Nebraska

Period: Oligocene

The fact that deer 38-23 million years old are the same as those living today reveals that these mammals have not changed for millions of years—that is, they have not evolved.







TURTLE

Period: Cenozoic Era, Eocene epoch

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: USA

As did many other branches of science, paleontology also provided numerous findings and knowledge demonstrating how unscientific the prophecies of Darwin had actually been. One of these findings is the 54- to 37-million-year-old fossil turtle pictured here, which refutes evolutionists by evidencing that turtles have not changed at all over tens of millions of years.





BIVALVE

Age : 13 to 12.5 million years old

Size :10 centimeters (4 in)

Formation: Calvert Formation

Location: Calvert County, Maryland

Period: Middle Miocene

Bivalves are two-shelled mollusks such as mussels and oysters. There is no difference between bivalves that lived millions of years ago and those of today—a situation that denies the gradual evolution suggested by Darwinists.



TURTLE

Age : 38 to 23 million years old

Size :13 centimeters (5 in) by 10 centimeters (4 in) wide by 4.5 centimeters (1.75 in) thick

Formation: Brule Formation

Location: Sioux County, Nebraska

Period: Oligocene

Evolutionists admit that there is not a single finding in the fossil record to show that turtles ever underwent evolution. In his book *Vertebrate Paleontology and Evolution*, Robert Carroll says that the earliest turtles are encountered in Triassic formations in Germany and that these are easily distinguished from other species thanks to their hard shells, which are very similar to those of specimens living today. He then goes on to say that no trace of earlier or more primitive turtles has ever been identified, although turtles fossilize very easily and are easily recognized even if only very small parts are found. (Robert Carroll, *Vertebrate Paleontology and Evolution*, p. 207)







BIVALVE

Age : 410 to 360 million years old

Size : 3.8 centimeter (1.5 in)

Formation: Jefferson Limestone

Location: Clark County, Indiana

Period: Devonian

Bivalves that have remained the same for at least 360 million years challenge evolutionists who assert that species evolved gradually from one another. These fossil mollusks show that they did not evolve, but were created.





SEA URCHIN

536 Sea Urchin

Period: Paleozoic Era, Carboniferous period

Age: 306 to 299 million years old

Location: USA

The sea urchin pictured is one of the innumerable pieces of evidence invalidating the evolutionary claims as to the origin of echinoderms. If the evolutionists' claims were true, the sea urchin specimens of 306 to 209 million years ago should have been very different from today's specimens. As this fossil demonstrates, however, there is no difference between living specimens and those of hundreds of millions of years ago.





STARFISH

Age : 360 to 325 million years old

Size: Matrix 6.2 centimeters (2.4 in) by 6.2 centimeters (2.4 in)

Formation: Edwardsville Formation

Location: Crawfordsville, Indiana

Period: Mississippian

Today's starfish possess the same characteristics as starfish of millions of years ago. This fossil, revealing that starfish have remained the same for 360 – 325 million years, refutes the claims of evolutionists and show that living things were created with the same features they still have.



FOSSIL SPECIMENS FOUND IN CANADA

Canada has some of the oldest geological structures in the world. A large part of its rock formations belong to the Precambrian Period (4.6 billion years to 543 million years ago), and the country is rich in fossil beds.

One of the dominion's most important fossil beds is the world-famous Burgess Shale Formation. The fossil bed in Burgess Shale is regarded as one of the most significant paleontological discoveries of our time. Research has shown that when the sediments from which fossils are obtained were being laid down, this region lay close to the equator. At that time, the Burgess Shale area lay on the lower edge of the North American continent.

The first fossils discovered were a number of invertebrate specimens found by the paleontologist Charles Doolittle Walcott in the early 1900s. In fact, Burgess Shale is an area known for its invertebrate fossils. Thanks to these specimens more than 500 million years old, some 140 species that lived during the Cambrian Period have been identified. The characteristic of these fossils is that they belong to many different phyla and seem to have emerged suddenly, with no forebears in preceding strata. Evolutionist sources admit that accounting for these fossil discoveries is impossible in terms of the theory of evolution.

Another major fossil field in Canada lies in Miguasha Park. This area, rich in fossil specimens, lies on the Gaspé Peninsula. Fossils were



Fossil researches in the Burgess Shale

first discovered in the region in the mid-1800s. The region's rock structure dates back some 375 to 350 million years. Research reveals that around 370 million years ago, the Gaspé Coast was a tropical gulf.

The fossils in Miguasha exhibit a wide variety, from micro-organisms to vertebrates and from invertebrates to plants. Some plant and fish fossils obtained from Miguasha are the earliest examples of their kind. For example, the plant known as *Spermasposita* is thought to be the oldest flowering plant on Earth. With their fully formed and flawless structures, these specimens show that living things were already complex at a time when evolutionists maintain that life was supposedly exceedingly primitive.



Fossil researches in the Province of Alberta

Burgess Shale





MOONEYE FISH

Age : 50 million years old

Size : 8.3 centimeters (3.25 in) by 3.2 centimeters (1.25 in)

Location: British Columbia

Formation: Cache Creek formation

Period: Eocene

The mooneye fish is a medium-size North American fish that normally lives in large lakes and rivers. Like other living creatures, this species of fish has survived for millions of years without any change in its physical structure. The fact that a 50-million-year-old mooneye fish is identical to its living descendents cannot be explained by evolutionists.







SEQUOIA BRANCH

Age :50 million years old

Size : 7 centimeters (2.75 in) by 10 centimeters (4 in)

Location: Kamloops, British Columbia

Period: Eocene

Now known as the largest trees on Earth, sequoias live a very long time. Most of them grow in North America. Some are 1,000 years old and 150 meters (492 feet) high. Fossils show that sequoias have remained the same for millions of years; that is, they have not undergone a process of evolution. The fossil seen here of a 50-million-year-old sequoia branch is identical to that of trees living today.





MOONEYE FISH

Age : 50 million years old

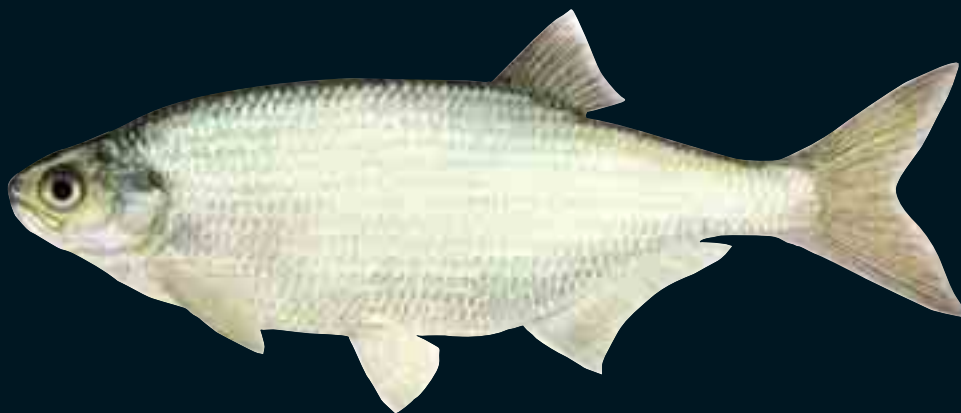
Size : 10 centimeters (4 in) by 1.5 centimeters (0.6 in)

Location: British Columbia

Formation: Cache Creek Formation

Period: Eocene

From Canada's fossil fields, numbers of fossil mooneye fish have been encountered. All these fossils show that mooneye fish have been the same for millions of years. This million year-old stability—no change in physical structure—is an important proof that evolution has never happened.





This fossil with its counterpart is 50 million years old.



SEQUOIA STEM WITH MARCH FLY

Age : 50 million years old

Size : 10 centimeters (4 in) by 12.7 centimeters (5 in)

Location: Kamloops, British Columbia

Period: Eocene

March flies belong to the *Bibionidae* family and feed mostly on plant pollen. The fossil record shows that all species of flies came into being at the same time and have lived on for millions of years without any change in their physical structures. This proves that flies, like all other living creatures, did not evolve. Evolutionists admit that the origin of flies cannot be explained in terms of the theory of evolution.

The zoologist Pierre-Paul Grassé points this out when he writes: "We are totally in the dark about the origin of insects." (*Evolution of Living Organisms*, New York Academic Press, 1977, p. 30) The fossil record demonstrates that flies and all other insects originated as the result of God's creation.





LUNGFISH

Age : 350 million years old

Size : 18.5 centimeters (7.3 in)

Location: Miguasha, Gaspésie

Period: Upper Devonian

Today's lungfish live mostly in Africa and South America. When the water level falls and a river dries up, these fish survive by burying themselves in the mud. The oldest known fossil of a lungfish dates from the Devonian period (417 to 354 million years ago). The fossil pictured also dates back to this period. There is no difference between a lungfish of today and one that lived 350 million years ago. These fish have not changed in hundreds of millions of years and offer proof that living creatures did not evolve, they were created.





Hornbeam

SEQUOIA STEM AND HORNBEAM LEAF

Age : 54 to 37 million years old

Size : Matrix: 7 centimeters (2.75 in) by 1.5 centimeters (0.6 in)

Location: British Columbia

Formation: Cache Creek formation

Period: Eocene

Plants have such highly complex structures that it is not possible that they appeared by chance and evolved from one another, as evolutionists claim. The fossil record shows that the various classifications of plants appeared all at once, and that there was no process of evolution connecting them. The fossils seen here of sequoia and hornbeam tree leaves dramatize that evolution is not a valid theory. And there is no difference between plants living today and these equivalents that lived between 54 and 37 million years ago.



