Week 2: Part 1

**Does the Dmanisi Discovery Demonstrate We Are All One Family?**

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November 6, 2013

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**Abstract**

There is definitely evidence of human occupation at Dmanisi. But whether all the skulls from Dmanisi are human is uncertain at this point. While there could be ape bones in the mix, these could also be humans suffering skeletal malformations and growth disorders due to pathological conditions stemming from disease or deprivation.

**Introduction**

Does the curious mosaic cobbled from the Dmanisi dig described in [Science *Daily*](http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/10/131017173906.htm) demonstrate we are all one family? The latest skull to emerge from the Dmanisi, Georgia, dig site excavated by paleoanthropologist David Lordkipanidze looks like it has parts that don’t even go together. Assembled from a small cranium and a large jawbone, “Skull 5” features a mosaic of traits that evolutionary anthropologists ordinarily assign to several different early human species. Lordkipanidze’s interpretation of the Dmanisi fossil collection demands that all evolving *Homo*from [one to two million years ago](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v7/n2/when-did-cavemen-live) be lumped into [one species](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v7/n2/cavemen-different). That controversial position is dividing evolutionists into “lumpers” and “splitters” and, according to George Washington University paleoanthropologist Bernard Wood, threatens to “bring the whole . . . house down.”[1](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_1)

The Dmanisi excavation of geological layers associated with the Ice Age has produced an assortment of skulls with an odd mosaic of features typically assigned by evolutionary paleoanthropologists to different species of early humans. Image: “Stunning Skull Gives a Fresh Portrait of Early Humans,” *Science*(18 October 2013), doi: 10.1126/science.342.6156.297.

Did Skull 5 at Dmanisi belong to a human or an ape? An unusual human variation or a person suffering from disease, deficiency, or deformity? While some questions remain unanswered, only an evolutionary worldview determined to see the transitions in humanity’s supposed evolutionary origins puzzles over where to place it in the evolutionary story. Image: Georgian National Museum through “[Beautiful Skull Spurs Debate on Human History](http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2013/10/131017-skull-human-origins-dmanisi-georgia-erectus)”

Could these microcephalic skulls—a human with a 426 cubic centimeter cranial capacity recovered from the Indonesian island of Flores (left), and a sketch of a cretin reported by Dolega in 1891 (right)—hold the key to correctly understanding the identity of the population at Dmanisi? The 1891 specimen suffers from considerably more deformity, including a mismatch between an extremely small cranium and a face with fairly large orbits and cheekbones, evolutionary anthropologist Charles Oxnard points out, but he says, “comparison of any two cretins also shows such differences.”[2](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_2) So-called primitive hominid features, which may vary between individuals, may thus be nothing more than manifestations of severe disease due to a genetic problem in an isolated population or to severe iodine deficiency. Image: Charles Oxnard, “*Homo floresiensis:*A Very Cold Case” in*Ghostly Muscles, Wrinkled Brains, Heresies and Hobbits*, page 321.

**Mystery in the Caucasus**

Lordkipanidze, now director of the Georgian National Museum, began to unearth skulls, miscellaneous human and animal bones, and simple Oldowan tools from Dmanisi in 1991. Lordkipanidze’s team suspects, based on bite marks and the way the bones are scattered, that the fossilized inhabitants of the Dmanisi Ice Age dig site were dragged into a carnivorous beast’s den and that the cave eventually collapsed, resulting in their excellent preservation.

Since their discovery anthropologists have puzzled over just which early *Homo*species the Dmanisi skulls represented. The first four skulls discovered at Dmanisi differed in their features and had relatively small cranial capacities ranging from 601 to 730 cubic centimeters.[3](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_3) No *Homo*fossils then known had a cranial capacity so small, as initial Dmanisi discoveries predated discovery of the remarkably small human fossils in an Indonesian cave on the [island of Flores](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/04/20/news-to-note-04202013#two). Originally named *Homo georgicus*and thought by some to bear a strong resemblance to *Homo habilis,*the disparate Dmanisi mix were later reclassified as variants of *Homo erectus* despite their small brain size. Now Skull 5, with an even smaller cranial capacity (only 546 cubic centimeters), a large jaw, and an assortment of traits considered typical of other primitive *Homo*species, has really confused the evolutionary picture.

Skull 5 was cobbled together from a jawbone and cranium found 5 years apart at a horizontal distance of 190 centimeters (about 75 inches) and a vertical distance of 25 centimeters (about 10 inches) from each other.[4](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_4) A scattering of other bones—a humerus, clavicle, scapula, femur, tibia, and patella—were thought to probably belong to the same individual because they were found in the same region of the dig site and because arthritic changes in the knee and jaw made Skull 5 the most likely match for those particular limb bones.[4](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_4) Lordkipanidze’s team thinks the two are the most likely of the bones found in the site to belong together.[4](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_4) The miscellaneous mix contains no skeleton that could be definitely linked to the skulls, but it seems possible to group the bones and skulls discovered thus far as parts of “an elderly toothless male, two mature males, a young female, and an adolescent of unknown sex.”[5](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_5)

The five skulls found at Dmanisi do not seem to go together, having cranial capacities varying from 546 to 730 cubic centimeters and a constellation of features evolutionists typically assign to three different species of early*Homo—Homo erectus, Homo habilis,* and *Homo rudolfensis*—with the fifth skull combining the characteristics of all*.* They may well represent members of a post-Flood, post-Babel population suffering from disease and deprivation. Image: C. Zollikofer and M. S. Ponce de Leon / Univ. of Zurich through “[Did the human family tree just get simpler? Skull stirs up debate](http://www.nbcnews.com/science/did-human-family-tree-just-get-simpler-skull-stirs-debate-8C11413284)”

“Had the braincase and the face of the Dmanisi sample [Skull 5] been found as separate fossils, they very probably would have been attributed to two different species,” says University of Zurich team member Christoph Zollikofer. The Dmanisi team maintains that the tiny cranium of Skull 5—now “reunited” with a large jaw, presumably its own—and a hodgepodge of scattered human limb bones that seem to have belonged to a short person with arthritis “provides the first evidence that early *Homo* comprised adult individuals with small brains but body mass, stature and limb proportions reaching the lower range limit of modern variation.”[6](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_6) The team attributes many of the more dramatic differences in the jaw structures of the five individuals to the impact of wear and tear on jaw morphology.[7](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_7) Zollikofer says, “Together, our analyses suggest that Skull 5 and the other four early *Homo*[human] individuals from Dmanisi represent the full range of variation within a single species.”[8](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_8)

**Rocking the African Cradle**

Dmanisi is located in the Caucasus Mountains, far from the traditional “out-of-Africa” cradle of humanity embraced by most evolutionists. Stratigraphically, however, the excavation there involves the same geological layers in which African hominid fossils supposed to be 1.8 million years old have been found.[9](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_9) Lordkipanidze and colleagues maintain that the incredible degree of variation among the five skulls in their Dmanisi collection demonstrates that all the evolutionary experiments nature was conducting at that time—such as *Homo erectus, Homo habilis, Homo ergaster,*and *Homo rudolfensis*—involved variations within one human species that evolved and was spreading out from Africa.

“Since we see a similar pattern and range of variation in the African fossil record, it is sensible to assume that there was a single *Homo*species at that time in Africa. And since the Dmanisi hominids are so similar to the African ones, we further assume that they both represent the same species,”[10](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_10) explains Zollikofer. In the modern world, “We now have one global human species. What we can infer from our study at Dmanisi,” he says, “is that at 1.8 million years ago, there was another single global human species.”[11](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_11)

“Most of these [African] fossils represent single fragmentary finds from multiple points in space and geological time of at least 500,000 years,” Zollikofer says. “This ultimately makes it difficult to recognize variation *among*species in the African fossils as opposed to variation *within* species. His colleague Marcia Ponce de León indicates that fragmentary fossils, each revealing a few isolated traits, have led to an inflation of the number of *Homo*species in the evolutionary story. She says, “At present there are as many subdivisions between species as there are researchers examining this problem.”

**Bringing Down the House**

The essential question the Dmanisi collection raises among evolutionary paleoanthropologists is whether early*Homo*evolved once and developed variations mistakenly designated as many separate species or evolved in several different forms. Christopher Stringer of London’s Natural History Museum says, “I think they will be proved right that some of those early African fossils can reasonably join a variable *Homo erectus*species. But Africa is a huge continent with a deep record of the earliest stages of human evolution, and there certainly seems to have been species-level diversity there prior to 2 million years ago, so I still doubt that all of the ‘early *Homo*’ fossils can reasonably be lumped into an evolving *Homo erectus*lineage. We need similarly complete African fossils from 2 million to 2.5 million years ago to test that idea properly.”[11](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_11)

Fred Spoor of University College London believes the currently accepted multi-species split in the *Homo*fossil interpretation should stand. He says Lordkipanidze’s team failed to focus on all the details by which evolutionary paleoanthropologists define different species, such as the size of the skull openings for blood vessels. He says, “They do a very general shape analysis of the cranium which describes the shape of the face and braincase in broad sweeping terms. The problem is that those *Homo*species are not defined using such a broad overview of what their general cranial shape is.”[10](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_10) Confirming Skull 5’s mosaic character, Spoor adds, “If I would take a saw and cut off the face and show the braincase to a colleague, I'm pretty sure that person would say, ‘That's *Homo erectus.’”**[8](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_8)* According to *National Geographic’*s analysis, the Dmanisi “grab bag” of features—which Spoor describes as “an interesting combination of a primitive face, primitive teeth, primitive size of the brain”—shows “evolution in action.”[8](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_8)

**Biblical Lumping**

Lest any of our Bible-believing creationist readers be tempted to think evolutionists ought to recognize proof of Adam and Eve in the Dmanisi discoveries, let us hasten to point out that these researchers are not suggesting that humans can trace their lineage to one man and one woman. Due to their worldview, they would never admit of that possibility even if their research did demonstrate such a thing. They are as committed to the presupposition that human life evolved through random natural processes from molecules to man as we are to the presupposition that God our Creator told us the truth about our origin in His Word. Furthermore, while these researchers are scrambling the evolutionary story they don’t claim to have it all sorted out. They say that they are not even suggesting that modern humans or Neanderthals can be traced back to these particular Dmanisi varieties of *Homo.*Zollikofer clarifies, “We only refer to the time between 2 million and 1.8 million years ago. We are not compulsive lumpers.”[8](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_8)

To be biblically correct, Christians however *must* be “compulsive lumpers” but not in the way Zollikofer describes. According to God’s eyewitness account, He created exactly one man Adam and one woman, whom Adam named Eve. He did this about 6,000 years ago, and all people who have ever lived have descended from those two people. Thus all genuine *Homo*really are all of one lineage, are all fully human, and can rightly be considered *Homo sapiens*despite any [variations](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v7/n2/cavemen-different) that have developed in the human population in the past 6,000 years. We would not, among modern humans, think of suggesting that two people with vast differences in physical attributes belonged to different species evolving along different paths, and indeed such claims have in the past two centuries been used to “scientifically” support racism. To break up the history of humanity into multiple lineages not descended from Adam and Eve is to deny God’s Word and call our Creator a liar. In fact, Jesus Christ entered into our humanity within that lineage and shed His blood on the Cross to make salvation available for all people descended from Adam ([1 Corinthians 15:45](http://biblia.com/bible/nkjv/1%20Corinthians%2015.45); [Romans 5:12–17](http://biblia.com/bible/nkjv/Romans%205.12%E2%80%9317)).

With stone tools and some clearly human bones, there is evidence of human presence in ancient Dmanisi. Based on biblical history we know that whoever (and whatever) lived there and left their mortal remains in that cave did so in the years after the global Flood. The people in the area had to be descendants of Noah’s family who ultimately dispersed from the [Tower of Babel](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/nab2/was-babel-dispersion-real-event). The people whose languages God confused at the Tower of Babel and who subsequently spread out to populate the world were, like Adam and Noah, fully human. And regardless of the different names anthropologists attach to them, the variations that developed among post-Flood, post-Babel humans were also fully human.

**Biblical Splitting**

At the same time, in evaluating the current claims, we should keep in mind that not “everyone” called a *Homo*necessarily is. There are apes, and there are humans; biology has never demonstrated any evolutionary transitions, and such evolutionary claims are completely incompatible with God’s eyewitness account of our origins. But distinguishing exactly who or what a fragmentary fossil or collection of fossil fragments represents has resulted in several *Homo* designations that likely have nothing to do with real human history.

