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REASONS WHY
EVOLUTION
DEFIES LOGIC

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INTRODUCTION

An Amazing Fact: *After forming a chrysalis, a caterpillar undergoes an extraordinary transformation into a butterfly. Its body dissolves into a cellular soup, then reorganizes into a delicate new form. This complex, two-week process relies on countless precise molecular mechanisms—a testament to the incredible designs found in nature.*

Even the most passionate supporters of the theory of evolution must admit that the astounding metamorphosis of a caterpillar into a butterfly deeply challenges their naturalistic Darwinian explanations. How could such complexity arise through accidental, random mutations? And this is merely one of countless examples in which nature challenges popular science.

Imagine suddenly finding a Porsche 911 inside your garage. You wouldn't assume it appeared there by a happy accident. Its intricate design, from the engine to the emblem, clearly points to intelligent creation, just as the words on these pages point to an intelligent author (*wink, wink*).

Similarly, the intricate processes of nature point to an intelligent Designer.

Let's not be too harsh on Charles Darwin. He couldn't have anticipated the

challenges his theory would face in the centuries after *On the Origin of Species*. In his time, the cell was seen as a simple blob of protoplasm, not the intricate, self-repairing molecular machine we know today. Nor was he aware of the absence of transitional fossils—the so-called “missing links”—that his theory so desperately needs. However, he did admit how his theory could be falsified: “If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed, which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight modifications, my theory would absolutely break down.”

Now, over 150 years later, evidence continues to stack up against the theory of evolution. From the sudden appearance of fully formed creatures in the Cambrian explosion to the irreducible complexity of biological systems like the bacterial flagellum, the cracks in Darwin's ideas are undeniable. This brief booklet presents 14 pieces of evidence that cast serious doubt on evolution—and what it all ultimately means for you today ...

EVIDENCE 1: Life

Earth teems with life, from invisible bacteria to massive blue whales. But how did this incredible biodiversity originate? Evolutionary theory suggests that

all this diverse life arose by chance from inorganic molecules in a “primordial soup” billions of years ago—a process called abiogenesis, the belief that life emerged from non-living materials.

However, this has never actually been observed in nature.

Historically, people believed life could spontaneously arise, like flies from rotting meat. But in 1859, Louis Pasteur showed that microbes come only from other living organisms, which helped formulate the law of biogenesis: life produces life.

This principle remains unbroken today! For instance, Russian chemist Alexander Oparin proposed that organic chemicals could have formed the first living cell by chance. In 1953, experiments mimicking supposed early Earth conditions produced amino acids, the building blocks of proteins. Yet, these experiments didn't create life. Instead, the destruction of life's building blocks was more often the observed outcome. Scientists may be able to synthesize the raw *ingredients* of living organisms, but creating a *living organism* has remained unattainable. Today, observations continue to confirm that life originates only from life.

Why, then, do some scientists passionately defend the idea that life arose by accident? It's hard to say when they are faced with a more logical explanation that

aligns with the Bible: A wise Creator, beyond human understanding, made life for a purpose. The Scriptures identify this Creator as Jesus Christ: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. ... All things were made through Him, and without Him nothing was made that was made. In Him was life, and the life was the light of men" (John 1:1–4).

EVIDENCE 2: DNA

Molecular biologists recognize a language more complex than Mandarin within every living cell—the language of our genetic code. Since Francis Crick and James Watson discovered the DNA double helix in 1953, the intricate secrets of this code have been slowly unlocked, pointing to one plausible explanation for its origins: intelligent design.

DNA's language relies on four chemical bases that direct the assembly of 20 amino acids, forming diverse proteins that build our bodies. Thousands of protein types are produced as new cells are made. Each human cell replicates about three billion base pairs of DNA to create one copy of the human genome—an astonishing feat!

Even more remarkable are DNA's built-in error-correcting systems. With millions of copies made during cell replication, errors

are inevitable. While many are insignificant, an error rate of even one percent would devastate the organism. To prevent this, special enzymes correct mistakes in the copying process, ensuring the system's integrity.

How could such an intricately self-correcting system evolve? Consider trying to dial a 10-digit phone number after being given only two digits. Now imagine guessing tens of millions of digits in precise order ... and you begin to grasp DNA's complexity. How could error-prone replication evolve into a self-correcting system? How could these intelligent genetic instructions arise randomly?