Sequoia





This fossil, dating back 54 to 37 million years, consists of two parts; negative and positive.



SEQUOIA STEM WITH SEEDPODS ON BRANCH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size : Leaf, 7 centimeters (2.7 in) by 10.7 centimeters (4.3 in)

Location: British Columbia

Formation: Cache Creek Formation

Period: Eocene

There is no difference between sequoia trees growing today and those that were growing millions of years ago. This proves that plants, like animals, did not undergo a process of evolution.





BIRCH

Age : 54 to 37 million years old

Size : 20.2 centimeters (8 in) by 23 centimeters (9.3 in)

Location: British Columbia

Formation: Cache Creek Formation

Period: Eocene

The birch tree belongs to the *Betula* genus and grows in northern climates. The fossil pictured is from a tree that lived between 54 and 37 million years ago. This leaf is identical to those on present day's trees. This proves that birch trees, like other living creatures, did not evolve.





SALMON HEAD

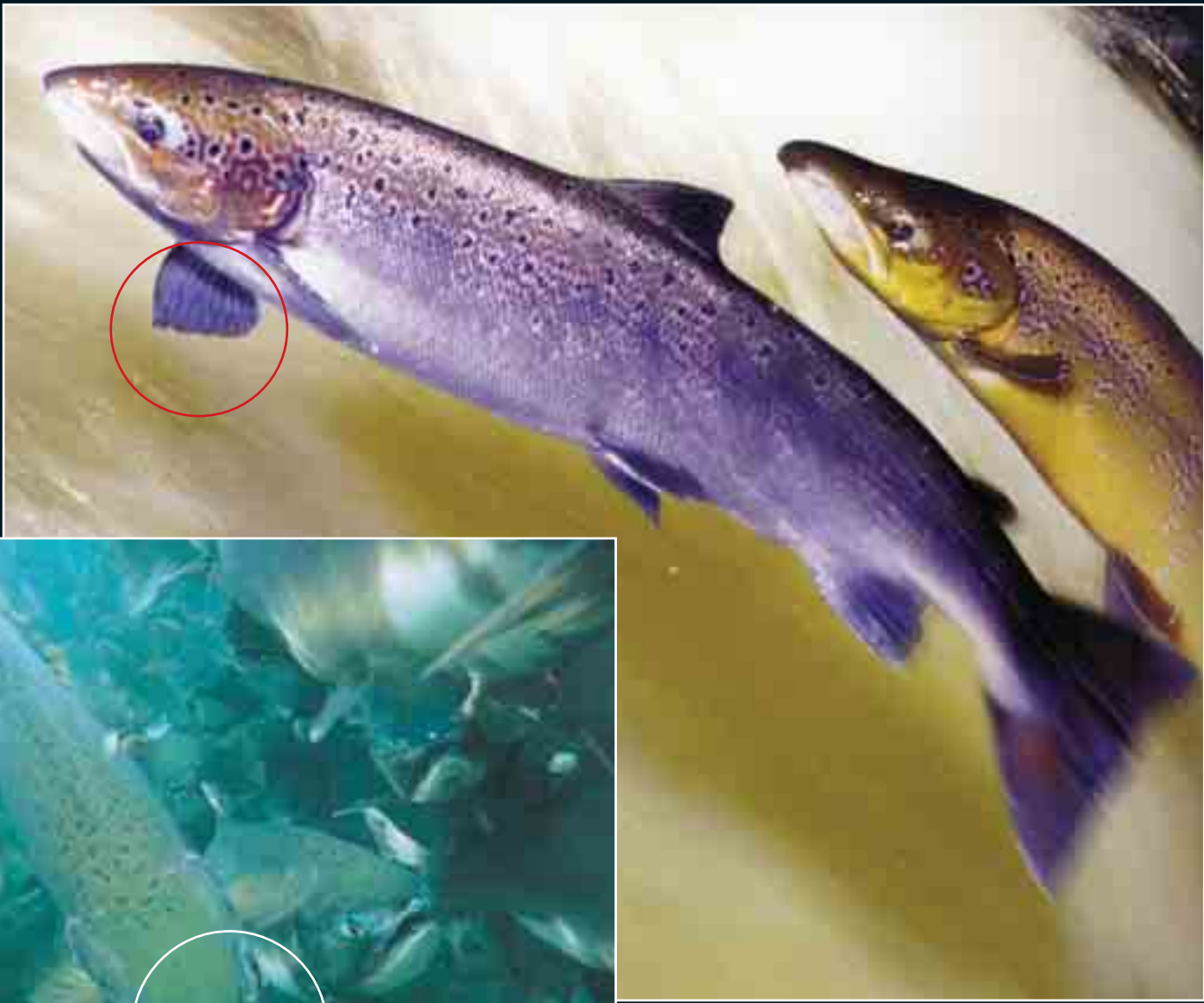
Age : 1.8 million to 11,000 years old

Size : 15.2 centimeters (6 in) by 8.6 centimeters (3.4 in)

Location: Kamloops River, British Columbia

Period: Pleistocene

Fossils of salmon have been found at many geological levels, and all are identical to salmon alive today. Every fossil that is discovered refutes Darwinists and proves that salmon, like other living species, have never changed.





Sequoia





Ginkgo



GINKGO LEAF AND SEQUOIA STEM

Age : 54 to 37 million years old

Size: Ginkgo leaf, 5 centimeters (2 in), 5.8 centimeters (2.3 in)

Location: British Columbia

Formation: Cache Creek Formation

Period: Eocene

The ginkgo tree is a living fossil that belongs to its own class of *Ginkgophyta*. The oldest known examples date back 270 million years. The fossil ginkgo leaf shown here is between 54 and 37 million years old. These trees have been the same for hundreds of millions of years—a challenge to the theory of evolution.



GINKGO LEAF

Age : 54 to 37 million years old

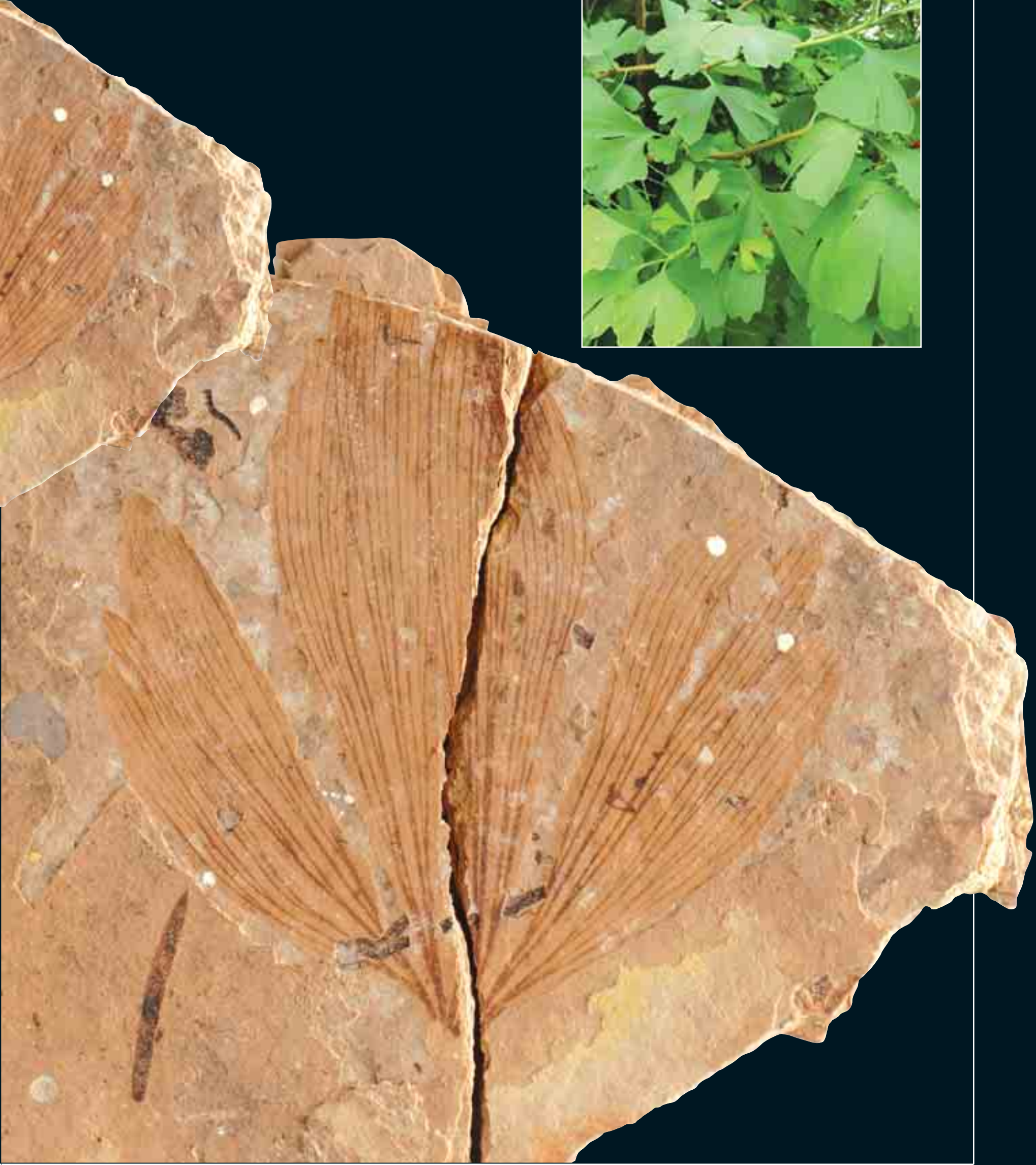
Size:: Leaf:, 5 centimeters (2 in) by 5.8 centimeters (2.3 in)

Location: British Columbia

Formation: The Cache Creek Formation

Period: Eocene

Fossil discoveries clearly disprove the claims regarding the evolution of plant species. One of these discoveries is of a 54- to 37-million-year-old fossil ginkgo leaf. Ginkgo trees that grew tens of millions of years ago are identical to those growing today.