Biblical creationists sometimes have discussions about whether various fossil specimens are rightly considered human or ape. This primarily has occurred with very fragmentary fossils having few representatives in the fossil record and with fossil fragments that are likely lumped into [mixed-species groups](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/tj/v15/n2/jello). *Homo habilis,* for instance, is a poorly defined collection of human and ape fragments. Two decades after the first *H. habilis* was discovered, the first example with the skull and body both present was found. That *H. habilis* was only an australopithecine ape. In the case of *H. rudolfensis*, there is even less fossil evidence. The prime specimen of *H. rudolfensis*consists of a toothless skull with many gaps that can be assembled to appear human or ape-like. Its body size is difficult to estimate, since there is no body to measure. In other words, there are not enough pieces to draw valid conclusions. Thus the effort to group the far more complete Dmanisi fossilized skulls and miscellaneous bones in with other alleged early *Homo*frankly confuses the picture even more, since at least some of “the perplexing patchwork of *Homo*fossils found in Africa”[5](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_5) probably shouldn’t even be on the table.

**So Who or What Is It?**

Thus, while there is definitely a human presence evident at Dmanisi, whether all the fossil material assigned to *Homo*really should be is difficult to say. Though much is being made of the idea that Skull 5 is an early human of some sort with a mosaic of primitive features—an early *Homo whomever—*we should at least consider that, perhaps, this collection of fragmentary elements from early Ice Age (“early Pleistocene”) sediment be leftovers from some carnivorous animal’s garbage heap or debris washed into a cave from a mixture of sources.

Commenting on the discovery, Answers in Genesis anatomist [Dr. David Menton](http://www.answersingenesis.org/outreach/speakers/david-menton), retired from the Washington University School of Medicine, emphasizes that the researchers themselves noted that the jut of the jaw, slope of the face, and the smallness of the braincase was over the top for any sort of ancient human. Without a definitive connection to an unequivocal human skeleton, or even an unequivocal connection between its own parts, the identity of Skull 5 remains up for debate.

**People of Very Little Brain**

Skull 5’s endocranial volume is only 546 cubic centimeters. Cranial capacity among normal humans does vary widely, with 1350 cc being the modern average, Cro-Magnon brain size being about 1600 cc, and *Homo erectus*being substantially smaller than that of modern humans. The low end of normal human brain capacity in modern times is represented by a mentally normal 19th century Pennsylvania Railway watchman named Daniel Lyon; the cranial capacity of this adult, measured at autopsy, was only 624 cc. Daniel Lyon could read and write and according to railway officials “there was nothing defective or peculiar about him, either mentally or physically.”[12](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_12) Looking to the past, Turkana boy, an early human fossilized skeleton and skull, considered to be *Homo erectus* or*Homo ergaster,*had a cranial capacity of only 880 cc and the cranial capacity of [KNM-1470](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2012/08/11/news-to-note-08112012) (which may be *Homo erectus*) is about 700 cc. In fact, though we have no people considered to be *Homo erectus*or *Homo neanderthalensis*around today, in modern people the normal variations in brain size are unrelated to intelligence. Nevertheless, the 546 cc cranial capacity in Skull 5 is, Dr. Menton points out, simply too low to be considered a *normal* example of *Homo.*

Many other features of the Skull 5 cranial/jaw combo also fail to meet normal *Homo* expectations. The face seems too sloped, the jaw juts too much, the nasal bones are too flat, the mandible is too big, the zygomatic arch—which makes room for powerful jaw muscles—is too capacious to be plausibly classified as a normal *Homo erectus,*AiG’s Dr. Menton explains. Thus, while this group of researchers is straining to impute all these characteristics to the variety of human commonly called [*Homo erectus*](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v7/n2/who-were-cavemen)*,* it is *at least possible* that Skull 5’s so-called “mosaicism” results from its mis-identification as *Homo*in the first place.

There is yet, however, another possibility—though it has *nothing to do with human evolution*! In trying to explain how at least some humans at Dmanisi had unusually small heads, we naturally think of *Homo floresiensis,*the human fossils colloquially known as “[hobbits](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2008/03/06/return-hobbits)” found in Liang Bua cave on the Indonesian island of Flores. Because the cranial capacity measured from *Homo floresiensis* is only [426 cubic centimeters](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2007/02/14/hobbits-true-humans), both creationists and evolutionists have puzzled over how these people came to be so small. Suggestions have included severe congenital hypothyroidism (which untreated is also called cretinism), growth hormone disorders, and [insular dwarfism](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/04/20/news-to-note-04202013#two).

Anthropologist Charles Oxnard, after surveying the skeletons of people who suffered from various forms of severe microcephaly, including iodine-deficiency–related cretinism, has made a strong though controversial case that the “hobbits” of Flores suffered from cretinism. He notes that this disorder can produce distortions in growth that evolutionary anthropologists typically consider to be primitive features found in early hominids.[13](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_13) Furthermore, anthropologist Karen Baab recently noted that the Flores hominid bears a strong resemblance to the Dmanisi *Homo erectus* known as D2700.[14](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_14) And while Oxnard’s cretinism theory remains controversial, his report of one microcephalic cretin’s skull—based on a 1891 sketch—with a jaw unusually large for the cranium[15](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_15) certainly has a familiar ring when compared to the description of Skull 5’s seemingly mismatched parts. Even the usual degree of prognathism (jaw jutting) may be nothing more than a manifestation of severe hypothyroidism.[16](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_16) Thus features considered “primitive” examples of “evolution in action” may well be explained as nothing more than pathological changes suffered by some isolated groups of people in the harsh post-Babel world.

**Concluding Questions and Guiding Principles**

Dr. David Menton, commenting on the difficulty in sorting through the data coming out of Dmanisi, says:

Ordinarily it should be simple enough to tell if a skull belonged to a human or an ape. However, this can be difficult with sparse, fragmentary specimens as we have seen before with *Homo habilis*and*Homo rudolfensis.*Furthermore, pathological changes due to disease, deformities, and prolonged deprivation can make this process difficult and present a confusing picture such as we are probably seeing at Dmanisi. I believe that some of the fossils (including limb bones) from Dmanisi are human. Whether all are, I cannot at this time say.

No doubt discussions will continue in the evolutionary community about what the Dmanisi collection means for the human evolutionary story. But frankly that entire discussion springs from the presupposition—unsupported in experimental biology—that humans somehow evolved from ape-like ancestors, whether one or many. And though we are certainly curious about the identity of the fossils at Dmanisi and what deformity or disease may have afflicted them, we do not need that information to know that all humans past and present descended from Adam and Eve without any detours through ape-like evolutionary ancestors.

**Footnotes**

[news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2013/10/131017-skull-human-origins-dmanisi-georgia-erectus](http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2013/10/131017-skull-human-origins-dmanisi-georgia-erectus) [Back](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_1_1)

Charles Oxnard, “*Homo floresiensis:*A Very Cold Case” in his lecture series published as*Ghostly Muscles, Wrinkled Brains, Heresies and Hobbits* in 2008 by World Scientific Publishing Company, page 320. [Back](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_2_1)

D. Lordkipanidze et al., “A Complete Skull from Dmanisi, Georgia, and the Evolutionary Biology of Early *Homo,*” *Science*342 (18 October 2012): 326–331, doi:10.1126/science.1238484. [Back](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_3_1)

From the Supplementary Text S1 accompanying D. Lordkipanidze et al., “A Complete Skull from Dmanisi, Georgia, and the Evolutionary Biology of Early *Homo,*” *Science*342 (18 October 2012): 326–331, doi:10.1126/science.1238484. [Back (1)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_4_1) [Back (2)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_4_2) [Back (3)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_4_3)

A. Gibbons, “Stunning Skull Gives a Fresh Portrait of Early Humans,” *Science*342(6156):297–298, doi: 10.1126/science.342.6156.297. [Back (1)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_5_1) [Back (2)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_5_2)

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A. Margvelashvili et al., “Tooth wear and dentoalveolar remodeling are key factors of morphological variation in the Dmanisi mandibles,” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*(online 7 October 2013) doi/10.1073/pnas.1316052110. [Back](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_7_1)

[news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2013/10/131017-skull-human-origins-dmanisi-georgia-erectus](http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2013/10/131017-skull-human-origins-dmanisi-georgia-erectus)[Back (1)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_8_1) [Back (2)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_8_2) [Back (3)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_8_3) [Back (4)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_8_4)

The 1.8 million year date comes from worldview-based interpretation of radiometric data and is founded on unverifiable presuppositions. To learn more see [Radiometric Dating: Making Sense of the Patterns](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v5/n1/patterns), [Radiometric Dating: Problems with the Assumptions](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v4/n4/assumptions), and [Radiometric Dating: Back to Basics](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v4/n3/radiometric-dating). [Back](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_9_1)

[www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-24564375](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-24564375) [Back (1)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_10_1) [Back (2)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_10_2)

[www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/10/17/skull-5-fossil-early-humans-species\_n\_4117510.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/10/17/skull-5-fossil-early-humans-species_n_4117510.html)[Back (1)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_11_1) [Back (2)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_11_2)

Based on the article B. G. Wilder “Exhibition of, and preliminary note upon, a brain of about one-half the average size from a white man of ordinary weight and intelligence,” *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*30: 95-97 (1911) reported in J. Skoyles, “Human Evolution Expanded Brains to Increase Expertise Capacity, Not IQ,” *Psycoloquy*(American Psychological Association). [Back](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_12_1)

C. Oxnard et al., “Post-Cranial Skeletons of Hypothyroid Cretins Show a Similar Anatomical Mosaic as *Homo floresiensis*,” PLOSONE 5(9):e13018, doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0013018. And C. Oxnard et al., “More on the Liang Bua finds and modern human cretins,” *Journal of Comparative Human Biology*63 (27 October 2012): 407–412, doi: 10.1016/j.jchb.2012.09.005. [Back](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_13_1)

K. Baab et al., “*Homo floresiensis*Contextualized: A Geometric Morphometric Comparative Analysis of Fossil and Pathological Human Samples,” *PLOSONE* 8(7):e69119, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0069119. [Back](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_14_1)

Discussed during a lecture series delivered at University College, London, by Charles Oxnard, published in a chapter entitled “*Homo floresiensis:*A Very Cold Case” in the book *Ghostly Muscles, Wrinkled Brains, Heresies and Hobbits*, (Hackensack, New Jersey: World Scientific Publishing Company, 2008). Reported by creationist neuroscientist Peter Line in [creation.com/dmanisi](http://creation.com/dmanisi). [Back](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_15_1)

Evolutionist Peter Brown (“LB1 and LB6 *Homo floresiensis*are not modern human (*Homo sapiens*) cretins” in *Journal of Human Evolution*62 (2012): 201–224.) does not believe the “hobbits” suffered from cretinism but notes that the sort of prognathism seen at Flores affected the full face, whereas modern adult victims of cretinism have a flatter mid-face and sub-nasal prognathism. The variety of pathological changes in the skulls of these people, regardless of the specific disease process involved, points to a very reasonable explanation for their unusual appearance. [Back](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery#fnMark_1_16_1)

**(下面中文使用谷歌翻译。需要修正和编辑。)**

第2周：第1部分

请问Dmanisi发现证明我们都是一家人？

由伊丽莎白·米切尔博士

2013年11月6日

半技术

解剖学

猿人

作者伊丽莎白 - 米切尔

历史

灵长类动物

摘要

肯定是有人类居住在Dmanisi的证据。但无论从Dmanisi所有的头骨都是人类是不确定的在这一点上。虽然有可能是猿骨骼中的组合，这些也可以被人类患骨骼畸形和因病理条件下由疾病或剥夺而产生增长的障碍。

Introduction

是否好奇马赛克从Dmanisi挖鹅卵石在每日科学描述展示我们都是一家人？从Dmanisi ，格鲁吉亚，挖掘现场由古人类学家大卫·尼泽挖掘出现最新的头骨看起来有部分甚至不一起去。从一个小头盖骨和大颚骨组装， “骷髅10”功能性状的进化人类学家通常分配给多个不同的早期人类物种的马赛克。该Dmanisi化石收集尼泽的解释要求从一两百万年前所有智人进化来集中到一个物种。这有争议的位置划分成进化论“ lumpers ”和“分离器” ，并根据乔治·华盛顿大学古人类学家伯纳德·伍德威胁“带来的整体。 。 。房子下来。 “ 1