The structure of DNA—its sophisticated language, flawless replication, and error-correcting systems—raises significant challenges to the evolutionary model. As one researcher calls it, this is “an unsolved problem in theoretical biology.” The design and purpose evident in DNA point to an intelligent Creator.

King David marveled at the intricacies of life, writing, “I will praise You, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made; marvelous are Your works, and that my soul knows very well” (Psalm 139:14). Indeed, it requires far greater faith to believe that DNA's meticulous marvels could create themselves than to believe in the purposeful design of a loving Creator.

EVIDENCE 3:

Our First Mother

Mitochondria are the tiny “batteries” that power our cells, and each human carries DNA within them passed down solely from their mother. Geneticists have studied this mitochondrial DNA and concluded that all living humans descend from a single maternal ancestor—whom they have called “Mitochondrial Eve.”

Evolutionary scientists estimate that she lived 100,000 to 200,000 years ago, but their timeline varies significantly based on the assumptions used in genetic modeling. Interestingly, some calculations suggest that she lived as recently as 6,000 years ago, which happens to align with biblical genealogies!

The Bible states, “Adam called his wife’s name Eve, because she was the mother of all living” (Genesis 3:20). The genetic evidence does not contradict the belief that humanity began with a single mother, as Scripture describes. If we accept the Bible’s account, we are not left to guess about our origins.

One puzzling question for evolutionary theory is human population growth. If humans have existed for 100,000 years, why

did the population remain relatively small for so long before exploding from 1 billion in the year AD 1804 to 8 billion today? Evolutionary scientists have no clear explanation except to suggest a past catastrophic event that drastically reduced human numbers. Well, the Bible provides that event—the Flood! If humanity was reduced to Noah's family and repopulated from there, today's population makes more sense.

EVIDENCE 4: Cambrian Explosion

According to evolutionary theory, life diversified on Earth gradually over billions of years, with single-cell organisms evolving into complex creatures. Fossil evidence, particularly in Earth's rock layers, is said to demonstrate this process. But does the evidence truly support this claim?

The Grand Canyon, with its striking rock layers, is often cited as a showcase of evolutionary history. One significant layer, the Cambrian, is believed to be 538 million years old and contains abundant fossils of complex organisms. Beneath it, the Precambrian layer has virtually no fossils. This abrupt shift, called the "Cambrian explosion," reveals the sudden appearance of diverse, fully formed life.

Darwin expected to find gradual development in the fossil record, linking all life forms to a common ancestor through evolutionary "branches." However, the fossils tell a different story. As Harvard biologist Stephen Jay Gould admitted, "The extreme rarity of transitional forms in the fossil record persists ... The evolutionary trees ... have data only at the tips and nodes of their branches; the rest is inference ... not the evidence of fossils."

Darwin himself acknowledged the challenge, writing, "I can give no satisfactory answer" to the absence of fossil evidence for life before the Cambrian. The Cambrian explosion, supposedly occurring in just 15 million years, offers too little time for the mutations necessary to produce such biodiversity.

Rather than gradual evolution, the Cambrian explosion supports the idea of a Master Designer. "For by Him all things were created that are in heaven and that are on earth, visible and invisible" (Colossians 1:16). This sudden burst of life aligns with the belief in a Creator who designed the complex diversity of life we see today.

EVIDENCE 5:

Symbiotic Relationships

Figs really are filled with wasps! But don't worry—the crunchy parts you chew are seeds, not wasp remains. The female fig wasp, the fig tree's only pollinator, lays her eggs inside the fruit. Afterward, she dies, and the fig's enzymes dissolve her body, completing a remarkable cycle of cooperation.

This partnership between fig trees and fig wasps is an example of obligate mutualism, where both species depend entirely on one another for survival. Without the wasp, the fig cannot reproduce; without the fig, the wasp has no nursery. A similar relationship exists between the yucca plant and the yucca moth, which pollinate and sustain each other in the arid Southwest.

Mutualism isn't rare—examples of it are everywhere. From flowers and their pollinators to the bacteria in our digestive systems, cooperative relationships dominate the natural world. Plants and animals even exchange gases vital for survival, with plants releasing oxygen and taking in carbon dioxide, while animals do the opposite.

But how could such interdependent systems evolve? If one species cannot survive without the other, how did either persist long enough to develop this relationship?

The likelihood of these systems forming by chance is so low that statisticians call it impossible. Evolution fails to explain the origin of such cooperation.