ELM LEAF

Age : 50 million years old

Size : Matrix: 11 centimeters (4.3 in) by 5.8 centimeters (2.3 in)

Location: Kamloops, British Columbia

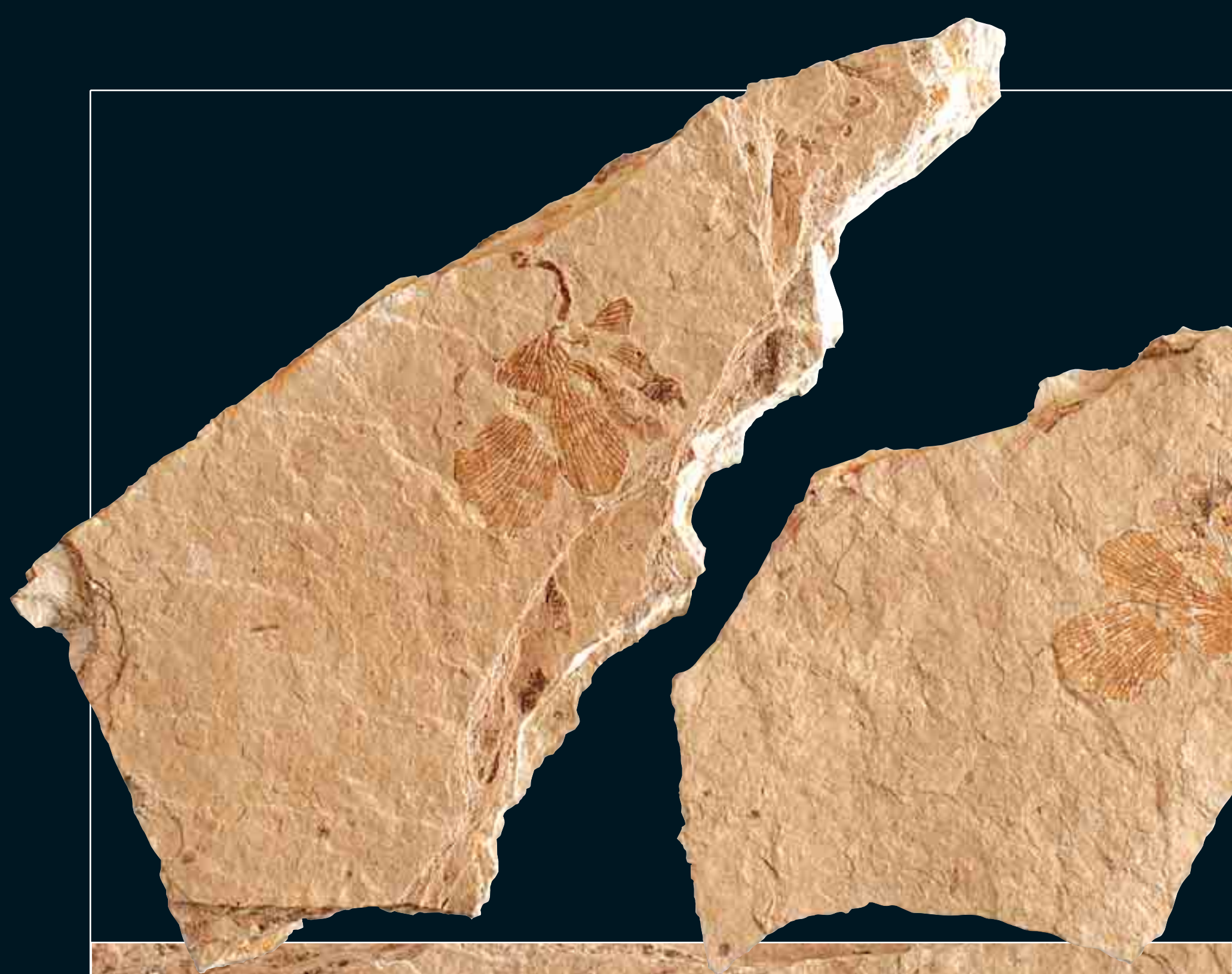
Formation: Cache Creek Formation

Period: Eocene

The elm trees that grow in temperate climates are generally found in North America, Europe and Asia. 50-million-year-old fossil elm tree leaves clearly refute the claims of the evolution of plants.









GINKGO BILOBA LEAF

Age : 54 to 37 million years old

Size : 3 centimeters (1.2 in) by 2.5 centimeters (1 in)

Location: British Columbia

Formation: Cache Creek Formation

Period: Eocene

There is no fossil that can validate the claims regarding the evolution of plants. To the contrary, hundreds of thousands of fossils disprove these claims. One of these, pictured here, is that of a 54- to 37-million-year-old fossil ginkgo leaf. The fact that ginkgos have not changed in millions of years shows that evolution is a great deception.



ALDER LEAF

Age : 54 to 37 million years old

Size : 3 centimeters (1.2 in) by 7 centimeters (2.8 in)

Location: Kamloops British Columbia

Period: Eocene

There is no difference between alder trees growing today and ones that grew between 54 and 37 million years ago. Alders that lived then had the same systems as trees have today. This is proof that evolution never happened on Earth.





HORNBEAM AND ELM LEAVES

Age : 54 to 37 million years old

Size : Matrix: 31 centimeters (12.2 in) by 18 centimeters (7 in)

Location: British Columbia

Formation: Cache Creek Formation

Period: Eocene

The fossil record shows that all plant species have survived from the beginning of their existence without the slightest change. If a living organism retains the same characteristics for millions of years, then obviously it did not evolve; but was created. One proof of this fact can be seen in the 54- to 37-million-year-old fossils of hornbeam and elm leaves pictured here.



elm



Elm



Hornbeam



Hornbeam



DAWN REDWOOD FROND AND CONE

Age: 52 to 43.6 million years old

Size : Cone: 15 millimeters (0.6 in), stem: 11 centimeters (4.3 in) and frond 27 millimeters (1 in) ; matrix: 145 millimeters (5.7 in) by 11 centimeters (4.3 in)

Location: Tranquille Shale, Cache Creek, British Columbia

Period: Lower Middle Eocene

This 52- to 43.6-million-year-old redwood cone is proof that plants did not undergo a process of evolution. Redwoods that grew millions of years ago are the same as those growing today. This shows that living species did not evolve.





LOBSTER

Age : 146 to 65 million years old

Location : South Saskatchewan River Valley

Formation: Bear Paw Formation

Period: Cretaceous

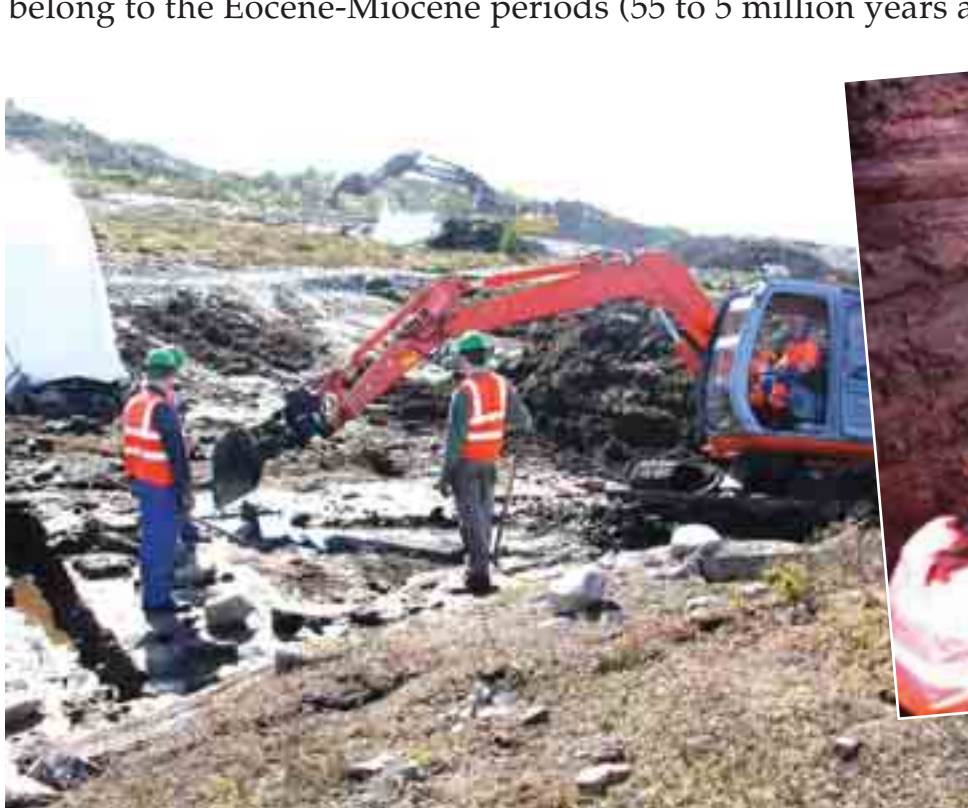
Fossils that were gathered in the last 150 years proved that living species never changed or evolved from one another. This fact is underscored by this 146- to 65-million-year-old fossil of a lobster, no different from its counterparts alive today.