 与冰期有关的地质层的Dmanisi开挖产生了头骨的分类与通常指派进化古人类学家对不同物种早期人类的特征为奇数的马赛克。图片： “令人惊叹的骷髅给出了早期人类的一个新鲜的肖像， ”科学（ 2013年10月18日） ， DOI ： 10.1126/science.342.6156.297 。

 难道骷髅在5 Dmanisi属于一个人或猿？一个不寻常的人类变异或一个人因疾病，缺乏或畸形的痛苦？虽然有些问题仍然没有答案，只有一个进化的世界观决定看跃迁人类应该进化起源的难题在哪里放置它在进化的故事。图片：格鲁吉亚国家博物馆通过“美丽的骷髅马刺辩论人类历史”

 这难道microcephalic头骨，一个与弗洛雷斯的印度尼西亚岛屿（左）恢复了426立方厘米脑容量，并于1891年报道Dolega一个白痴的草图人（右）持有的关键，正确理解的身份人口Dmanisi ？从相当多的畸形，包括一个非常小的头盖骨和脸相当大的轨道和颧骨之间的不匹配，进化人类学家查尔斯·奥克斯纳德指出， 1891年样本受到影响，但他说， “任何两个白痴的比较也显示出这种差异。 ” 2所谓原始人的特点，这因人而异，因此可能是由于在一个孤立的群体或严重缺碘一个基因问题无非就是严重的疾病的表现。图片：查尔斯奥克斯纳德， “弗洛里斯人：一个非常冷的案件” inGhostly肌肉，皱纹脑，异端邪说和霍比特人， 321页。

神秘高加索

尼泽，格鲁吉亚国家博物馆现在主任，开始于1991年发掘的头骨，杂项人类和动物的骨头，和简单的Oldowan工具从Dmanisi 。尼泽的团队嫌疑人，根据咬痕和骨头都散的方式，即Dmanisi冰期挖掘现场的化石居民被拖进食肉兽的巢穴，而洞穴最终坍塌，造成其优异的保存。

由于他们的发现人类学家们困惑的只是其中早期智人物种Dmanisi头骨表示。发现在Dmanisi前四个不同的头骨在他们的特点和具有相对小的颅容量从601到730立方米centimeters.3无智人化石，当时被称为有颅容量如此之小，作为初始Dmanisi发现早发现了非常小人类化石在弗洛雷斯岛的印尼洞穴。最初命名为智人georgicus和有些人认为要承受强大的相似之处能人，在不同的Dmanisi组合后来被重新分类为直立人的变种，尽管他们的大脑体积小。现在，颅骨5 ，与一个更小的脑容量（仅546立方厘米） ，一个大下巴和特质视为典型等原始智人物种的分类，确实混淆了进化论的画卷。

颅骨5是从颚骨和颅骨拼凑发现5年除了在190厘米（约75英寸）和25厘米（大约10英寸）从每个other.4的其他骨骼，一个甲散射的垂直距离的水平距离肱骨，锁骨，肩胛骨，股骨，胫骨，髌骨，被认为可能属于同一个人，因为他们被发现在挖掘现场的同一地区，因为在做颅骨5最可能匹配的膝盖和下颌关节炎的变化对于那些特殊的肢体bones.4尼泽的团队认为这两个是最有可能的骨头在现场发现属于together.4的杂糅不包含骨架可以肯定挂头骨，但它似乎可以组骨和头骨发现了迄今为部分“老人无牙雄，两个成熟的男性，年轻女性，性别不详的青少年。 ”10

 在Dmanisi中的5个头骨似乎并没有走在一起，通常具有分配到三个不同品种的earlyHomo - 直立人，能人，直立和rudolfensis ，与从546到730立方厘米和功能进化论者星座不同的颅容量第五头骨结合所有的特性。他们很可能代表了大洪水后，后期通天人口的疾病和痛苦剥夺的成员。图片： C. Zollikofer和MS庞塞·德莱昂/大学。苏黎世通过“的难道人类族谱只得到简单？骷髅挑起辩论“

“如果在Dmanisi样品的脑壳和脸[骷髅5 ]发现作为单独的化石，它们很可能会被归结为两个不同的物种， ”苏黎世团队成员克里斯托夫Zollikofer大学说。该Dmanisi小组认为颅骨的微小的头盖骨5 - 现在的“团聚”一个大下巴，想必自有和散人的肢骨，似乎都属于短的人患有关节炎的大杂烩“提供了第一手的证据，早期智人包括成年个体小脑筋，但体重，身高和四肢比例达到现代变化的较低区间的上限。 “ 6队的许多属性中的五个人到磨损的影响颌骨的结构更戏剧性的差异和撕裂下颌morphology.7 Zollikofer说，“总之，我们的分析表明，头骨5和其他四个早期智人[人类]从Dmanisi个人所代表的全系列单种内变异。 ” 8

摇动摇篮的非洲

Dmanisi位于高加索山脉，远离人性的传统的“出非洲 - ”从摇篮大多数进化论者接受。地层，然而，挖掘有涉及同一地质层中，应该在1.8万年前非洲的人类化石一直found.9尼泽和他的同事认为，五个头骨在其Dmanisi集合中的变化令人难以置信的程度表明，所有进化实验性质进行了在那个时间，如直立人，能人，直立匠人，并在进化和从非洲蔓延出一种人的物种智人rudolfensis ，涉及的变化。

“既然我们看到了一个类似的模式和变异在非洲化石记录的范围，这是明智的假设，有一个单一的物种智人当时在非洲。此外，由于Dmanisi原始人类是如此的相似，非洲的，我们进一步假设它们都代表相同的物种， “ 10解释Zollikofer 。在现代世界， “我们现在有一个全球的人类物种。我们可以从我们在Dmanisi研究推断， “他说， ”是在1.8万年前，还有一个单一的全球人类物种。 “ 11

“这些[非洲]化石代表从空间和至少50万年的地质年代多点单零星的发现， ” Zollikofer说。 “这最终使得难以识别种间变异在非洲的化石，而不是物种内的变化。他的同事玛西娅·庞塞·德莱昂表明，零碎的化石，每一个露出了几个孤立的特质，导致了智人物种在进化的故事数的通货膨胀。她说， “目前，因为有研究人员研究这个问题是物种之间尽可能多的细分。 ”

打倒众议院

该Dmanisi收集提出了进化的古人类学家之间问题的关键是早期智人进化是否曾经和发达误划为许多独立的物种进化或几种不同的形式变化。伦敦自然历史博物馆的克里斯托弗·斯特林格说， “我认为他们将被证明是正确的，一些早期的那些非洲的化石可以合理地加入一个变量直立人的物种。但非洲是一个巨大的大陆，人类进化的早期阶段的深记录，并有一定似乎一直物种多样性级之前有2万年前，所以我还是怀疑，所有的“早期智人”化石可以合理地集中到一个不断发展的直立人后裔。我们需要从200万到250万年前同样完整的非洲化石正确地测试这一想法。 “ 11

英国伦敦大学学院的弗雷德·斯普尔认为，目前公认的多物种分裂的智人化石的解释应维持不变。他说，尼泽的球队没能专注于所有由进化古人类学家定义不同种类的细节，如颅骨开口血管的大小。他说， “他们这样做，它描述了面部和颅骨的广泛笼统的形状头盖骨的一个非常普遍的形状分析。问题是，这些智人的物种没有使用的他们的一般头颅形状是这样一个广泛的概述定义。 “ 10确认骷髅5的马赛克性格，斯普尔补充说，”如果我想借此有一个锯，切断面，并显示脑壳给同事，我敢肯定那个人会说， '这是直立人'。“ 8据美国国家地理杂志的分析， Dmanisi ”摸彩袋“的特点，其中斯普尔描述为”一种原始的脸一个有趣的组合，大脑在行动“ - 显示”进化的原始的牙齿，原始大小。 “ 8

集总圣经

免得我们的任何相信圣经的创造论的读者会想进化论者应该认识到亚当和夏娃的证明在Dmanisi的发现，让我们赶紧指出，这些研究人员不是说人类可以追踪他们的后裔，以一个男人和一个女人。由于他们的世界观，他们永远不会承认这种可能性，即使他们的研究确实显示出这样的事情。它们是致力于前提，人的生命透过分子随机的自然过程演变到人，因为我们都是神我们的造物主给我们讲我们在他的话语起源真相的前提。此外，虽然这些研究人员都在争先恐后的进化故事，他们不主张把它全部整理出来。他们说，他们甚至没有表明现代人类或尼安德特人可追溯至这些特定Dmanisi品种智人。 Zollikofer澄清， “我们只指时间之间200万元及180万年前。我们不是强迫lumpers 。 “ 8

为了正确的圣经，基督徒却必须“强迫lumpers ”，而不是在Zollikofer描述的方式。根据神的目击者，他创造了只有一个男人亚当和一个女人，就是亚当夏娃命名。他这样做了大约6000年前，和曾经住过谁所有的人都从这些两个人的后裔。因此，所有真正的智人真的都是一个家族的，都是完全的人，并能正确地被视为智人尽管在过去6000年发展的人口的任何变化。我们不会，现代人类之中，认为这表明两个人一起在物理属性的巨大差异属于不同的物种沿不同的路径演进，而事实上这种索赔在过去两个世纪被用于“科学”支持种族主义。打破了人类历史进入从亚当和夏娃的后裔不是多血统是否认神的话语，并调用我们的创造者是个骗子。事实上，耶稣基督进入到我们人类的谱系和流血舍命在十字架上，以拯救适用于所有的人从亚当（哥林多前书15:45 ;罗马书5:12-17 ）的后裔。

随着石器和一些明显的人类骨骼，有人类的存在在古代Dmanisi的证据。根据圣经的历史，我们知道，无论谁（和其他）的全球性大洪水后，在几年住在这里，并留下了他们的遗体在洞里这样做了。在该地区的人必须是挪亚家的后裔谁最终从巴别塔分散。这些人，他们的语言上帝在巴别塔混乱，谁接着摊开来填充世界是，像亚当和诺亚，完全人。而不管不同的名字人类学家重视他们，那洪水后开发之中的变化，后期通天人类也是完全的人。

圣经拆分

与此同时，在评估目前索赔，我们应该记住，不是“人人”称为智人一定是。有猿猴，有人类，生物从来没有表现出任何进化的过渡，而这种进化的说法是与我们的起源上帝的目击者的报告完全不符。但区分究竟是谁或者什么局部化石化石碎片或集合表示已导致几种智人的名称可能什么都没有做与真正的人类历史。

圣经创造论者有时对是否各种化石标本被正确地认为人类或类人猿的讨论。这主要发生具有一些代表在化石记录中，并与那些有可能集中到混合种群化石碎片非常零碎的化石。能人，举例来说，是一个定义不清的人类和猿片段的集合。第一H.能人被发现的二十年后，与颅骨和身体同时出现第一例被发现。这H.能人只是一个南方古猿猿。在H rudolfensis的情况下，甚至有更低的化石证据。 H. rudolfensis的主要标本由一个无齿头骨，可组装出现人类或类人猿的许多空白。它的机身尺寸是难以估计的，因为没有身体来衡量。换言之，没有足够的片绘制有效的结论。因此，为了小组的更为完整的Dmanisi与其他涉嫌早期智人坦言混淆画面更加，因为至少有一些“智人化石的困惑拼凑在非洲发现” 5可能甚至不应该化石头骨和骨头杂放在桌子上。

那么，谁或它是什么？

因此，虽然肯定是有人类存在明显的Dmanisi ，不论分配到所有的智人化石材料确实应该是很难说。尽管还有很多正在取得的想法，骷髅5是某种类型的早期人类与原始的马赛克功能，早期智人的任何人，我们至少应该考虑的是，也许，从早期的冰期（零星此元素集合“的早更新世“ ）沉积物是由一些肉食性动物的垃圾堆或碎屑来源的混合洗净，放入一个山洞剩菜。

在谈到发现，答案在创世纪解剖学家大卫博士芒通，从华盛顿大学医学院的退休，强调研究者自己指出的是，下巴，脸部的斜率，以及脑壳的面积小的突出部分是在顶部为任何类型的古人类。如果没有一个明确的人体骨骼，或者自己的部分之间甚至一个明确的连接一个明确的连接，颅骨5的身份仍然为辩论。