Instead, mutualism reflects the hand of a skillful Designer. As Paul wrote, "For since the creation of the world His invisible attributes are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made" (Romans 1:20). Such cooperation reflects God's character of giving and receiving, as Jesus taught: "Bear one another's burdens" (Galatians 6:2).

EVIDENCE 6:

Sexual Reproduction

Sexual reproduction has been called one of biology's greatest mysteries and a major unsolved problem from an evolutionary perspective. Asexual reproduction is far more efficient, requiring only one organism and bypassing the time and risks associated with finding a mate. Additionally, sexual reproduction reduces population growth, as only females typically reproduce, and recombination can disrupt advantageous gene combinations.

The development of two sexes—male and female—does not fit easily within the framework of random evolution. The transition from asexual to sexual organisms would

require massive changes to DNA, which evolutionary theory struggles to explain. Why do sexual organisms exist if asexual reproduction is clearly advantageous? One evolutionist admitted, "Sex is the queen of problems in evolutionary biology."

An intriguing observation points to intelligent design: nearly equal numbers of boys and girls survive to marriageable age. While 105 boys are born for every 100 girls, slightly more females die in miscarriages, and more males die from risky behavior. By adulthood, the ratio balances to nearly one-to-one, an ideal scenario for reproduction. Random evolution cannot explain such precision.

The Bible offers a clear answer: "God created ... male and female He created them" (Genesis 1:27). Both sexual and asexual organisms were part of His original plan (Genesis 1:11, 12, 21, 24, 25). Evolution reduces love and intimacy to mere chemical responses, but Scripture presents romantic love as a divine gift: "The way of a man with a virgin" (Proverbs 30:19). Created for companionship, humans reflect God's intentional design.

EVIDENCE 7:

Irreducible Complexity

One way our eyes are opened to the existence of God is by examining the natural world and beholding how living systems point to an intelligent designer. The Bible affirms this in Romans 1:20: "Since the creation of the world [God's] invisible attributes are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made." While many scientists dismiss intelligent design as "false science," other scientists see the natural world's evidence as undeniable support for a Creator.

One compelling argument is irreducible complexity, which describes biological systems that rely on many interacting parts to function. If even one part were removed, the entire system would fail. Such systems could not have evolved through gradual modifications, as evolutionary theory claims.

Consider the example of an eggbeater: a simple device with four essential parts—handle, knob, gears, and whisks. If any part is missing, it ceases to function. Similarly, much more intricate systems exist in nature. Professor Michael Behe highlights the flagellar motor of *E. coli* bacteria, a propulsion system with 40 integral components. If any part—like the rotor, stator, or propeller—is

absent, the motor fails. As mentioned in the introduction, Darwin admitted, "If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed, which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight modifications, my theory would absolutely break down." Irreducible complexity recognizes that these systems could not have evolved independently through chance.

Even DNA replication and repair involve molecular machines so intricate that their origins point to an intelligent designer. Evolution cannot explain how these complex systems emerged fully formed. Instead, the natural world reflects a Creator's genius. Psalm 139:6 marvels, "Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high, I cannot attain it." Creation's intricacies declare God's existence—and your purpose in life.

EVIDENCE 8: Dino Soft Tissue

In 2005, a team of scientists led by Dr. Mary Schweitzer, a paleontologist at North Carolina State University, discovered soft tissue—that is, pliable blood vessels—in the bones of a *Tyrannosaurus rex*. The findings were published in the journal *Science* and shook the evolutionary community.

The recent discoveries of soft tissue in fossils that are reportedly millions of years old have seriously challenged evolutionary assumptions about the age of the earth and how fossils are formed. Indeed, this evidence supports the view that the earth is younger than evolutionists claim—much younger than their fossil record dating.

Not only was soft tissue recovered in 2005 from a *Tyrannosaurus rex* thigh bone, but in 2012, soft tissue was also found in the horn and rib of a *Triceratops* that was uncovered in Montana's Hell Creek Formation. These findings contradicted what evolutionary scientists had always believed about the preservation of soft tissue: Proteins that make up soft tissue should degrade after one million years. Yet the fossils containing that tissue are dated to be more than 60 million years old!

How was this contradiction explained? In 2013, researchers concluded that iron from hemoglobin in red blood cells became highly reactive once the creature died, creating amino acid "crosslinks" that made the proteins resistant to decay for millions of years. This idea was supported by a lab experiment in which ostrich blood vessels were preserved for two years in an iron-rich solution. However, the amount of iron needed to preserve soft tissue in this manner isn't naturally available.