FOSSIL SPECIMENS FOUND IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

One of the settings in which fossils form is amber. Fossils preserved in amber are the result of the resin produced by trees trapping a living thing and preserving it at that exact moment. Resin is insoluble in water and solidifies very quickly in contact with the air. Subsequently, the process of polymerization commences (monomer molecules entering into chemical reactions give rise to three-dimensional chains), and the clear resin continues to harden over the course of millions of years. The living creature entombed in the resin thus remains unchanged from its original state millions of years ago.

Worldwide, there are more than 100 known amber beds. The oldest known ambers have been obtained from the Lebanese Mountains and date back to the Cretaceous Period (130 to 120 million years). Recent research has revealed some new amber beds going back to the Mesozoic Era. These include Jordanian amber, dating back 80 to 75 million years, New Jersey amber approximately 80 million years old, Cedar Lake ambers, again 80 to 75 million years old, French ambers around 70 million years old, and Pyrenean ambers going back 100 million years. The majority of fossils obtained from many other amber beds belong to the Eocene-Miocene periods (55 to 5 million years ago).



There are more than 100 amber beds around the world. One of them lies in Norway, where Baltic ambers are found.



Some amber beds
in the Dominican
Republic



Most amber fossils from the Dominican Republic also belong to the Eocene-Miocene periods. In the Dominican Republic, there are two main amber beds. One is a mountain region to the North-East of the city of Santiago; the other is the mines near the town of El Valle, to the northeast of the city of Santo Domingo. Dominican amber is formed from the resin from trees belonging to the species *Hymenaea*. One of its most important characteristics is the wealth of the species fossilized in it. In addition to the tens of thousands of insects, small frogs, lizards and scorpions have also been fossilized in Dominican amber.

Like all other fossils, amber fossils discovered in the Dominican Republic demonstrate one very significant fact: Living things have undergone no change over millions of years, in other words, they never underwent evolution. Mosquitoes have always existed as mosquitoes, ants as ants, bees as bees, dragonflies as dragonflies and spiders as spiders. In short, all living creatures have possessed exactly the same features since the moment they first came into the world, and have remained in that same form. Living things preserved in amber millions of years ago are identical to present-day specimens. This deals a lethal blow to the theory of evolution and once again demonstrates the fact of creation.





PLANTHOPPER

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

The 25-million-year-old planthopper pictured is identical to present-day planthoppers. These insects, which have remained unchanged despite the passage of millions of years, refute the theory of evolution.



JUMPING SPIDER

Age: 25 million years old

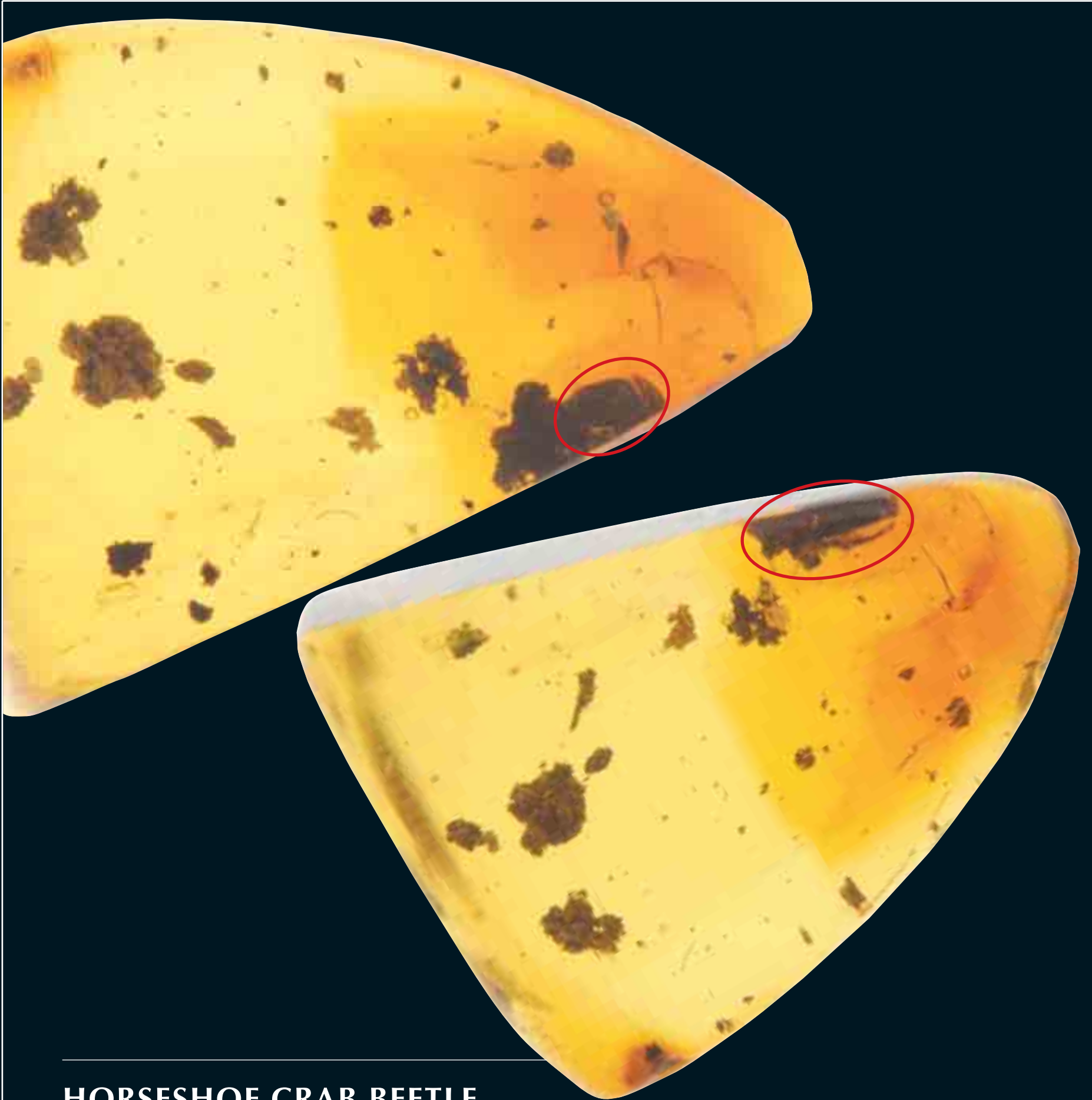
Size: 16 millimeters (0.6 in) by 10 millimeters (0.3 in)

Location: The mountains near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This piece of amber contains a jumping spider from the family *Salticidae*. These spiders take their name from the way they jump onto their prey, leaping up to 50 times their own length. In addition to the four eyes at the front of their heads, they also have four small eyes with flawless structures in immediate proximity to these, which they use to identify their prey.

Just like their present-day counterparts, jumping spiders that lived millions of years ago had a complete, flawless structure. And over millions of years, no change has taken place in that structure. The 25-million-year amber illustrated is proof of that.



HORSESHOE CRAB BEETLE

Age: 25 million years old

Size: 11 millimeters (0.4 in) by 9 millimeters (0.3 in)

Location: Mountains near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Horseshoe crab beetles generally live near ant nests. This 25-million-year-old fossil proves that these insects were never subjected to evolution. There is no difference between this beetle from millions of years ago and those living today.





SCELIONID WASP

Age: 25 million years

Size: 17 millimeters (0.6 in) by 10 millimeters (0.3 in)

Location: Mountains near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Scelionid wasps generally live under fallen leaves. These wasps are known to parasitize a great many insect species, and especially their eggs. The scelionid wasp pictured was fossilized while flying, and is no different from present-day specimens.

This 25-million-year scelionid wasp preserved in amber shows that these insects, like all other creatures, did not evolve.