很有点脑子的人

5头骨的颅体积只有546立方厘米。正常的人类之间的脑容量也有很大的不同，用1350毫升是现代平均，克鲁马努大脑的大小是约1600毫升，而直立人比现代人的小得多。正常人的脑容量在近代低端是由一个精神正常的19世纪名叫丹尼尔里昂宾夕法尼亚铁路守望的代表;这个成人的脑容量，尸检测量，只有624毫升。丹尼尔·里昂能读会写，并根据铁路部门官员“没有任何缺陷或奇特的他，无论是精神上还是身体上。 ” 12寻找过去，图尔卡纳男孩，一个早期人类化石的骨骼和头骨，被认为是直立人或智人匠人，本来只有880 cc和KNM -1470的颅容量（可能是直立人）大约为700立方厘米脑容量。事实上，尽管我们没有人认为是直立人或于今日智人neanderthalensis ，在现代人脑容量的正常变化无关的情报。然而，在颅骨5的546毫升颅容量，芒通博士指出，只需过低被认为智人的正常例子。

头骨颅5 /颚组合的许多其他功能还不能满足正常的智人的期望。脸上似乎过于倾斜，下颚伸出太多，鼻骨过于平坦，下颌骨过大，颧弓，这使得空间功能强大的下颚肌肉，太广阔待振振有词归类为正常的直立人， AIG的门顿博士解释说。因此，尽管这组研究人员正在使劲地推诿所有这些特性与多种人类俗称的直立人，它至少可能是颅骨5的所谓“嵌合体”，从它的误识别为智人在首位结果。

由于目前尚未然而，另一种可能性 - 尽管它没有任何与人类的进化！在试图解释至少有一些人在Dmanisi怎么了不同寻常的小头，我们自然会想到弗洛里斯人的，人类的化石，俗称为中梁布亚洞穴发现弗洛雷斯的印度尼西亚岛屿“霍比特人” 。因为从弗洛里斯人测量的颅容量只有426立方厘米，既创造论者和进化论者们困惑的这些人是如何走过来的如此之小。建议已包括严重的先天性甲状腺功能低下（这未处理也叫克汀病） ，生长激素障碍，而岛屿侏儒症。

人类学家查尔斯·奥克斯纳德，调查的人谁从各种形式的严重畸形，包括碘缺乏相关的克汀病遭受的骨架后，提出了强烈的争议，虽然该案例弗洛雷斯的“霍比特人”从克汀病遭遇。他指出，这种疾病可在生长产生扭曲的进化人类学家通常认为是在早期hominids.13而且发现原始的特征，人类学家卡伦BAAB最近指出的是，弗洛雷斯原始人具有强的相似的Dmanisi直立人称为D2700.14虽然奥克斯纳德的克汀病理论仍然是有争议的，他的报告1 microcephalic白痴的头骨，根据1891草图，用颚非常大的cranium15时相比，骷髅5的貌似不匹配的部件的描述肯定有一个熟悉的戒指。前突（下颚突出） ，即使是通常的程度可能没有什么比严重hypothyroidism.16的一种表现特征因此被认为是“在行动进化”的“原始”的例子可能也比一些孤立的群体遭受病理改变罢了解释人们在恶劣的后巴别塔的世界。

总结问题和指导原则

大卫·门顿博士在评论中通出来Dmanisi的数据排序的难度，说：

按说这应该是足够简单，判断一个头骨属于一个人或猿。然而，正如我们已经看到过有能人和智人rudolfensis这是很困难的稀疏，零星标本。此外，由于疾病，畸形，以及长时间剥夺病理变化可以使这个过程困难，提出了一个令人困惑的图片，例如我们可能看到在Dmanisi 。我认为，从Dmanisi一些化石（包括肢骨）是人类。是否所有的，我不能在这个时候说。

毫无疑问，讨论将在进化社区继续关于什么Dmanisi收集装置，用于人类进化的故事。但坦率地说，从整个讨论弹簧的前提 - 不支持的实验生物学，人类不知何故从类人猿的祖先进化而来，无论是一个或多个。虽然我们当然好奇化石在Dmanisi的身份，什么畸形或疾病可能已经折磨他们，我们并不需要这些信息来知道，所有的人类过去和现在从亚当和夏娃通过类人猿的后代无任何弯路进化祖先。

脚注

news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2013/10/131017-skull-human-origins-dmanisi-georgia-erectus返回

查尔斯奥克斯纳德， “弗洛里斯人：一个非常冷的案件”，在他被世界科学出版公司， 320页asGhostly出版肌肉，皱脑，异端邪说和霍比特人，2008年系列讲座。后面

。 D.尼泽等人， “一个完整的头骨从Dmanisi ，格鲁吉亚和早期智人的进化生物学”，科学342 （ 2012年10月18日） ： 326-331 ， DOI ： 10.1126/science.1238484 。后面

从补充文本S1伴随D.尼泽等人， “一个完整的头骨从Dmanisi ，格鲁吉亚和早期智人的进化生物学”，科学342 （ 2012年10月18日） ： 326-331 ， DOI ： 10.1126/science.1238484 。回复（1 ）回复（ 2 ）回复（ 3 ）

A.长臂猿， “令人惊叹的骷髅给人以清新人像早期人类的”科学342 （ 6156 ） :297- 298 DOI： 10.1126/science.342.6156.297 。回复（1 ）回复（ 2 ）

www.nytimes.com/2013/10/18/science/fossil-skull-may-rewrite-humans-evolutionary-story.htmlBack

A. Margvelashvili等人， “牙齿磨损及牙槽改建的形态变异的Dmanisi下颌骨，关键因素”的美国国家科学院（在线2013年10月7日）论文集doi/10.1073/pnas.1316052110 。后面

news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2013/10/131017-skull-human-origins-dmanisi-georgia-erectusBack （ 1 ）回复（ 2 ）回复（ 3 ）返回（ 4 ）

在180万年日期来自辐射测量数据的世界观为基础的解释，是建立在无法验证的假设。要了解更多信息请参见辐射约会：制作模式，辐射约会的感觉：回到基础：与假设，并辐射约会的问题。后面

www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-24564375回复（1 ）回复（ 2 ）

www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/10/17/skull-5-fossil-early-humans-species\_n\_4117510.htmlBack （ 1 ）回复（ 2 ）

基于神经精神疾病杂志30文章BG怀尔德“的展览，并在初步说明，大约有一半的平均值从一个白人普通体重和智力大小的大脑”杂志： 95-97 （ 1911 ）报道J. Skoyles ， “人类进化扩展开动脑筋，提高专业能力，不是智商， ” Psycoloquy （美国心理协会） 。后面

。 C.奥克斯纳德等人， “甲减白痴的后颅骷髅显示了类似的解剖马赛克作为弗洛里斯人” PLOSONE 5 （ 9 ） ： e13018 ， DOI ： 10.1371/journal.pone.0013018 。 。和C奥克斯纳德等人， “再论梁布亚发现与现代人类白痴， ”中国比较人类生物学63 （ 2012年10月27日） ： 407-412 ， DOI ： 10.1016/j.jchb.2012.09.005 。后面

。 K. BAAB等人， “弗洛里斯人语境化：化石的几何形态比较分析和病理人体样本， ” PLOSONE 8 （ 7 ） ： e69119 ， DOI ： 10.1371/journal.pone.0069119 。后面

在书中鬼魅肌肉，皱纹脑，异端邪说和霍比特人， （哈肯萨克，新泽西州：世界：在一个系列讲座在大学学院，伦敦，交付查尔斯奥克斯纳德，刊载于“一个非常冷的案件弗洛里斯人”一章中讨论科学出版社， 2008年）。由创世神经科学家彼得线在creation.com / dmanisi报道。后面

进化论学者彼得·布朗（ “ LB1和LB6弗洛里斯人不是现代人类（智人）白痴”杂志中人类进化62 （ 2012 ） ： 201-224 ）不相信从克汀病遭受的“霍比特人” ，但注意到排序前突见于弗洛雷斯影响了全脸，而克汀病现代成年受害者有一个平坦的中间面和子鼻前突。该品种在这些人的头骨病理变化，不论所涉及的具体疾病过程中，指出了其不同寻常的外观非常合理的解释。后面

Week 2: Part 2

**Do Chimp Alarm Calls Reveal How Human Language Evolved?**

***News to Know***

by Dr. Elizabeth Mitchell

November 7, 2013

[**Layman**](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/v/recent/t/lay)

* [anthropology](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/anthropology/v/recent)
* [author-elizabeth-mitchell](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/author-elizabeth-mitchell/v/recent)
* [human-evolution](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/human-evolution/v/recent)
* [human-nature](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/human-nature/v/recent)
* [human-uniqueness](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/human-uniqueness/v/recent)
* [language-capability](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/language-capability/v/recent)
* [news-to-know](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/news-to-know/v/recent)
* [primates](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/primates/v/recent)

***Smithsonian*:**[**Chimpanzees Intentionally Warn Their Friends About Danger**](http://blogs.smithsonianmag.com/science/2013/10/chimpanzees-intentionally-warn-their-friends-about-danger)

**Does the chimpanzee ability to see-a-snake and sound-a-signal recapitulate the evolutionary underpinnings of human language?**

Chimpanzees use particular warning calls to warn their friends of approaching snakes. They keep up the alarm until the danger is past, and they do not make those calls when they are alone. Because this distinction indicates chimps *intend*to warn others, researchers note that a chimp alarm is much more significant than an instinctive fear response. Linguists consider “intentionality” to be a characteristic of language. Evolutionary linguists therefore report in *PLOS ONE*that chimp calls may be a clue to the evolutionary origin of human language.

Chimps warn other chimps of danger using particular warning calls. They keep sounding the danger signal until their compatriots are all safe. Evolutionary researchers believe this behavior is related to the evolutionary origin of more advanced human linguistic capacity. Image: Anne Schel in “[Chimpanzees Intentionally Warn Their Friends About Danger](http://blogs.smithsonianmag.com/science/2013/10/chimpanzees-intentionally-warn-their-friends-about-danger)”

In “Chimpanzee Alarm Call Production Meets Key Criteria for Intentionality,” Anne Schel and colleagues write, “Understanding the evolutionary origins of language, one of humankind’s defining features, is a challenge that attracts considerable multidisciplinary research effort.”[1](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/07/chimp-language#fnList_1_1) Her team now calls into question one of the currently popular “theories” of evolutionary linguistics.

Linguistic literature in recent months has proclaimed that human language began when primitive proto-people began to use gestures to communicate with each other. We discussed the flimsy way a human toddler’s growing ability to communicate was recently compared to chimpanzee gestures in order to craft a case for this “gestural theory” of evolutionary language acquisition in “[Show and Tell: What Can Chimps Tell Us?](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/06/17/show-and-tell)”

**Of Stuffed Snakes and Chimps**

Schel’s international team of researchers studied recordings of chimpanzees in Uganda’s Budongo Forest Reserve and observed their reactions to a stuffed python. As chimps got within a couple of meters of the python, researchers used a hidden fishing line to move the snake from its leafy hiding place toward chimp.

Chimpanzees make several alarm noises. A “soft huu” is a brief low-pitched sound that cannot be heard well from a distance. An “alarm huu” is louder, lasts longer, and is higher pitched. A “waa bark” is considerably louder and longer, begins abruptly at a low frequency and modulates to a higher frequency, sounding to humans like “aa,” “aow,” or “aoo.” (You may listen to chimp calls at “[Chimpanzees Intentionally Warn Their Friends About Danger](http://blogs.smithsonianmag.com/science/2013/10/chimpanzees-intentionally-warn-their-friends-about-danger/).”) The team objectively measured the type and duration of calls in relation to whether the chimps were alone or with others. They also examined the effect of the chimpanzees’ social relationships on the type and duration of calls.

If chimps kept on calling until all other chimps were safe, the researchers interpreted the alarm as an intentional warning and therefore a sort of primordial language. Chimps tended to alternate their gaze between the snake and their audience if they “intended” to issue a warning. The “soft huu” was an unpredictable, nonspecific, and immediate response to seeing a snake. But chimps reserved their “alarm huus” and “waa barks” for situations when other chimps were around. They called louder and longer when chimp-friends, social partners, or dominant chimps were part of the audience to be protected. And they tended to keep calling until “important individuals who are valuable to them” were safe.