In addition, the presence of soft tissue in dinosaur bones further challenges the reliability of radiometric dating. If such tissue is not as old as evolutionists claim it should be, then the dating methods used to determine the bones to be millions of years old can't be reliable either. Such is the case of the *Tyrannosaurus rex* bones, dated to be 68 million years old.

EVIDENCE 9:

Living Fossils

Living fossil" is a term coined by Charles Darwin to describe organisms found in the fossil record that appear nearly identical to living species today, showing little change over supposedly vast periods of time. One example is the six-foot-long coelacanth, a deep-sea fish with armored scales and a hinged skull. Evolutionists claim it first appeared over 300 million years ago, 70 million years before the first dinosaurs. Coelacanths were thought to be extinct until found alive in 1938, shocking scientists. While some now suggest they've acquired new genes over the past 23 million years, comparing their DNA to fossilized counterparts is impossible due to degradation, which leave such claims as speculative.

Another intriguing living fossil is the horseshoe crab. Evolutionists date its fossils to 445 million years ago, yet these creatures have remained virtually unchanged. This “primitive” animal is equipped with ten specialized eyes and unique blue blood used in modern medicine to detect endotoxins. How could it remain static while other species underwent radical evolution?

Dragonflies are another example, with fossils said to be 270 to 300 million years old, yet they appear identical to modern specimens. These remarkable insects have nearly 360-degree vision and perfect aerodynamic design. Fossils even reveal dragonflies with wingspans up to 30 inches, making them some of the largest flying insects in history. If evolution drives constant change, why have creatures like dragonflies and horseshoe crabs stayed the same?

Living fossils challenge the evolutionary model, which asserts that gradual change always occurs over millions of years. These unchanged species, however, fit perfectly with the Genesis account: “In the beginning, God created ... the living creature according to its kind” (Genesis 1:1, 24). While microevolution allows for minor adaptations within species, living fossils powerfully affirm a Creator who designed life to endure across the ages, according to its kind.

EVIDENCE 10:

Geologic Column

The Grand Canyon, spanning 1,904 square miles, is larger than Rhode Island and attracts nearly 6 million visitors annually. It is said to have formed over 6 million years, carving its mile-deep, 277-mile-long expanse. Visitors walking the South Rim's Trail of Time are told its layers represent millions of years of Earth's history. But does this explanation align with the evidence?

The geologic column, a composite representation of Earth's rock layers, is used to support evolutionary theory, which requires millions of years for life to evolve. However, no location on Earth contains a complete geologic column; it exists only in textbooks. Rocks lack timestamps, so their ages are assigned based on evolutionary assumptions. Fossils are used to date the rocks, and vice versa—circular reasoning that undermines the column's reliability.

Complex fossils appear suddenly in the Precambrian, contradicting Darwin's theory of gradual evolution. Additionally, the fossil record lacks transitional forms, despite 150 years of searching.

Uniformitarianism, the foundation of evolutionary theory, posits that geological

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changes occur gradually over millions of years. However, bent rock layers, ripple marks in sandstone, and the absence of erosion or burrows across layers challenge this view. For example, bent strata, some 4,000 feet thick, indicate that layers were soft and pliable when deformed, consistent with rapid burial during a catastrophic event, such as the Genesis flood.

Evidence from the Little Grand Canyon, formed quickly by water after Mount St. Helens erupted, demonstrates that massive water events can shape landscapes rapidly, offering a better explanation for the Grand Canyon's formation.

The Bible describes a worldwide flood in Noah's time that reshaped Earth's surface. Second Peter 3:4–6 warns of skeptics who would ignore this event. Yet the rapid burial of plants and animals, vast stretches of uniform sediment, and folded layers all align with the biblical account. The Grand Canyon, far from proving slow geological processes, powerfully points to a global flood—a testament to the truth of Scripture and the catastrophic event that changed the world.

EVIDENCE 11:

Missing Links

No visual has shaped the public's perception of human evolution more than "The March of Progress," created by Rudolph Zallinger in 1965. This iconic image depicts a supposed 25-million-year progression from primates to modern humans, suggesting a smooth evolutionary path. However, massive differences between apes and humans, particularly the complexity of the human brain, remain unexplained by evolutionary theory.