The assassin bug hunts



ASSASSIN BUG

Age: 25 million years old

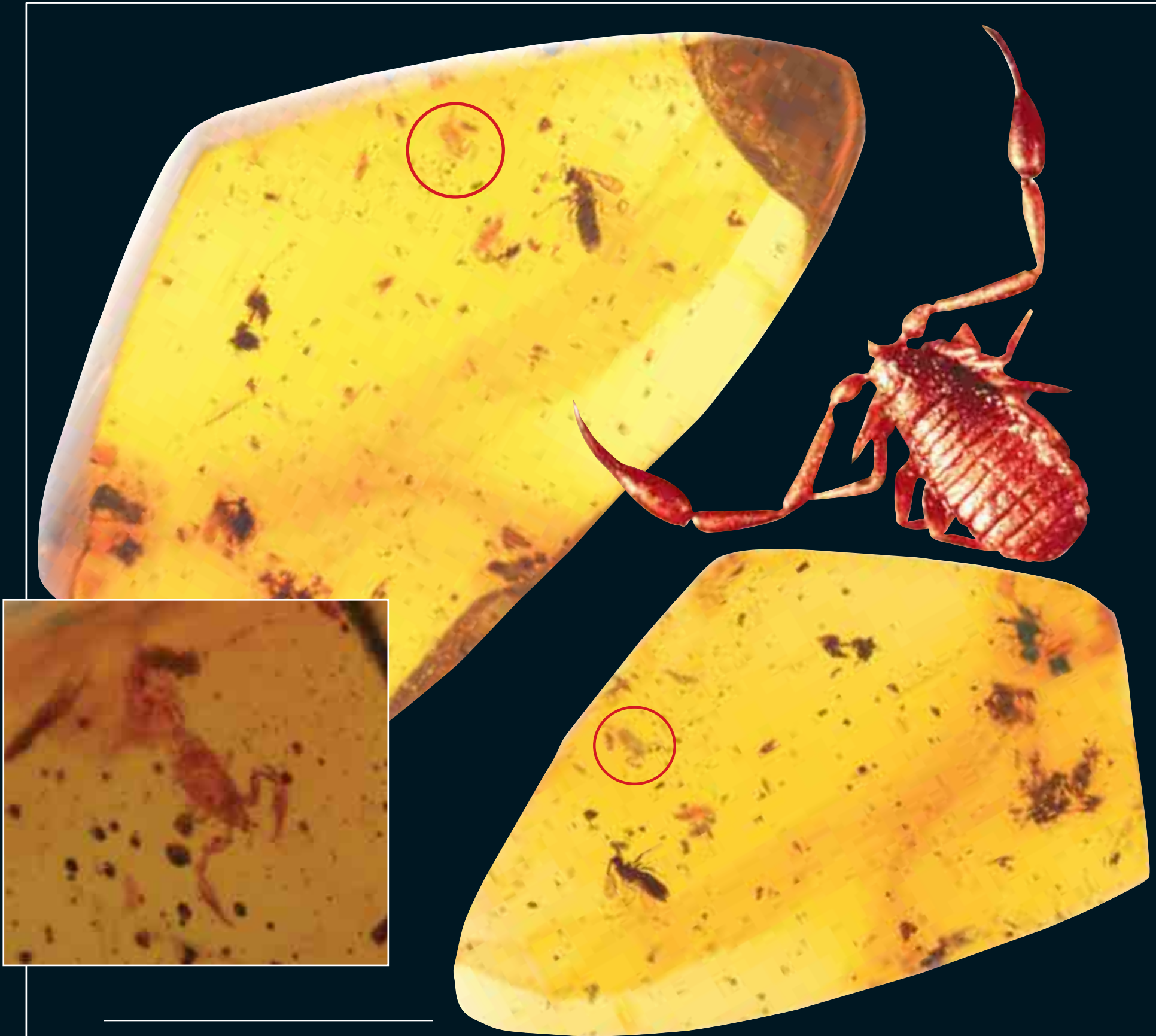
Size: 18 millimeters (0.7 in) long, 14 millimeters (0.5 in) across

Location: Mountains near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This piece of amber contains a rarely-seen specimen of an assassin bug. Assassin bugs feed in a manner known as external digestion. They release a secretion that liquifies the tissues of their prey, after which they ingest this solution. The toxin acts rapidly and renders the prey powerless within a few seconds. While some assassin bugs actively seek out their prey, others lie in wait for it. The colors on this specimen's wings have been well preserved.

Modern-day assassin bugs possess all the same features as those living 25 million years ago. The fossil pictured is one of the proofs that assassin bugs never evolved, maintaining exactly the same characteristics for millions of years.



PSEUDOSCORPION

Age: 25 million years old

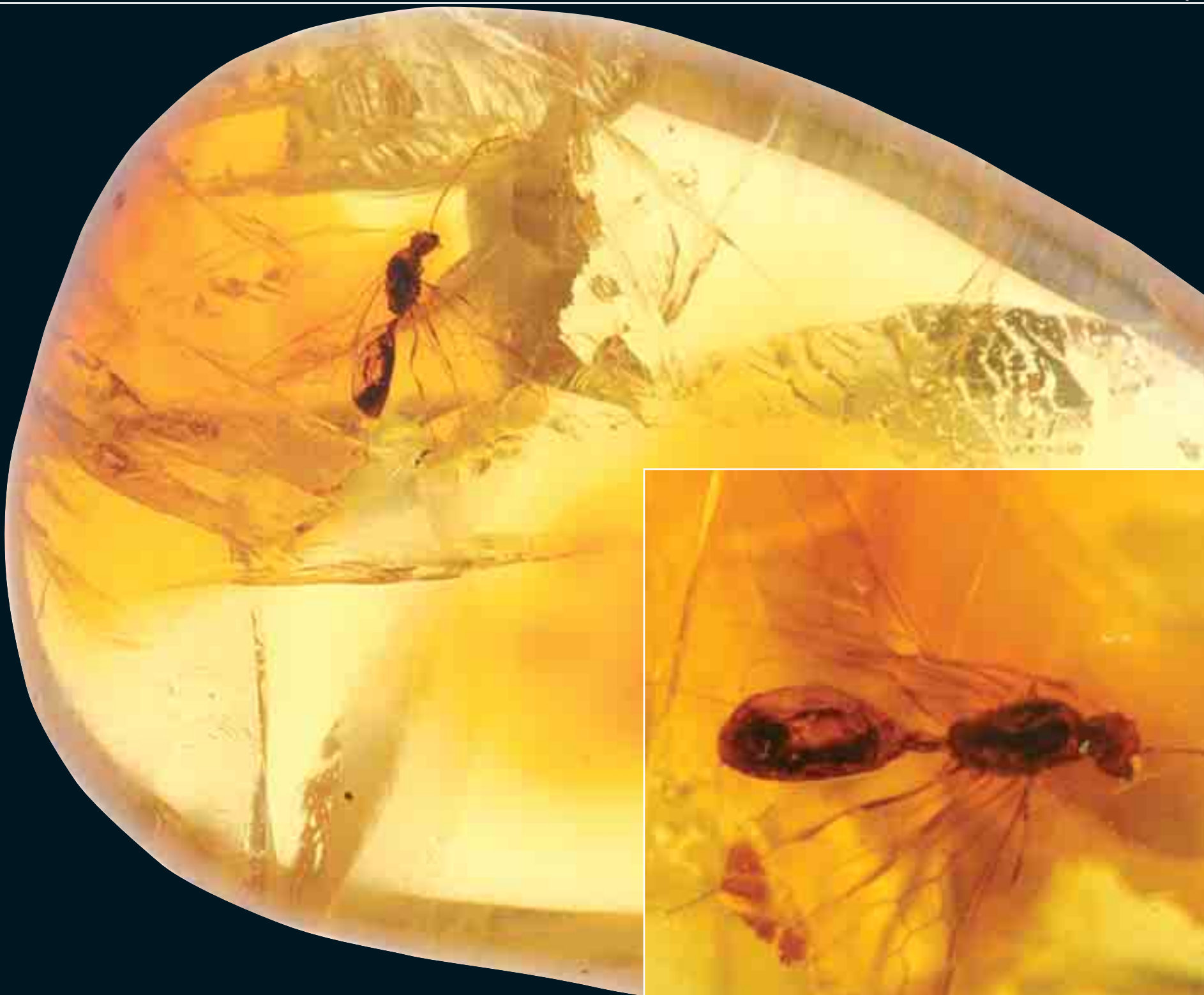
Size: 17 millimeters (0.6 in) long, 11 millimeters (0.4 in) across

Location: Mountains near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Pseudoscorpions are actually arachnids that resemble scorpions, but lack the scorpion's long tail and sting, using their pincers to capture their prey. Pseudoscorpions can be found under fallen leaves, or beneath earth and rocks. Some 2,000 different pseudoscorpion species are known to exist.

There is no difference between pseudoscorpions that lived 25 million years ago and specimens alive today. This lack of any anatomical difference proves that these arachnids did not evolve.



WINGED ANT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Winged ants have two long wings 5 to 8 millimeters (1.9 to 3.1 in) in length. They build their nests close to sources of food and water. These ants have remained unchanged for millions of years.

The fossil ant in 25-million-year-old amber shows that these insects have been remained the same for millions of years, in other words, they did not undergo evolution.