**Motive to Their Method**

The researchers acknowledged the need to assess alternative motives. They write, “It is possible that chimpanzees have a selfish motivation and call to recruit others in order to obtain support or comfort in a stressful and dangerous situation.”[1](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/07/chimp-language%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_1) Many great ape gestures seem to have just such a purpose. However, given that the chimps would stop calling the alarm when other chimps were out of danger, they believe they’ve made a good case for chimp “intentionality.”

On the basis of their analysis, the team challenges the gestural theory and concludes, “Our results undermine a central argument of gestural theories of language evolution and instead support a multimodal origin of human language.”[1](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/07/chimp-language%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_1) They do not disregard the intentionality of chimp gestures or deny their place in language evolution, but they maintain that both gestures and vocalizations were important for human evolutionary acquisition of language.

Evolutionists maintain that everything has an evolutionary origin, even language. Anything that apes appear to have in common with humans is snatched up as evidence of our shared ancestry and heralded as the evolutionary explanation for our more advanced or interesting qualities, like the ability to [empathize with others](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/10/24/empathetic-apes) or the tendency to have a [mid-life crisis](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2012/12/01/news-to-note-12012012). Believing that humans and great apes evolved from a [common ancestor](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/nab2/humans-evolve-apelike-creatures), linguists and anthropologists who have an evolutionary worldview look to apes for clues in what they interpret as vestiges of linguistic ability that never really got off the ground. The apparent chimp intention to use these alarm calls for goal-directed communication are, they believe, just such a clue.

**Common Communication**

Like pointing and reaching for a desired object or holding up their arms to be picked up—gestures used by young chimpanzees and human children—these chimp vocalizations seem intended to communicate with the goal of accomplishing something. But do either of these qualify as a primitive form of language? And if so, does it help us understand how humans acquired one of their most unique and exclusive abilities, the ability to hear, understand, and communicate using the spoken word?

Many animals from [fish](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2008/07/26/news-to-note-07262008#five) to [birds](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2007/09/22/news-to-note-09222007#four) to [elephants](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2010/02/27/news-to-note-02272010#three) use sounds and gestures to indicate what they want to happen. However, as Dr. John Oller, Jr.,[2](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/07/chimp-language#fnList_1_2) an expert in the field of language acquisition and communication disorders, commented when discussing the chimp-human gestural study last summer, “No one would claim that the dog is an immediate ancestor of humans or that barking preceded speech.”[3](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/07/chimp-language#fnList_1_3) But because evolutionists have already made up their minds that humans evolved from ape-like ancestors, chimpanzee gestures and vocalization are treated as having special evolutionary significance.

**Telling It Like It Is**

There is a fundamental difference between animal communication and human language, however. Humans use symbolic language to communicate abstract and original thoughts. And abstract thoughts exist in a young child’s head before the child develops the ability to communicate those thoughts using language ([Matthew 15:18](http://biblia.com/bible/nkjv/Matthew%2015.18), sadly for humanity, has already told us just that!). As Dr. Oller explained, “Abstract concepts precede the use of words. . . . Children have to have the abstract ideas, the symbolic wherewithal first, before any language acquisition occurs.”[3](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/07/chimp-language%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_3) Dr. Oller further noted that Noam Chomsky (the father of modern linguistics) “has even argued that all the concepts for language have to be in place before any language acquisition can occur.”[3](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/07/chimp-language%22%20%5Cl%20%22fnList_1_3) Humans did not become human by learning to speak; humans have abstract and original thoughts to communicate using language and the intrinsic ability to use language *because*we are human. Intending to achieve a goal is certainly a characteristic of language, but that does not mean that all goal-directed vocalizations or gestures are evolutionary steps on the road to linguistic capacity.

We actually have in the Bible a historical record of the history of language provided by our Creator. When God created Adam, He instructed Adam to name animals and warned him not to eat of a certain tree. Man was thus created with language and intelligence and did not have to evolve the ability to speak and think. God’s Word also informs us that God created man and woman in [His own image](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/cm/v4/n1/man-image-of-god) ([Genesis 1:26–27](http://biblia.com/bible/nkjv/Genesis%201.26%E2%80%9327)), unlike any animals, explaining why only humans of all the living things on earth are able to communicate creative, original, abstract thoughts using language.

**For more information:**

* [Words Are Us](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v3/n3/words-are-us)
* [More Than PIE](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v3/n2/more-than-pie)
* [Show and Tell: What Can Chimps Tell Us?](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/06/17/show-and-tell)
* [Monkey See, Monkey Read](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2012/04/21/news-to-note-04212012#two)
* [The Mother Tongue?](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2011/04/23/news-to-note-04232011)
* [Clever Critters](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2012/04/07/news-to-note-04072012#four)
* [Man: The Image of God](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/cm/v4/n1/man-image-of-god)
* [What Makes Us Human, and Why It Is Not the Brain: A Creationist Defense of the Soul](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/arj/v4/n1/human-brain-soul)

**For more information:**[**Get Answers**](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/)

Remember, if you see a news story that might merit some attention, [let us know](http://www.answersingenesis.org/feedback/sendmail.aspx?TopicID=MediaResponse) about it! (Note: if the story originates from the Associated Press, FOX News, MSNBC, the *New York Times*, or another major national media outlet, we will most likely have already heard about it.) And thanks to all of our readers who have submitted great news tips to us. If you didn’t catch all the latest *News to Know,* why not [take a look](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/news-to-know/v/recent) to see what you’ve missed?

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**Footnotes**

1. [www.plosone.org/article/info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0076674](http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi/10.1371/journal.pone.0076674) [Back (1)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/07/chimp-language#fnMark_1_1_1) [Back (2)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/07/chimp-language#fnMark_1_1_2) [Back (3)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/07/chimp-language#fnMark_1_1_3)
2. Dr. John W. Oller, Jr., with a PhD in General Linguistics, is a professor in the Department of Communicative Disorders, [University of Louisiana at Lafayette](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/06/17/www.ucs.louisiana.edu/~jxo1721/). The Modern Language Association has awarded him the Mildenberger Medal. Dr. Oller’s recent books include *Milestones: Normal Speech and Language Development Across the Life Span, Cases: Introducing Communication Disorders Across the Life Span*, and*Autism: the Diagnosis, Treatment & Etiology of the Undeniable Epidemic.* [Back](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/07/chimp-language#fnMark_1_2_1)
3. [Show and Tell: What Can Chimps Tell Us?](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/06/17/show-and-tell) [Back (1)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/07/chimp-language#fnMark_1_3_1) [Back (2)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/07/chimp-language#fnMark_1_3_2) [Back (3)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/07/chimp-language#fnMark_1_3_3)

**(下面中文使用谷歌翻译。需要修正和编辑。)**

第2周：第2部分

不要黑猩猩报警电话显示人类如何进化语言？

新闻知道

由伊丽莎白·米切尔博士

2013年11月7日

外行

•人类学

•作家伊丽莎白 - 米切尔

•人类的进化

•人与自然

•人类的独特性

•语言能力

•新闻方知

•灵长类动物

史密森：黑猩猩特意警告他们的朋友关于危险

请问黑猩猩能够看到，一个蛇和声音 - 一个信号概括人类语言的进化基础？

黑猩猩使用特定的警告电话，警告他们的朋友接近蛇。他们跟上报警，直至危险过去，他们不使这些电话时，他们都不在话下。因为这种区别表明黑猩猩打算警告其他人，研究人员指出，黑猩猩的报警是不是一个本能的恐惧反应更为显著。语言学家认为“意向性”是语言的特性。因此，进化语言学家报告在PLoS ONE的黑猩猩电话可能是一个线索，以人类语言的进化起源。

 黑猩猩警告危险使用特定的警告调用其他黑猩猩。他们不断拉响危险的信号，直到他们的同胞都是安全的。进化的研究人员认为，这种行为是关系到更高级的人类语言能力的进化起源。图片：安妮Schel在“黑猩猩特意警告他们的朋友关于危险”

在“黑猩猩报警电话生产符合对意向性关键标准， ”安妮Schel和同事写道， “理解的语言，是人类的特点之一，是吸引相当多学科的研究工作是一个挑战的进化起源。 ” 1她的团队现在调入质疑演化语言学的目前流行的“理论”之一。

语言文学在最近几个月已宣布人类语言开始了，当原始的原人们开始用手势相互沟通。我们讨论了脆弱的方式人幼童的成长沟通能力，最近比较黑猩猩的手势，以制定一个案例的进化语言习得在这个“手势理论”，“展示和讲述：什么可以黑猩猩告诉我们”

酿蛇和黑猩猩的

Schel的国际研究小组研究了在乌干达的Budongo森林保护黑猩猩的记录，并观察他们的反应到一个毛绒蟒蛇。由于黑猩猩内一对夫妇的蟒蛇米了，研究人员使用一个隐藏的渔线从它的绿叶藏身之处向着黑猩猩移动的蛇。

黑猩猩进行多次报警的声音。 “软HUU ”是不能从远处听到以及一个简短的低沉的声音。 “报警HUU ”是响亮，持续时间更长，而且是高音调。 A“ WAA树皮”是相当响亮和更长时间，突然开始在一个较低的频率和调制到一个更高的频率，听起来对人体像“ AA ”，“ AOW ”或“ AOO 。 ” （你可以在收听到黑猩猩来电“黑猩猩特意警告他们的朋友关于危险。 “ ）团队客观测量的呼叫的类型和持续时间相对于黑猩猩是否单独或与他人。他们还研究了黑猩猩“上的呼叫的类型和期限的社会关系的影响。

如果黑猩猩一直叫，直到所有其他黑猩猩是安全的，研究人员解释报警作为一种有意的警告，因此，一种原始的语言。黑猩猩往往交替蛇和观众之间他们的目光，如果他们“预期”发出警告。 “软HUU ”是看到蛇的不可预知的，非特异性的，立即作出反应。但黑猩猩保留他们的“报警Huus旅游”和“ WAA树皮”的，当其他黑猩猩约有情况。他们叫越响，并不再当黑猩猩，朋友，社会合作伙伴，或占主导地位的黑猩猩是要保护观众的一部分。并且他们倾向于保持通话，直到“重要的个人谁是有价值的他们”是安全的。

动机，他们的方法

研究人员承认，需要评估替代性的动机。他们写道， “这可能是黑猩猩有一个自私的动机，并呼吁招募他人，以获得支持或安慰在紧张和危险的境地。 ” 1许多大型类人猿的手势似乎有这样一个目的。然而，鉴于黑猩猩会停止呼叫报警时，其他的黑猩猩都脱离了生命危险，他们相信他们做了一个很好的例子黑猩猩“意向性”。

在他们的分析的基础上，团队挑战手势理论，并得出结论， “我们的研究结果削弱中央的语言演变的手势理论论证和支持，而不是人类语言的起源多式联运” 1他们不漠视黑猩猩的手势的意向或否认他们在语言进化的地方，但他们认为，这两种手势和发声是重要的人类进化的语言习得。

进化论者认为，任何事物都有一个进化起源，甚至语言。凡是类人猿出现的共同点与人类的抓起作为我们共同祖先的证据，并预示着进化的解释为我们的更高级的或有趣的特质，就像同情他人的能力，或有一个中年危机的倾向。相信人类和类人猿从一个共同的祖先进化而来，谁拥有一个进化的世界观语言学家和人类学家期待猿为他们解释为是从来没有真正得到离地面语言能力的痕迹线索。明显的黑猩猩打算以这些报警电话为目标导向的沟通是，他们相信，这样一个线索。

常见的通讯

像指向并达到了所需的对象或举起他们的双臂被拾起使用年轻黑猩猩和人类的小孩，这些黑猩猩发声向上的手势似乎打算与完成某事的目标进行通信。但上述两种资格作为语言的一种基本形式？如果是的话，它帮助我们理解人类如何获得自己最独特和独家的能力之一，听到，理解和交流使用口头语言的能力吗？

许多动物从鱼到鸟大象用声音和手势来表示他们想要发生什么。然而，由于博士约翰奥勒，小， 2中的语言习得和沟通障碍领域的专家，评论讨论黑猩猩人类手势的研究，当去年夏天， “没有人会声称，狗是人类的直接祖先或吠叫前面讲话。 “ 3但是因为进化论者已经打定主意，人类从类人猿的祖先，黑猩猩的手势和发声进化都视为具有特殊的进化意义。