Despite significant efforts, the fossil record for "early man" is sparse and incomplete. Paleontologists often base reconstructions on limited bone fragments and biased interpretations. By contrast, thousands of nearly complete dinosaur fossils, supposedly 65 million years old, have been found. Are these ape-like fossils truly human ancestors—or simply extinct species of apes?

If humans have existed for 500,000 years, why does evidence of advanced civilizations only date back a few thousand years? The Sumerians, believed to be the oldest known civilization, are said to have only appeared around 4,000 BC. How could humans leap from apelike simplicity

to mastering geometry, engineering, and astronomy in the blink of an eye?

Unlike any other species, humans possess the ability to speak, reason, imagine, and create—skills that defy naturalistic explanations. The human capacity for moral responsibility and advanced intellectual achievements, such as building computer systems or composing symphonies, remains a significant challenge to evolutionary theory.

These unique human traits point not to purposeless evolution but to intelligent design. Humans are not random accidents of nature; they are formed after a divine pattern, reflecting the hand of a Creator.

EVIDENCE 12:

Fossil Record

Darwin's theory of evolution posited that all life evolved from a common ancestor through gradual changes over millions of years. He assumed the fossil record would reveal countless transitional forms between species. However, even in Darwin's time, the fossil evidence failed to support his claims. He acknowledged this gap but hoped future discoveries would vindicate his theory.

Darwin observed variations in finches, such as differences in beak size, on the

Galapagos Islands. Yet these finches were always finches, showing no evidence of transitioning into other species. Similarly, the fossil record lacks transitional forms, despite extensive searching. Instead, it reveals the sudden appearance of fully formed organisms and the disappearance of others. The Cambrian explosion is particularly damaging to evolutionary theory, as nearly all major animal groups appear suddenly, with no evolutionary precursors.

Trilobites, extinct marine arthropods, and insects like dragonflies also appear fully formed in the fossil record, displaying advanced features with no intermediate ancestors. These organisms often remain unchanged for long periods before going extinct, further challenging the notion of gradual evolution.

While microevolutionary adaptations, such as Arctic hares descending from desert hares, occur within species, no evidence exists for macroevolution, such as worms evolving into mammals. The fossil record tells a story of the rapid burial of organisms during the global flood, as described in the Bible, rather than a gradual evolutionary process.

The evidence points to God's creation of distinct kinds, as recorded in Genesis: "And God made the beast of the earth according to its kind. ... And God saw that it was good" (Genesis 1:25). Darwin's theory

crumbles under the weight of the fossil evidence, which aligns with the biblical account of creation and a global flood.

EVIDENCE 13: Homology

What do cats, camels, and crocodiles have in common? They all have two eyes, two ears, four legs, a heart, and breathe air. Evolutionists argue that these similarities, or homology, prove animals evolved from a common ancestor. However, scientists before Darwin viewed such similarities as evidence of a common designer, not evolution.

Modern textbooks often illustrate homology with diagrams comparing the forelimbs of vertebrates, such as dogs, bats, whales, and humans, showing similar structures as proof of a shared evolutionary origin. They also point to genetic similarities, such as hereditary information and comparable DNA sequences, to support this claim. Yet deeper scientific research challenges these conclusions.

Closer examination reveals that homologous structures differ greatly in how they develop. Organs in one species may form through entirely different embryonic processes than in another. Additionally, genes directing growth vary significantly across species. These staggering developmental

differences in homologous structures across species weaken the argument that homology is evidence of common ancestry. Why would evolution re-tinker with an already successful body development plan?

Instead, similarities among living things better reflect a Creator using effective designs for creatures functioning in similar environments. Just as vehicles—cars, trucks, and motorcycles—share essential features like tires and lighting systems because they operate in the same environment, animals share traits that enable them to thrive on Earth. This pattern suggests a purposeful design, not random evolution.

The Bible affirms this truth in Job 12:7, 9: “Ask the beasts, and they will teach you ... the hand of the LORD has done this.” Creation, not evolutionary naturalism, best explains these shared characteristics. As scientific knowledge grows, the theory of gradual evolutionary change fails to hold up. The lack of evidence for a long, progressive evolutionary process points instead to a common Maker who created all living things around 6,000 years ago.

EVIDENCE 14:

Radiocarbon Dating

Imagine stepping into a sealed room with a candle burning on the floor. You measure the burn rate, wax puddle, and soot, but you can't know how long it's been burning without crucial information: Was the rate of burn constant? Is all the wax present that was melted? Has the soot been cleaned since the candle started burning? Dating the age of bones, rocks, and wood is fraught with such unknowns, yet much of evolutionary theory heavily relies on not-so-reliable conventional dating methods based on significant assumptions.