FIRE BEETLE, MILLEPEDE, AND A SPIDER

Age: 25 million years old

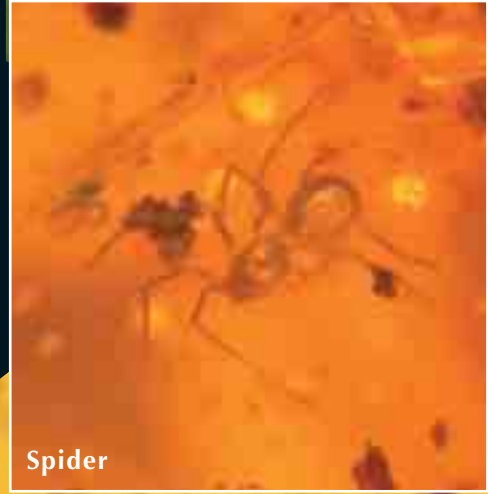
Size: 15 millimeters (0.5 in) by 13 millimeters (0.5 in)

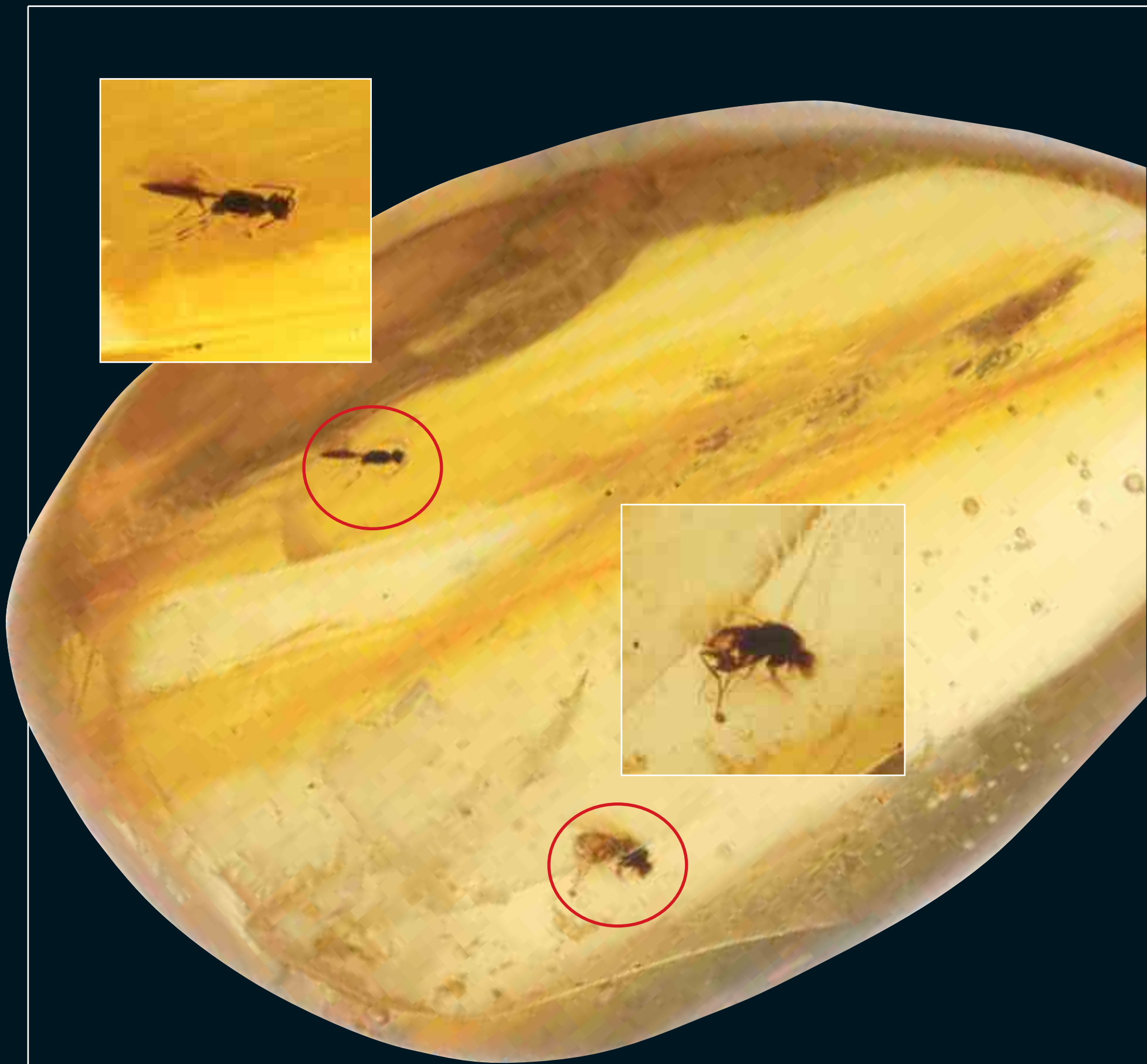
Location: Mountains near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This insect belongs to the family *Pyrochroidae* and is generally known as the fire beetle or flame-colored beetle. Its edged antennae can be seen very distinctly in this specimen. This chunk of amber also contains a fossil millipede and a spider.

Fire beetles, millipedes and spiders have all remained unchanged for millions of years, showing that living things did not evolve from one another in stages, but were created at once, together with all their characteristics.





PARASITIC WASP AND HUMPBACKED FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This 25-million-year-old parasitic wasp and humpbacked fly fossil are proof that, like all other living things, these species did not evolve. These insects have been the same for millions of years, and have never changed.



Parasitic Wasp



STINGLESS BEE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This stingless bee fossilized in amber are identical to modern-day specimens.



Gall gnat



Winged ant



WINGED ANTS, GALL GNAT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Winged ants and gall gnats, which have survived unchanged for 25 million years, demolish the claims of the theory of evolution.





SPIDER AND SPIDER WEB

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Like all other life forms, spiders have survived for hundreds of millions of years without changing their structure. The spider and spider web here preserved in amber are 25 million years old. Identical to specimens alive today, they tell us that they were created, and did not evolve.





BARKLOUSE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

We have countless fossil specimens belonging to thousands of insect species, all of which fossils show that they have had the same characteristics since they first came into being and never evolved. One of these fossils is a 25-million-year-old amber chunk showing that barklice have been the same for millions of years.



BARKEETLE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Barkbeetles of 25 million years ago were the same as those today. These insects, which have been the same for millions of years, are one example showing that living things did not evolve, but were created.





HORSESHOE CRAB BEETLE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

All fossil records refute the Darwinists who maintain that living things gradually descended from one another. But fossils show that living things appeared suddenly and with all their complete and flawless structures, and that they never changed for as long as they existed. This clear evidence of God's creation can never be explained by evolutionists.

One of the specimens that evolutionists cannot account for is a horseshoe crab beetle fossilized in amber, 25 million years old. The horseshoe crab beetles deny evolution.



WINGED ANT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This amber contains a winged ant fossil. There is no difference between winged ants alive today and those that lived millions of years ago—one of the proofs that like other living things, winged ants did not evolve.





