

[Follow up question] ...What about micro evolution?

Although some human features resemble those of primates, that is not proof for evolution.

Bob Enyart said, "You can look at a monkey and see that there is more than a five percent difference in DNA."

Dr. Menton wrote:

...[T]here are living tree-dwelling apes and monkeys with some of the same anatomical features that evolutionists consider as evidence for bipedality, yet no one suggests that these animals are either our ancestors or descendants.

Australopithicines (especially "Lucy") are often depicted as having hands and feet identical to modern man which, if true, might strongly suggest human ancestry. A live-appearing mannequin of "Lucy" in the Living World exhibit at the St. Louis Zoo, for example, shows virtually human hands and feet on a shapely (though hairy) human-like female body with an obviously ape-like head. Lucy stands erect in a deeply pensive pose with her right elbow resting on the wrist of her crooked left arm and with her right forefinger curled under her chin, her eyes gazing off into the distance as if she were contemplating the mind of Newton. Any uncritical visitor seeing this exhibit would be inclined to think they had seen a true "apewoman." Few visitors are aware that this is a misrepresentation of what is known about the fossil ape *Australopithecus afarensis*. While the "Lucy" fossil itself lacks both hands and feet, several other known specimens of *A. afarensis* include these important bones and all show evidence of the long curved fingers and toes characteristic of tree dwelling primates. Paleoanthropologists Jack Stern and Randall Sussman (*American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, vol. 60, pages 279–317, 1983) have reported that the hands of this species are "surprisingly similar to hands found in the small end of the pygmy chimpanzee-common chimpanzee range." They report that the feet, like the hands, are "long, curved and heavily muscled" much like those of living primates that engage in tree climbing as well as bipedality. The authors remind us that no living primate has such hands and feet "for any purpose other than to meet the demands of full or part-time arboreal (tree dwelling) life."

We have seen how evolutionists have used australopithicines to make man out of monkeys...¹

As an artist uses similar patterns in his work, God uses similar design features which work throughout the animal kingdom. Beauty and design can be seen all around us. Design implies a designer.

God made himself evident in creation (Ro 1:18–20). People should be thankful and worship him (v. 21). He is beautiful (Ps 27:4) and he goes to prepare a beautiful place (Ps 50:2) for us (Jn 14:3).

Man is his crowning achievement. Man was created (Ge 1:26, 27) in his image and likeness (Ge 9:6) for his pleasure and glory (Is 43:7; Re 4:11). Man is superior to the animals (Mt 10:31) endowed with intelligence (Ge 2:19, 20; Col 3:10).

¹ Menton, Dr. David. Making Man out of Monkeys. Answers in Genesis. 22 Aug 2000: <https://answersingenesis.org/human-evolution/ape-man/making-man-out-of-monkeys/>

There are variations in animal kinds— speciation, yes; evolution, no. *Pond scum to people or from the goo to the zoo to you* teaching is false (2 Pe 2:1).