Carbon dating, for example, depends on measurements of the presence of the radioactive isotope carbon-14 and is often used to estimate the age of organic materials. Though widely accepted, this method has serious flaws. For a start, carbon dating assumes that atmospheric carbon-14 levels have remained constant. However, we now know that factors like volcanic eruptions can significantly alter carbon ratios and invalidate this method of dating completely. Additionally, the decay rate of carbon-14 is presumed unchanged over millennia, but this cannot be verified.

Carbon dating also often produces contradictory results. Living mollusk shells have been dated to 2,000 years old. Wood from Egypt's First Dynasty burial chambers was dated at 7,500 years through carbon dating but only 1,000 years using other methods. Human tissue samples have shown discrepancies of up to 3,500 years.

Finally, having an estimated half-life of 5,700 years coupled with exponential decay, it becomes increasingly difficult to calculate an age estimate accurately in older samples.

While carbon dating may be useful for short-term estimates, these flaws suggest it is unreliable for proving the long ages required by evolutionary theory. And carbon dating is not alone in this problem. Without concrete data or a firsthand witness, dating methods are speculative by nature. Like the candle in the sealed room, the speculations we make are limited by untestable assumptions, leaving the foundation of evolutionary timelines on shaky ground.

CONCLUSION:

Where Are You Going?

Suicide is the second-leading cause of death among people aged 15 to 24 in the United States. In the 1950s,

three out of every 100,000 teens took their own lives. But after evolution became the dominant view on the origin of life in schools during the 1960s, the teen suicide rate skyrocketed by 300 percent. What changed? Without a belief in a Creator, many are left with a worldview that offers no purpose, meaning, or hope.

Where did I come from? What am I doing here? Where am I going? These three fundamental questions shape our identity and guide our purpose. While some believe life is the result of random chemical accidents (evolution), others see clear evidence of a Creator who designed all things with love and intention. The Bible declares, "In the beginning was the Word. ... All things were made through Him" (John 1:1, 3). If God created life, then He also gave it purpose and meaning.

In contrast, evolution teaches that we come from nothing, live without purpose, and have no hope after death. This belief in random chance has very real and dangerous consequences. It influences how society values human life, leading to justifications for abortion, euthanasia, and discrimination. Darwin's own book title, *The Preservation of Favored Races*, underpinned racist ideologies embraced by mass murderers like Stalin and Hitler.

Yet, as we have discovered, the evidence against evolution is overwhelming. The complexity of life, from the irreducible mechanisms of a butterfly's transformation to the vast void of "missing links" in the fossil record, points not to chance but to intelligent design. Scientists cannot explain how life arose from lifeless matter or why laws like biogenesis (life comes only from life) contradict evolutionary claims.

Why, then, do many cling to the theory of evolution? Perhaps, if not through ignorance, because it allows them to be free from any kind of ethics or morality—if there is no Creator, there is no moral accountability. But the Bible says, "We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ" (2 Corinthians 5:10). Rejecting God may offer temporary license, but it sacrifices eternal life in a perfect world.

God's plan for humanity offers hope and purpose. The Bible reveals that suffering and death were never part of His design. Sin entered through human choice, but God sent His Son, Jesus, to restore us. By dying for our sins, Jesus offers forgiveness, peace, and eternal life to all who accept Him. "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son" (John 3:16).

Understanding our origins shapes our future. Evolution's worldview leaves humanity adrift, but God's creation anchors us in

identity and purpose. He invites us into a loving relationship, promising a future without death, suffering, or pain. "I know the plans I have for you ... to give you a future and a hope" (Jeremiah 29:11 ESV).

Today, we each face a choice. Will you trust in random chance, or will you take the hand of your Creator? Jesus says, "Come to Me, all you who labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest" (Matthew 11:28). He offers freedom from sin, a life of purpose, and the hope of eternity.

Will you accept His call?

If you enjoyed this brief booklet, please share it. You will also love our 72-page, full-color magazine *Creation or Evolution? Examining the Evidence*. It goes into much more depth on the information you just learned—and it offers many more pieces of evidence against evolution, while sharing good reasons why you can fully trust in the Bible's account of creation. Get it now at **afbookstore.com**!