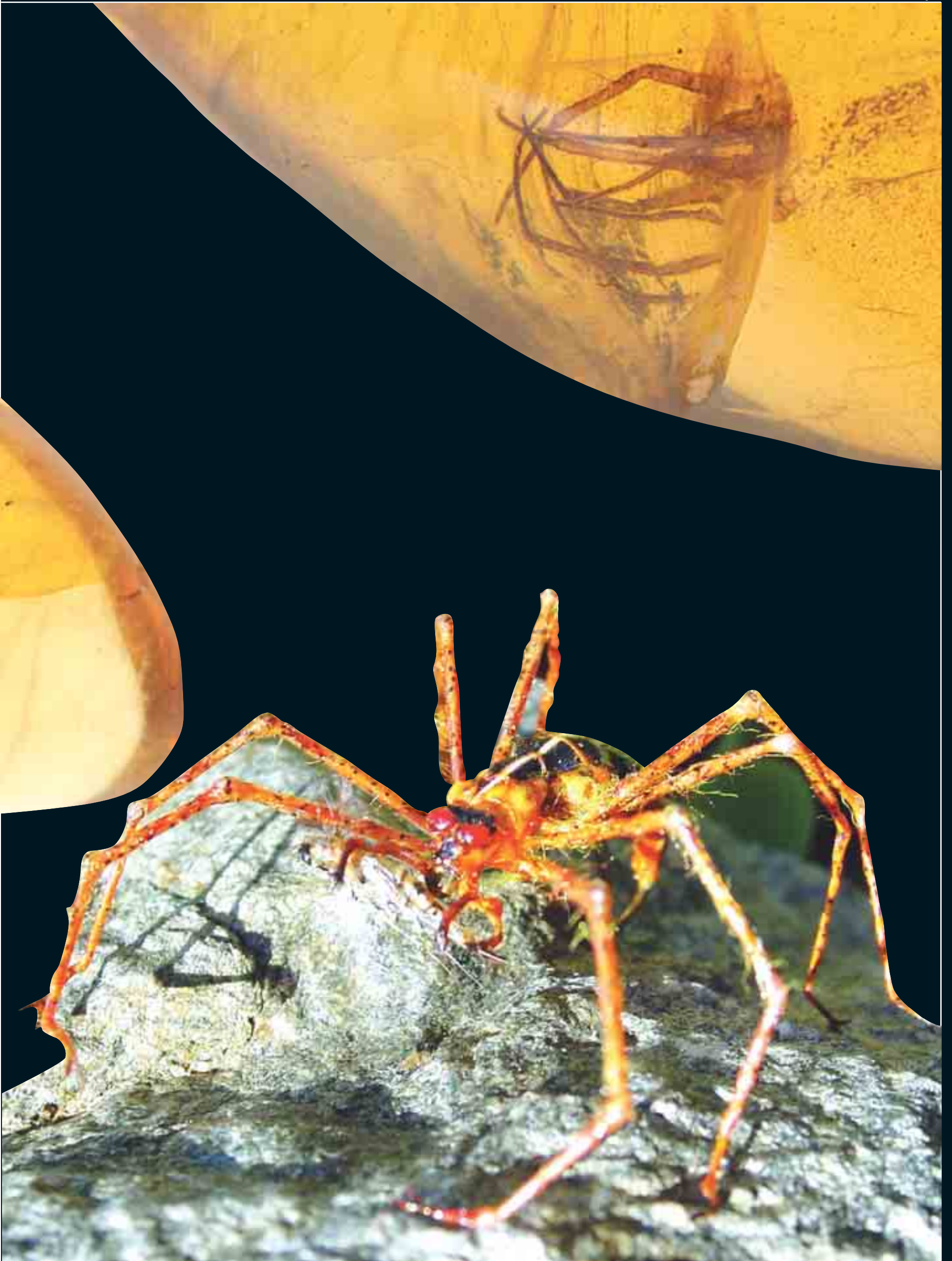
SPIDER

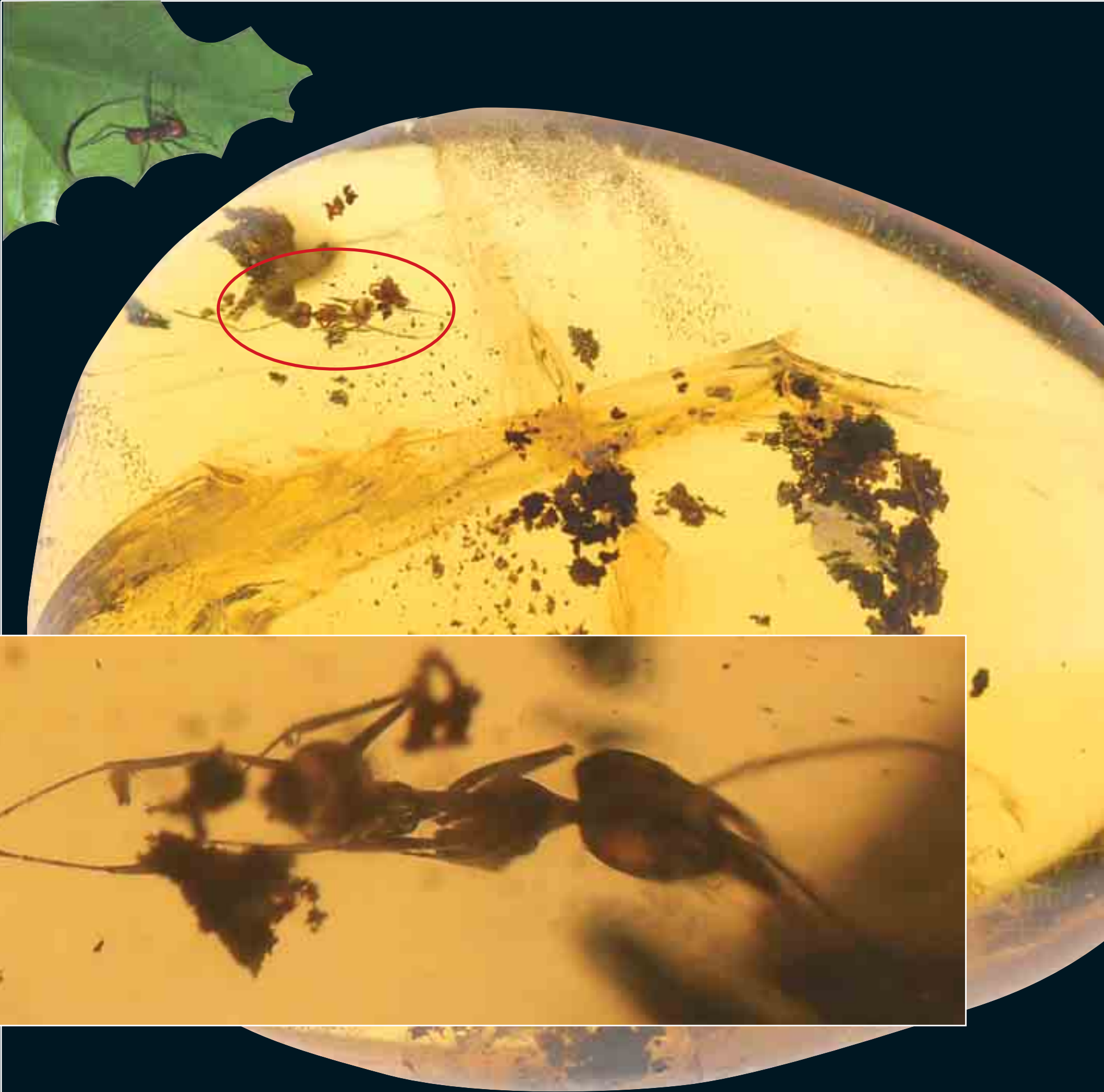
Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Spiders today possess all the features possessed by those that lived millions of years ago. A 25-million-year-old spider fossilized in amber is one of the proofs of this.





WORKER ANT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Ants are one of the most numerous species on Earth. Fossil records have revealed that ants have been the same for millions of years, and have never undergone any changes—in other words, they never evolved. The 25-million-year-old worker ant fossil pictured confirms this fact.



WIINGED ANT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There is no difference between 25-million-year-old winged ants and specimens alive today. Winged ants that have remained the same despite the passage of millions of years are some of the proofs that evolution never happened.



Dark-winged fungus gnat



CADDISFLY, DARK-WINGED FUNGUS GNATS

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Pictured are a caddis fly and fungus gnats in amber. These living things have survived for millions of years without the slightest change in their structures. The fact that these insects never changed is a sign that they never evolved.



WINGED TERMITE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

The 25-million-year-old amber in the picture contains a winged termite fossil. These creatures have possessed the same flawless systems for millions of years, and not the slightest change has taken place in their structures.



TRUE BUG

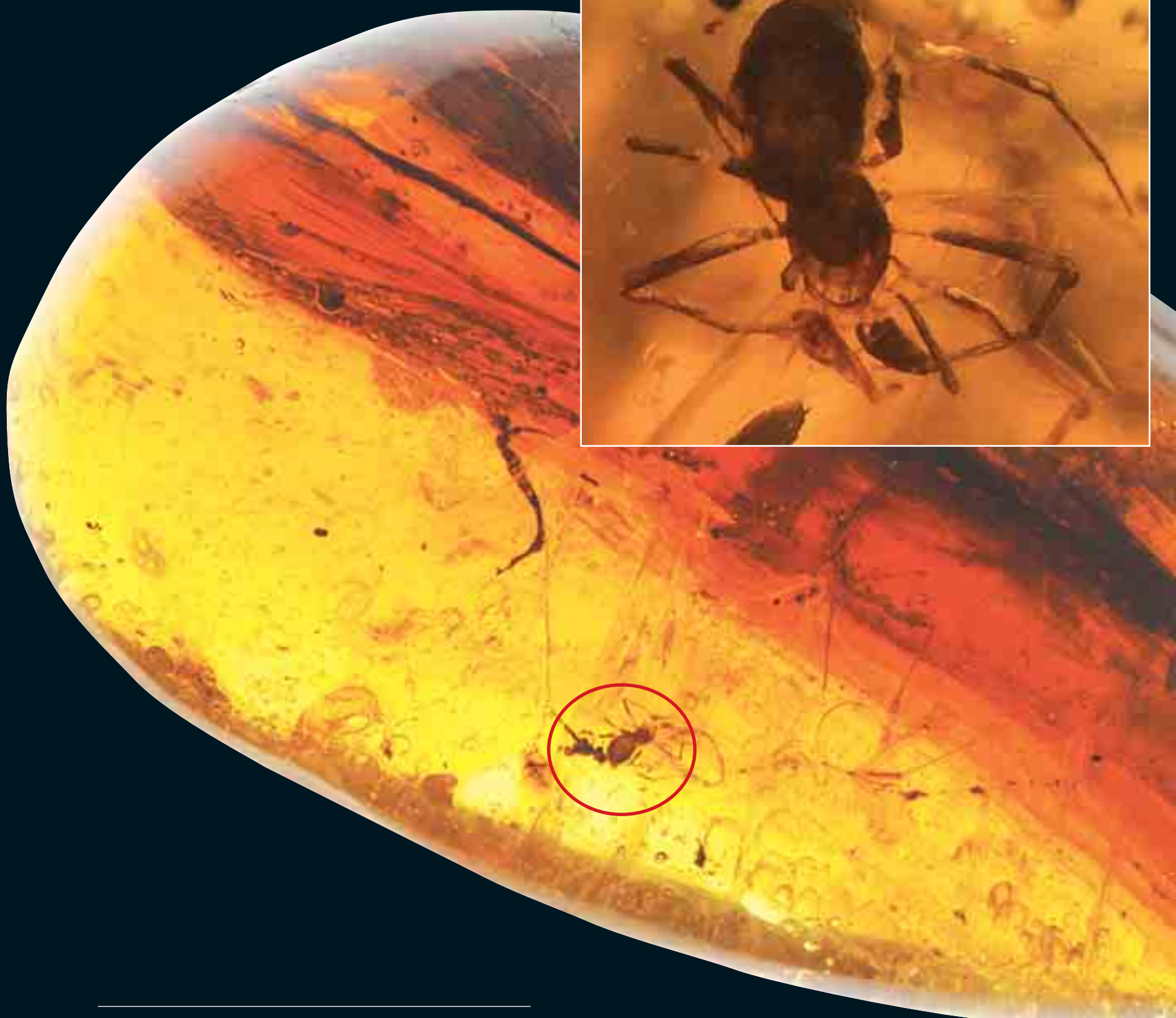
Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Insects of the genus *Hemiptera*, of which there are more than 48,000 species, appear suddenly in the fossil record and survived unchanged for millions of years. Like all other insect species, these insects refute evolution.