告诉它喜欢它

但有动物交流和人类语言之间的根本区别。人类用象征性的语言进行沟通抽象和原始的想法。和一个年轻的孩子的头部存在抽象思维的孩子的发展用语言来沟通这些想法的能力之前（马太福音15:18 ，可悲的是人性，已经告诉我们这一点！ ） 。正如奥勒博士解释说， “抽象的概念先使用的话。 。 。 。儿童必须有抽象的概念，符号途穷第一，任何语言习得发生之前。 “ 3奥勒博士进一步指出，​​诺姆·乔姆斯基（​​现代语言学之父） ”甚至已经认为，对语言的所有概念都必须在放置在任何语言习得可能发生“ 3人类没有通过学习讲话成为人类;人类有抽象和原始的想法用语言和运用语言，因为我们是人内在的沟通能力。打算实现一个目标肯定是语言的特征，但这并不意味着所有的目标导向发声或手势在路上对语言能力的进化步骤。

实际上，我们在圣经的语言我们的造物主所提供的历史的历史记录。当上帝创造亚当，他指示亚当命名的动物，并警告他不要吃某种树。男子被用这样的语言和智慧创造了和没有进化说话和思考的能力。神的话语也告诉我们，上帝按照自己的形象（创1:26-27 ）创造了男人和女人，不同于任何动物，解释了为什么只有人类的所有地球上的生物能利用的沟通创意，原创，抽象思维语言。

欲了解更多信息：

词是我们

更多比馅饼

展示和讲述：我可以黑猩猩告诉我们什么？

猴子看，猴子阅读

母语？

聪明的魔精

人：神的形象

什么使我们人类，和为什么它没有脑：灵魂的创造论辩护

欲了解更多信息：获取答案

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请记住，如果你看到有一个消息，可能会有些值得关注，让我们知道吧！ （注：如果故事从美联社，福克斯新闻， MSNBC ，纽约时报，或其他全国各大媒体插座起源，我们将最有可能已经听说过它），并感谢我们所有的读者是谁提交伟大的新闻线索给我们。如果你没赶上大家知道最新的新闻，为什么不来看看，看看你错过了什么？

（请注意，链接将直接带您到源。答案在创世纪是不负责给大家引用的网站内容。欲了解更多信息，请参阅我们的隐私权政策。 ）

脚注

1 。 www.plosone.org/article/info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0076674回复（1 ）回复（ 2 ）回复（ 3 ）

2 。医生约翰·W·奥勒，小，与普通语言学博士学位，是在交际障碍的路易斯安那大学拉斐特分校系教授。现代语言协会授予他Mildenberger勋章。奥勒博士的最近的著作包括里程碑：正常言语和语言发育的毕生，案例：介绍在整个寿命沟通障碍，以及自闭症的诊断，治疗不可否认的疫情及病因。后面

3 。显示和告诉：我可以黑猩猩告诉我们什么？回复（1 ）回复（ 2 ）回复（ 3 ）

Week 2: Part 3

**Atheist Billboards and Our Spiritual Battle Strategy**

**Letter from Ken, November 2013**

by Ken Ham, AiG–U.S.

November 7, 2013

[**Layman**](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/v/recent/t/lay)

* [atheism](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/atheism/v/recent)
* [author-ken-ham](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/author-ken-ham/v/recent)
* [letter-from-ken](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/letter-from-ken/v/recent)
* [military](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/military/v/recent)
* [outreach](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/outreach/v/recent)

I’m sure you have read a book or watched a movie about war. I remember seeing a film with an actor playing the part of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill as he and others planned military strategies for World War II in London’s War Office.

God’s Word uses a lot of war terminology to illustrate the spiritual war raging around us. The Bible teaches us that we need to know how to “battle,” learn to be well equipped as “soldiers” for our King, and be able to train others in this ongoing strategic battle for the hearts and minds of people. For example:

For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal but mighty in God for pulling down strongholds. ([2 Corinthians 10:4](http://biblia.com/bible/nkjv/2%20Corinthians%2010.4))

Put on the whole armor of God, that you may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. ([Ephesians 6:11](http://biblia.com/bible/nkjv/Ephesians%206.11))

Answers in Genesis is *not* a static organization. Our staff, volunteers, and board of directors don’t want to see AiG just maintain its ministry (though it’s important to keep current programs going).

AiG understands that we are in a war. And as soldiers for our King (our Creator God) in this spiritual struggle, we need to plan our strategies as we prepare to do battle. We seek to push the battlefront forward—to move into “enemy territory” so we can see hearts and minds captured for the Lord. Yes, we are “active duty soldiers!”

I see the AiG headquarters as a “war office.” Like Churchill’s War Room, our staff frequently meets in in our “war rooms” to plan strategy. We pray to our King for wisdom and direction as we strategize for the battle to proclaim God’s Word and the gospel.

The Lord has enabled us to create many weapons. Through them, we use the “sword of the spirit” (the Word of God) to see hearts and minds changed and captured for the Lord. Many of you use these “weapons”—our popular website, the [Sunday school](http://www.answersbiblecurriculum.com/) and [VBS curricula](http://answersvbs.com/2014/), books, DVDs, [radio](http://www.answersingenesis.org/media/radio) and TV, and so on.

A few months ago, we met again to discuss the war raging around us. We were burdened that the people who war against God have captured many “prisoners” in their anti-Christian campaign. So many in the church, especially our young people, have succumbed to their humanistic indoctrination. The casualties have been enormous.

One of the most visual representations of the humanists’ propaganda effort in this battle involves billboards. Here are some recent ones that have appeared across America:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Atheist Billboard: Keep the Merry! Dump the Myth. | Atheist Billboard: Choose RealityAtheist Billboard: Celebrate Reason |

You can view photos of other atheist billboards at [www.AtheistBillboards.com](http://www.atheistbillboards.com/).

Even of deeper concern than billboards is the incredible attack by secularists through lawsuits. They have gone to court to have Christian symbols removed from the culture. It’s part of the secularists’ effort to impose their religion of atheism on the culture.

At Answers in Genesis, we believed it was time to respond in a public way to these atheist billboards. Our staff then met with consultants to open another “battlefront.”

Well, this past month, a number of billboards produced by AiG appeared in California and Times Square in New York City:





What is the purpose of such billboards (many of which are still up)?

Atheists have not just become much more aggressive in promoting their religion. They have also attacked and denigrated Christianity in many ways. That includes an increasing number of billboard campaigns.

At Answers in Genesis, we wanted to reach out to atheists. We are burdened for the lost and want to see them captured for the Lord. And we also wanted to make a very public statement to the nation.

So we decided on running the billboard campaign as an outreach: “[To all of our atheist friends: Thank God you’re wrong](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/features/thank-god-youre-wrong)” in high profile places for a month. As we pray that atheists and agnostics go to the AiG website that is displayed on the boards, we trust the billboards will also give many Christians an opportunity to witness.

We pray that the billboards, placed in strategic spots, will prompt discussion among God-doubters and see them go to the AiG website, where we have provided many resources for them. And for the Christians who go to the website, they will see many “weapons” (thousands of articles, free videos to watch, etc.) to use to counter the Enemy’s efforts.

When asked by the media how we chose the billboards’ wording, I replied:

1. We are not angry at the atheists—there is no hate or scorn heaped on them. We are burdened for them as people who will be lost for eternity, unless they receive the free gift of salvation. We want atheists and all unbelievers know that as Christians, we love them as humans made in the image of God, yet sinners in need of salvation.
2. Atheists should thank God that they can receive the free gift of salvation and be saved for eternity. Yes, they need to thank God that they can know, through God’s Word, that they have been wrong—but that they can turn to the truth and if they “confess with your mouth the Lord Jesus and believe in your heart that God has raised Him from the dead,” they will be saved ([Romans 10:9](http://biblia.com/bible/nkjv/Romans%2010.9)).
3. Those of us who have received the free gift of salvation and are truly born again can thank God the atheists are wrong—we thank God for our salvation.

I urge Christians to be bold for their faith. We need to be more enthusiastic and active than the atheists. After all, we have the message of Truth the world needs to hear.

This billboard campaign has been a big step of faith for us, including financially. But as we continue to reach more and more people with the truth of God’s Word and the gospel, we want to see as many battlefronts started . . . and then supplied.

And the national media are watching. America’s “newspaper of record” has covered our striking board at Times Square. *The New York Times*, the day after the large board went up, had the headline: “A Friendly Jab at Atheists.” The opening line was: “If the evangelical organization Answers in Genesis was looking to take its message to a secular audience, it would be hard to do better than the heart of Times Square at noon on Monday.”

Later in the *Times*’ article (which overall was fair), the reporter noted: “In recent years, atheist groups have paid for a number of provocative billboard advertisements that were obviously meant to prompt a reaction from Christian groups, often succeeding.” The article concluded: “Whatever one thinks of his message, Mr. Ham has shown a knack for spreading his views.”

With your [prayers](http://www.aigprayer.org/) and [financial support](http://www.answersingenesis.org/donate/onlinedonation_new.aspx) AiG is able to produce many “weapons”—[new museum exhibits](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/10/21/dinosaur-fossil-creation-museum), the [Ark Encounter](http://arkencounter.com/), [books, DVDs](http://www.answersingenesis.org/store/), and billboards—to turn many hearts to Him.

I trust you have been encouraged to learn more of how dynamic AiG is. AiG is making sure we are on the front lines, pushing ahead for the purpose of seeing God’s people equipped and fired up—and challenging non-Christians with the [gospel](http://www.answersingenesis.org/about/good-news).

**(下面中文使用谷歌翻译。需要修正和编辑。)**

第2周第3部分：

无神论广告牌和我们的精神战策略

从肯， 2013年11月的信

由肯火腿， AIG美国境外

2013年11月7日

外行

•无神论

•作者县 - 火腿

•信从县

•军事

•外展

我敢肯定你看过一本书或看一部关于战争。我记得看到一个电影与演员扮演的英国首相温斯顿·丘吉尔的一部分，他和其他人计划在二战军事战略在伦敦的战争办公室。

神的话语使用了大量的战争术语来说明属灵的战争在我们身边肆虐。圣经教导我们说，我们需要知道如何“的战斗中， ”学会装备精良的“兵”为我们的王，并能培养他人的人的心灵和头脑这种持续的战略决战。例如：

我们争战的兵器，本不是属血气的，但在强大的神拉下来的据点。 （哥林多后书10:4 ）

穿戴神所赐的全副军装，使你们能抵挡魔鬼的诡计。 （以弗所书6:11 ）

答案在创世纪不是一个静态的组织。我们的工作人员，志愿者和董事会不希望看到AIG只是维持其职事（虽然它保持目前的方案将是重要的） 。

AIG明白，我们是在战争中。而作为士兵为我们的国王（我们的造物主上帝）在这种精神的斗争中，我们需要规划我们的策略，我们准备做战。我们寻求战线向前推进入“敌占区” ，所以我们可以看到攻心捕获的主。是的，我们是“现役士兵！ ”

我看到了AIG总部评为“战争的办公室。 ”像丘吉尔的作战室，我们的工作人员经常遇到在我们的“作战室”，以规划策略。我们祈祷我们对国王的智慧和方向，我们制定战略战役宣告神的话语和福音。

耶和华使我们能够创造出很多的武器。通过他们，我们使用“剑灵” （神的话），看看人心改变，捕获主。你们中许多人使用这些“武器” - 我们的流行的网站，主日学和VBS课程，书籍，DVD ，收音机和电视等。

几个月前，我们又见面了，讨论战争在我们身边肆虐。我们背负的人谁对上帝的战争在他们的反基督教运动已经俘获了不少“俘虏” 。因此，许多在教堂里，尤其是我们的年轻人，屈服于他们的人文教化。伤亡是巨大的。

其中一个人文主义者的宣传努力在这场战斗的最直观的表述涉及的广告牌。下面是一些最近的例子已经出现在美国各地：

您可以在www.AtheistBillboards.com浏览照片的其他无神论者广告牌。

甚至比广告牌更深层关注的是通过诉讼令人难以置信的攻击世俗主义。他们到法院有从文化移除基督教的符号。这是世俗主义者的努力强加给文化无神论的宗教的一部分。

在答复在创世纪中，我们认为这是一次公开的方式对这些无神论者广告牌回应。我们的工作人员随后会见了顾问来打开另一个“战场”。

那么，这近一个月来，一些由AIG所产生的广告牌出现在加利福尼亚州和时代广场在纽约市：

这样的广告牌（其中有许多仍高达）的目的是什么？

无神论者不只是变得更加积极促进他们的宗教。他们还攻击和诋毁基督教在许多方面。这包括了越来越多的广告牌宣传活动。

在答复在创世纪，我们要接触到的无神论者。我们都背负了失落和希望看到他们拍摄的主。同时我们也希望做一个非常公开声明的国家。

因此，我们决定上运行的广告牌活动为宣传：在高调的地方： “我们所有的无神论者的朋友感谢上帝，你错了”一个月。当我们祈祷，无神论者和不可知论者去上显示板的AIG的网站，我们相信该广告牌也会给许多基督徒有机会亲眼目睹。

我们祈祷，广告牌，放置在战略地点，将提示中神的怀疑者的讨论，看看他们去了美国国际集团的网站，在这里我们提供了许多资源，为他们。而对于基督徒谁去的网站，他们会看到许多“武器” （数以千计的文章，免费影片观看等）用来对付敌人的努力。

当我们是如何选择的广告牌“措辞有媒体问，我回答说：

1 。我们不是在生气的无神论者，没有仇恨或蔑视堆在他们身上。我们都背负为他们谁将会失去永恒的人，除非他们接受救恩的恩赐。我们希望无神论者和不信的人都知道，作为基督徒，我们爱他们作为人类神的形像造的，但在需要救赎的罪人。

2 。无神论者应该感谢上帝，他们可以接受救恩的恩赐，并保存为永恒。是的，他们需要感谢上帝，他们可以知道，通过神的话语，他们一直是错，但是，他们可以求助于真理，如果他们“承认你的嘴主耶稣，并相信在你的心脏，神已经提出他从死里复活，“他们将被保存（罗马书10:9 ） 。

3 。我们这些谁已经收到救恩的免费礼物，是真正的重生可以感谢上帝的无神论者是错误的，我们感谢上帝为我们的拯救。

我呼吁基督徒要大胆对自己的信仰。我们需要比无神论者更热情和积极。毕竟，我们有真理的消息，世界需要听到的。

这个广告牌活动一直信仰的一大步，我们，包括财政。但是，当我们继续接触更多的人与神的话语的真理和福音，我们希望看到尽可能多的战线展开。 。 。然后供给。

和全国媒体关注。美国的“记录报”已经覆盖了引人注目的董事会在时代广场。纽约时报，在一天后的大板了起来，有标题：“这是一个友善刺戳在无神论者”的开场白是： “如果在创世纪的福音派组织的答案是希望利用其消息到世俗的观众，这将是很难做的比时代广场，中午在星期一的心脏比较好。 “

后来在纽约时报“的文章（该整体是公平的） ，记者注意到： ”近年来，无神论团体已经支付了一定数量的均明显意在提示从基督教团体的反应，往往成功的挑衅广告牌广告“的文章最后说：“不管人们认为他的消息，火腿先生已呈诀窍传播他的意见。 ”

与你的祷告和财政支持AIG能够产生许多“武器” - 新博物馆的展品，方舟相逢，书籍，DVD ，和广告牌，把许多人的心给他。

我相信你一直鼓励他们学习更多的AIG是如何动态的。 AIG是确保我们在第一线，推进的看到神的子民搭载并发射了和富有挑战性的非基督徒与福音的目的。

Week 2: Part 4

**New Display: Art and the Bible at the Creation Museum**

November 8, 2013

[**Layman**](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/v/recent/t/lay)

* [bible](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/bible/v/recent)
* [biblical-history](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/biblical-history/v/recent)
* [church-history](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/church-history/v/recent)
* [creation-museum](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/creation-museum/v/recent)
* [history](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/history/v/recent)

Visitors to the Creation Museum will be able to view an amazing new collection of historical Bible manuscripts and artifacts in the popular *Verbum Domini* (“The Word of the Lord”) exhibit. Representing only a small portion of the famed Green Collection, the items in this exhibit are rotated out about every six months. “Art and the Bible,” the new display which opened yesterday, focuses on the stunning artwork to be found in biblical artifacts.



Standing at one of the display cases at last year’s dedication of the *Verbum Domini* exhibit inside the Creation Museum were Steve Green, Chairman of the Board of the future national Bible museum and president of Hobby Lobby; *Verbum Domini* COO Cary Summers; and Ken Ham, founder and president of Answers in Genesis and the Creation Museum.

In ancient times, Christians relied on images to convey the accounts of the Bible and the deeper meaning of those accounts to people who could not read them for themselves. As more people were able to read, pictures were still used to adorn the Bible and to help people connect with the narratives on a deeper, more human level. Today, art is overwhelmingly absent from Bibles, but, for the majority of the history of Christianity, the opposite was true. The most important Bibles were the ones that were the most extensively decorated.

From the beautifully illuminated manuscripts of the Middle Ages to the intricately engraved Bibles of the 19th century, the process of illustrating the Bible is a challenge that has attracted many of the most famous artists throughout history. Though the style of the art changed depending on the time and place the Bible was made, the scenes depicted and the themes conveyed remain familiar.

Just in time for Christmas at the Creation Museum, one of the themes featured in the new *Verbum Domini* exhibit is the Nativity. Depicted in items spanning four centuries in *Verbum Domini*, museum guests can see how the subject matter of the Nativity has changed over time. Baby Jesus, Mary, and Joseph are present throughout, but early depictions of the Nativity focused on the Magi while later portrayals featured the shepherds and their animals. From hand painting to woodcut images and even prints of illustrations by Rembrandt, the Nativity comes to life in these wonderful works inside the Creation Museum.

Christ’s Crucifixion and Resurrection are central images of Christian art. The section of *Verbum Domini* called “Even Death on a Cross” displays articles from four countries and three different centuries. Despite the cultural and chronological differences of these works, the visitor will appreciate the depth of detail and sense of movement the artists were able to engender in their work. An especially intriguing piece is an original woodblock used to illustrate the first Arabic printing of the Gospels.

God created the universe *ex nihilo* (“from nothing”). What did that look like? The section “In the Beginning God Created the Heaven and the Earth” demonstrates the various ways artists have portrayed Creation. Some of the illustrators show what was formed on each day of Creation Week.



A Gold and Silver Calligraphic Psalter in the German Translation by Martin Luther, illuminated by Nicolaus Selneccer in Germany in 1592. Photo by Ardon Bar Hama. (Click the image to see a larger version.)

The focus of the final display in *Verbum Domini* recognizes how beauty is to be a component of our worship. [Psalm 96:9](http://biblia.com/bible/nkjv/Psalm%2096.9) declares, “O worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness: fear before Him, all the Earth.” Embracing this idea, texts used for personal devotions are often beautifully decorated. The Psalters—the devotional of choice for Christians of the Middle Ages—displayed are ornately illustrated. The Esther scrolls, used by Jews for family Scripture reading, show that this practice has continued through the ages.

In this exhibit you will see Bibles that have been illustrated by artisans from the best workshops of medieval Europe, master painters and engravers of the Early Modern period, and contemporary artists from around the world. We hope that through this exhibit, guests will be moved by the beauty and skill of the artists’ work and come to develop a renewed appreciation for the relationship between art and the Bible.

The Green family has purchased property in Washington DC and plans to construct a museum near the Capitol to showcase their collection of over 40,000 antiquities. In a few years, guests to America’s capital will have the opportunity to see one of the largest biblical exhibits in the world! In the meantime, Creation Museum guests and members can enjoy a new exhibit every six months.

Editor’s note: Portions of this article were adapted from material sent to the Creation Museum by the Green Collection.

**(下面中文使用谷歌翻译。需要修正和编辑。)**

第2周：第4部分

新型显示器：艺术和圣经在创世纪博物馆

2013年11月8日

外行

•圣经

•圣经史

•教会历史

•创建博物馆

•历史

游客到创世博物馆将能够查看历史圣经手稿和文物一个惊人的新集合中的流行Verbum多米尼（ “主的话语” ）的展览。较著名的绿的收集，只有一小部分，在这次展出的项目被旋转了大约每半年一次。 “艺术与圣经， ”新的显示昨天开幕，专注于令人惊叹的艺术品圣经文物被发现。

站在的显示情况之一在去年的奉献Verbum多米尼展览内的创世博物馆被史蒂夫绿色，未来国家圣经博物馆和爱好大堂总裁的董事会主席; Verbum多米尼首席运营官卡里萨默斯以及肯火腿，创始人答案在创世纪和创新博物馆总裁。

在远古时代，基督徒依靠影像来传达圣经的账户和这些账户的深层含义的人谁也看不懂他们自己。随着越来越多的人能阅读，图片仍然用来装饰的圣经，并帮助人们在更深，更人性层面的叙述​​连接。今天，艺术是从圣经压倒性缺席，但对于大多数基督教的历史中，情况恰恰相反。最重要的圣经是那些被最广泛的装饰。

从中世纪到19世纪的精巧的雕刻圣经的优美泥金手抄本，说明了圣经的过程，吸引了许多最有名的艺术家在历史上的一大挑战。虽然艺术的风格改变依赖于时间和地点圣经作出，所描绘的场景和传达的主题依然熟悉。

正好赶上圣诞节在创世博物馆，特色在新Verbum多米尼展览的主题之一是耶稣诞生。描绘跨越四个世纪的Verbum多米尼项目，博物馆的客人可以看到如何诞生的标的物的时间已经改变了。婴儿耶稣，马利亚和约瑟都存在贯穿始终，但耶稣诞生的早期描写集中在贤士而后来描写特色的牧羊人和他们的牲畜。从手工绘画木刻图像，甚至版画插图由伦勃朗，圣诞来生活在里面的博物馆创作这些精彩的作品。

基督的受难和复活是基督教艺术中心影像。 Verbum多米尼的所谓“即使死在十字架上”的部分显示来自四个国家，三个不同世纪的文章。尽管这些作品的文化和年代的不同，游客将欣赏细节的深度运动感的艺术家们能够在工作中产生和。一个特别有趣的部分是用来说明第一个阿拉伯文印刷福音的原始木刻。

上帝创造了宇宙无中生有（ “从无到有” ） 。什么那是什么样子？节“在起初神创造天地”展示了艺术家们创作描绘的各种方法。有些插画的表现是什么，形成在创造周的每一天。

金银书法诗篇在德国的翻译马丁路德，在德国于1592年由Nicolaus的Selneccer照亮。图片由阿顿酒吧哈马。 （点击图片看大图。）

在Verbum多米尼最终显示的焦点认识美女是如何成为我们崇拜的一个组成部分。诗篇96:9宣称， “啊，拜主的圣洁之美：前怕他，所有的地球”拥抱这样的想法，用于个人灵修经文往往​​装饰精美。该Psalters ，选择的虔诚的中世纪显示的基督徒是华丽的说明。以斯帖书卷，因家庭读经用犹太人，证明这种做法已千古继续。

在这个展览，你会看到已经说明由工匠从中世纪欧洲的来自世界各地的最好的工作坊，大师的画家和早期现代时期的雕刻，以及当代艺术家的圣经。我们希望通过这个展览，客人将由美和艺术家的工作技能和移动来发展艺术和圣经之间关系的重新认识。

绿色家庭已经购买物业在华盛顿特区和计划兴建靠近国会大厦一座博物馆，展示超过40,000文物的收集。在短短几年内，客人来美国的资本将有机会看到世界上最大的圣经展品之一！在此期间，创世博物馆嘉宾和会员可以享受新的展览每半年一次。

编者按：本文的部分内容进行了调整，由绿色集合发送到创世博物馆的材料。

Week 2: Part 5

**New Tyrannosaur Pushes Back Evolutionary Timeline**

***News to Know***

by Dr. Elizabeth Mitchell

November 9, 2013

[**Layman**](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/v/recent/t/lay)

* [author-elizabeth-mitchell](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/author-elizabeth-mitchell/v/recent)
* [carnivore](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/carnivore/v/recent)
* [dinosaur-bird-evolution](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/dinosaur-bird-evolution/v/recent)
* [news-to-know](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/news-to-know/v/recent)

**Science *Daily*:**[**Newly Discovered Predatory Dinosaur 'King of Gore' Reveals the Origins of *T. Rex***](http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/11/131106131836.htm)

**Remarkably advanced tyrannosaur too low on the evolutionary staircase complicates dinosaur lineage.**

The newest named member of the tyrannosaur family tree is leading evolutionary paleontologists to redraw the map of how tyrannosaurs evolved. Unearthed in 2009 from the Upper Cretaceous portion of southern Utah’s Grand Staircase in the Wahweap Formation, conventionally dated at about 80 million years, the new tyrannosaur species has been dubbed *Lythronax argestes. Lythronax*earned its moniker meaning “king of gore” by possessing the same sort of skull anatomy that many paleontologists believe made *Tyrannosaurus rex*a “dinosaur king,” but 10 to 12 million years before *T. rex* evolved.