SPIDER AND SPIDER WEB

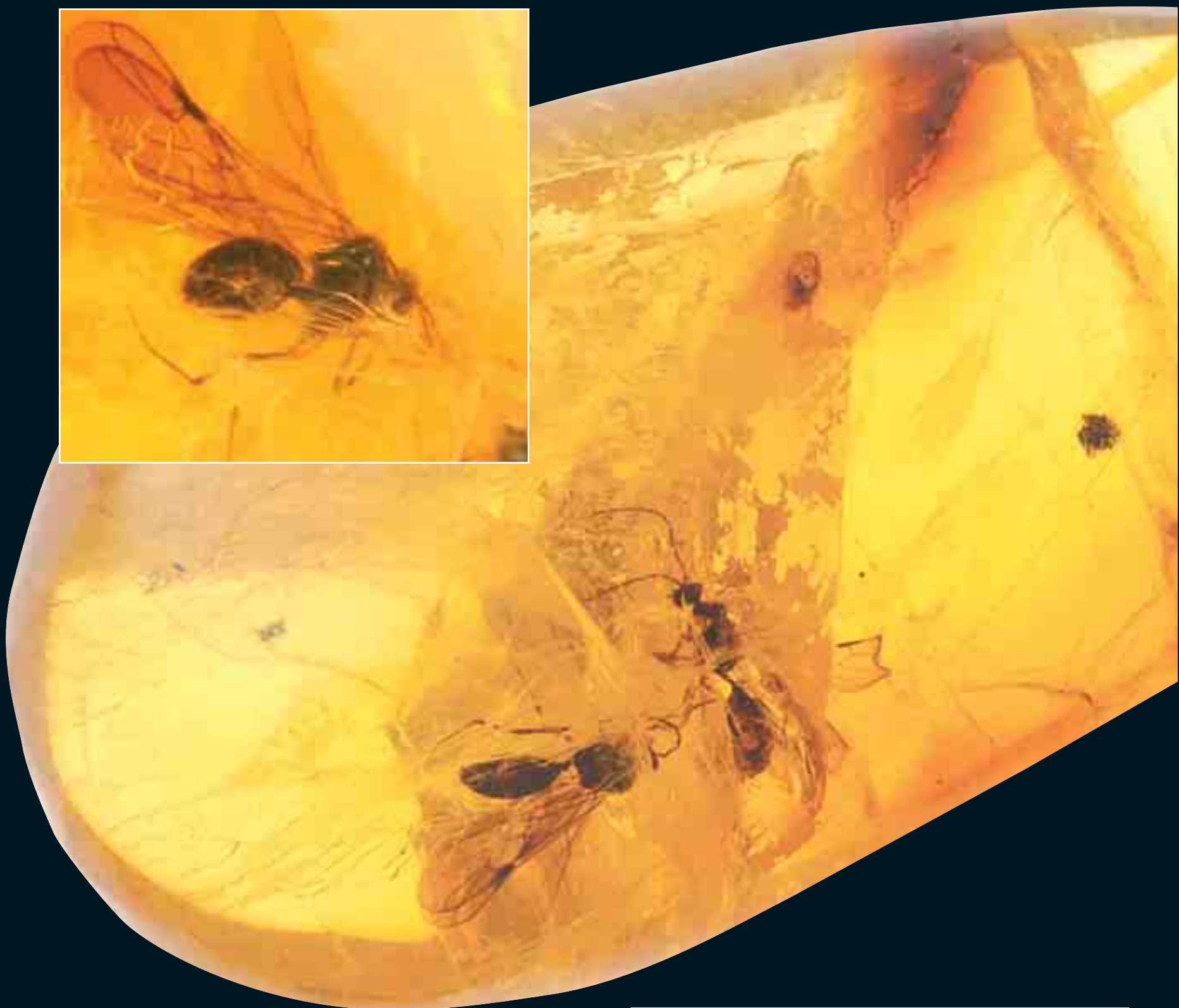
Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

A fossilized spider and its web can be seen in this amber. The 25-million-year-old spider and web are identical to modern-day spiders and webs, which completely invalidates the theory of evolution.





WINGED ANTS

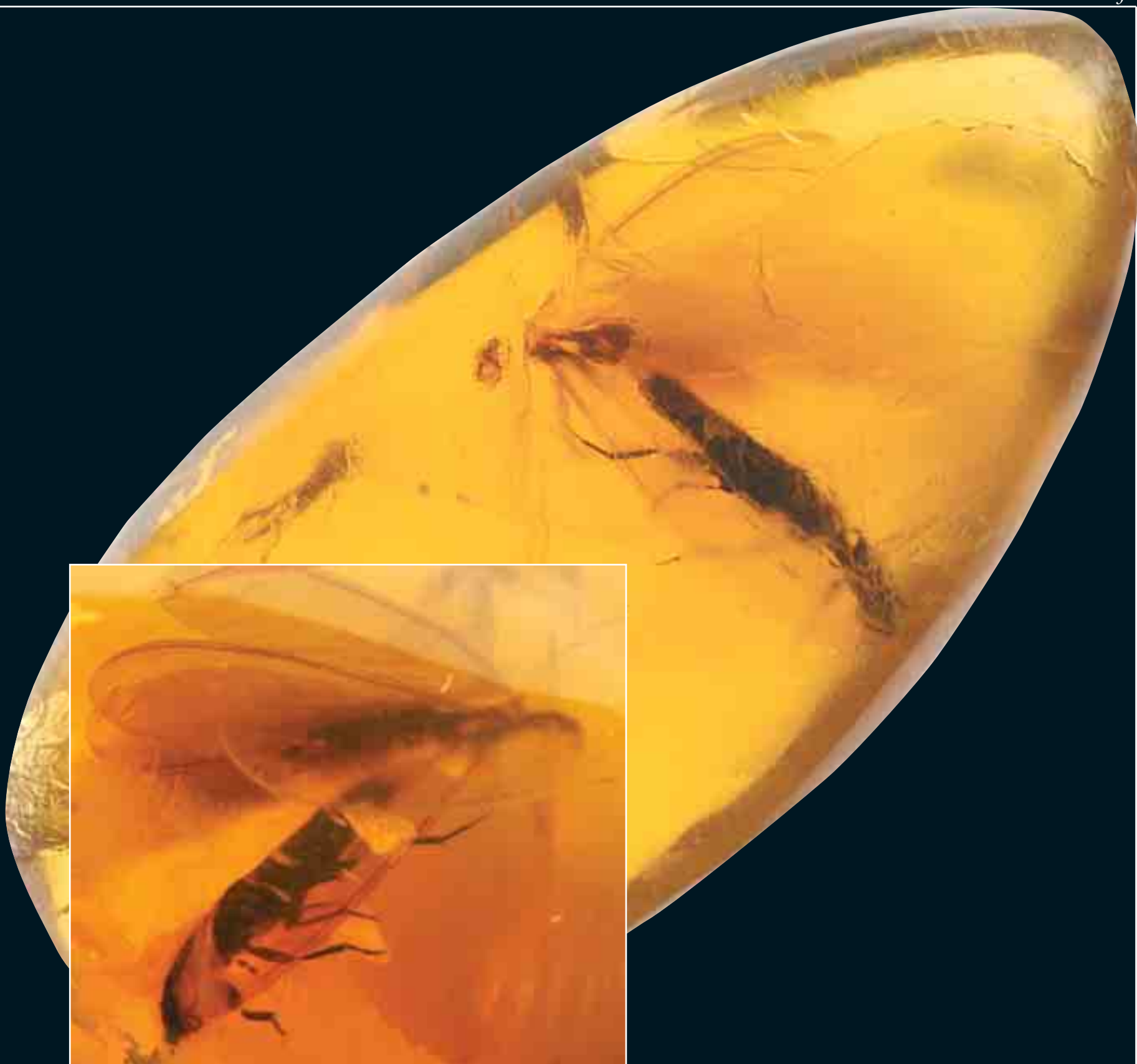
Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Winged ants, which have remained the same for 25 million years, are among those fossil specimens that show that the theory of evolution is invalid. Evolutionists have no consistent scientific way to account for living things that have not altered for millions of years.





WINGED TERMITE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Insect species that have undergone no changes for millions of years represent a major impasse for the theory of evolution. Species that always appear with the same structures in the fossil record are among the proofs that living things never underwent evolution. The winged termite in the amber pictured is 25 million years old, and is no different than its counterparts living today.





GRASSHOPPER

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Specimens of fossilized grasshoppers are identical to those living today. The fact that grasshoppers that lived 25 million years ago were identical to present-day specimens shows that evolution never happened.