This is the reconstructed skull of *Lythronax argestes,*a newly named species of tyrannosaur. Paleontologists think it would have been about 24 feet long and stood 8 feet tall at the hip, based on the size of the bones that were recovered. Found in southern Utah’s Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, conventional millions-of-years dating would place this so-called “king of gore” too early in the evolutionary timeline, which must be redrawn to make it fit. Image: Mark Loewen, NHMU through [Science *Daily*](http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/11/131106131836.htm)

This detailed illustration from *Answers*magazine shows the Grand Staircase. The Kaiparowits Formation at the top of the Mesozoic strata sequence is conventionally dated about 10 million years later than the underlying Wahweap Formation (not labeled here but locally found around Lake Powell) where *Lythronax argestes*was found. From the evolutionary point of view, then the Wahweap Formation could be thought of as a land-out-of-time, as *Lythronax*apparently bumped its way to the head of the evolutionary line and developed advanced features before evolutionists thought they existed. Image: A. Snelling, “[Order in the Fossil Record](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v5/n1/order-fossil-record).” Click the picture to view a larger, pdf version.

**Head for Hunting**

The back of *Lythronax argestes*’s head was wide, and it had a short narrow snout and somewhat forward-facing eyes. “The width of the back of the skull of *Lythronax* allowed it to see with an overlapping field of view—giving it the binocular vision—very useful for a predator and a condition we associate with *T. rex*,” explains the *PLOS ONE* report’s lead author Mark Loewen. “That skull is designed for grabbing something, shaking it to death and tearing it apart,”[1](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/09/king-of-gore#fnList_1_1) he says, noting that at an estimated 24 feet in length and 8 feet tall at the hips this tyrannosaur species was a little smaller than but quite similar to [*T.rex*](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v6/n4/fearless-trex).

**No Downy Fluff**

Loewen told reporters that *Lythronax*was covered in scales and feathers.[1](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/09/king-of-gore#fnList_1_1)However, nowhere in the fourteen page *PLOS ONE*report do the authors mention this finding. In addition to the skull, a few additional postcranial bones were found—a rib, a portion of the pelvis, and a few leg and foot bones. They do not report finding any fossilized integument or evidence that the tyrannosaur was covered in feathers or even the filaments, or “dinofuzz” that paleontologists eager to promote the notion that dinosaurs evolved into birds are fond of passing off as evolving feathers. Curious it is that such a dramatic discovery would go unmentioned in a paper reporting four years of analysis of the “holotype” of a newly discovered species. As we’ve said before, many evolutionists who insist without proof that dinosaurs evolved into birds interpret any sort of filament as an evolving primordial feather, and [classify](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2012/11/17/news-to-note-11172012#three) some fossilized extinct birds with obvious feathers as [dinosaurs](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/nab/did-dinosaurs-turn-into-birds). In fact, the only justification given for such a definitive statement was in the interview with FOX, where University of Utah paleontologist Randall Irmis, a coauthor of the PLOS study, said, “Based on fossils found elsewhere, we now [sic] that a lot of tyrannosaurs had something of a downy covering -- protofeathers.”[1](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/09/king-of-gore#fnList_1_1)

**Land-Out-Of-Time**

Prior to this discovery, evolutionary paleontologists believed *Lythronax*’s skull configuration was an advanced specialization that didn’t evolve until about 70 million years ago. They also thought it evolved in a tyrannosaurid in the more northerly portion of western North America’s Grand Staircase. *Lythronax argestes*was found too far south to fit into this evolutionary scenario, as memorialized in its species name *argestes* recalling Homer’s southwestern wind.

Fossils like *Lythronax*found in the American Southwest resemble those found farther north but differ at the species level. Explaining the existence of *Lythronax*’s advanced features predating its northern neighbors by millions of years complicates the transitional tale.

Loewen explained at a press conference that Lythronax at 80 million years of age was among the first of the famous tyrannosaurids to emerge but is so advanced in its anatomy that it looks like one of the latest tyrannosaurids to evolve.[2](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/09/king-of-gore#fnList_1_2) The researchers describing *Lythronax*do not suggest it was ancestral to *T. rex*but rather that both shared a common ancestor even more ancient. Such a scenario begs the question of what common ancestor these different twigs on the dinosaur family tree branched off of as well as what prompted them to evolve similar features along separate paths.

“*Lythronax* and other tyrannosaurids diversified between 95–80 million years ago, during a time when North America's interior sea was at its widest extent,” explains co-author Randall Irmis. “The incursion of the seaway onto large parts of low-lying Laramidia would have separated small areas of land from each other, allowing different species of dinosaurs to evolve in isolation on different parts of the landmass.”

**Grand Evolutionary Staircase?**

The paleontologists hope the region where they found the “king of gore” will provide many more examples of speciation prompted by the isolation they attribute to a rising sea level millions of years ago. “Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument is the last great, largely unexplored dinosaur boneyard in the lower 48 states,” says co-author Scott Sampson. And co-author Philip Currie adds, “*Lythronax* is a wonderful example of just how much more we have to learn about with world of dinosaurs. Many more exciting fossils await discovery in Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.”

Laramidia is a landmass that evolutionary scientists believe occupied the western portion of North America millions of years ago, cut off from the rest of continent by the Western Interior Seaway. Such a continent-like island would, they believe, have isolated groups of evolving animals allowing their development to proceed independently of others in the world and producing somewhat unique [variations and species](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/nab3/what-are-kinds-in-genesis) of animals found elsewhere in the world’s fossil record at the same time. They believe such an isolated landmass must have existed to explain why fossils found in it differ somewhat from those found elsewhere.

The tyrannosaur family tree, for instance, has up to now presumed that evolving dinosaurs with advanced specializations trekked across the Bering Strait to populate Asia. The presence of similarly advanced specializations far to the south 10 million years earlier demands the existence of a hitherto yet-undiscovered common ancestor much earlier in the timeline and even dictates that sea levels must have risen and fallen at certain requisite times to allow the animals to evolve, diversify, and disperse.[3](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/09/king-of-gore#fnList_1_3)

When the iconic “Late” Cretaceous dinosaurs of the American West are stripped of the demand to explain their existence at the same time as their Asian cousins through evolution, it actually becomes quite easy to explain worldwide dinosaur diversity. Much of the fossil record is a record of the order in which creatures and habitats were catastrophically buried during the global Flood described in Genesis chapters 6 through 9. Massive fossil graveyards and layers of fossils formed nearly 4,500 years ago through catastrophic burial are not the record of evolving forms of life but of sudden death in a worldwide catastrophe that [remodeled the earth](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v2/n4/geologic-evidences-part-one).

The Noahic Flood buried billions of animals, preserving many as fossils. But the violent rising waters of the Flood did not instantaneously appear on the earth. The Bible indicates those waters rose for weeks and ultimately prevailed over the whole surface of the earth, the result, many Bible-believing Flood geologists note, of not just rain but also earthquakes and volcanic activity that opened “the fountains of the deep” ([Genesis 7:11](http://biblia.com/bible/nkjv/Genesis%207.11)). Surging water levels and huge tsunamis would have overwhelmed habitats and ecosystems and buried their inhabitants in such a way as to create the sort of order we see in much of the [fossil record](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/nab2/do-rock-record-fossils-favor-long-ages). But these fluctuating water levels would also have temporarily isolated sections of land where some animals could have found a brief refuge, ultimately being overwhelmed to produce more layers of fossils that evolutionary paleontologists now interpret as landmasses isolated for millions of years.

Answers in Genesis geologist [Dr. Andrew Snelling](http://www.answersingenesis.org/outreach/speakers/andrew-snelling) explains:

Their idea of an island in the middle of a surrounding sea assumes millions of years. During the Flood the “island” represented land temporarily exposed and on which many creatures found temporary respite before being buried or washed away by the next surge of rising Flood waters. Their concept of the seaway acknowledges that the ocean waters were rising to cover the continent.

[The Grand Staircase](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v5/n1/order-fossil-record) is a massive geologic formation continuing northward from the Grand Canyon. In its successive layers the patterns in which creatures were buried records the order of their burial during the global Flood. Commenting on the region of the Grand Staircase where *Lythronax*was found—Utah’s Wahweap Formation—Dr. Snelling says:

The Kaiparowits Formation is near the top of the strata sequence in the Grand Staircase of southern Utah and consists primarily of sandstone, with subordinate mudstone. It is 2,800 feet thick. Fossils present in it include sharks and rays, fish (gars, bowfin and sturgeons), frogs and salamanders, turtles, lizards and crocodiles, as well as mammals, and not just the more well-publicized dinosaurs. It is claimed to have been the result of deposition of sediments in a fluvial environment. The underlying Wahweap Formation, where *Lythronax argestes*was found, consists of siltstone and similarly hosts dinosaur fossils, but also fossil mollusks found in shell beds with associated fossilized crabs, and numerous gastropod fossils.

Not only is this an interesting mix of fossils, but some of the dinosaurs have been exceptionally well-preserved with bones still articulated. Rivers are not known for burying such large creatures whole in sediments that also contain shell beds on such a wide scale over such a large area as covered by these massive sedimentary layers, at least not rivers under normal flow conditions. Rather, such deposition that results in the rapid burial of large creatures intact such as these dinosaurs requires flood conditions. And if flood conditions were on such a large scale over such a wide area depositing these thick sedimentary layers, then such conditions are consistent with the biblical global Flood cataclysm.

In fact, these two sedimentary formations are just a relatively small part of Colorado Plateau-wide 15,000 feet thick continuously deposited sequence of fossil-bearing sedimentary layers that begins at the bottom of the Grand Canyon in northern Arizona and once covered more than 250,000 square miles in four states up to the top of Bryce Canyon in Utah. Flood geologists are convinced this strata sequence was all deposited within the first five months of the biblical global Flood cataclysm.

God created [all kinds](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/nab3/what-are-kinds-in-genesis) of animals, including tyrannosaurs, about 6,000 years ago. He designed them to reproduce and vary within their created kinds. Dinosaurs did not evolve after millions of years of evolution but appeared on one day, the sixth day of Creation week, spoken into existence by the word of God. In fact, nothing observed in biology reveals either the emergence of life from non-living elements or the molecules-to-man/diatoms-to-dinosaurs evolution required to explain the existence of life without God. What we actually observe in biology and see preserved in the fossil record is consistent with what we read in the Creation account and the Flood account in the Bible’s opening chapters in Genesis, a historical record provided by the only living eyewitness to those events, our Creator God.

**For more information:**

* [*T. rex*—Fashioned To Be Fearless](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v6/n4/fearless-trex)
* [What Really Happened to the Dinosaurs?](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/nab/what-happened-to-the-dinosaurs)
* [Geologic Evidences for the Genesis Flood](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v2/n4/geologic-evidences-part-one)
* [Order in the Fossil Record](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v5/n1/order-fossil-record)
* [Chapter 31: Doesn’t the Order of Fossils in the Rock Record Favor Long Ages?](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/nab2/do-rock-record-fossils-favor-long-ages)
* [Dinosaur National Monument in Utah](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/wog/dinosaur-national-monument)
* [Polar Dinosaurs](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2008/10/17/polar-dinosaurs)
* [The Extinction of the Dinosaurs](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/tj/v11/n2/extinction-of-the-dinosaurs)
* [What Are “Kinds” in Genesis?](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/nab3/what-are-kinds-in-genesis)

**And Don’t Miss . . .**

* This past week we read about “[painless mice](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/02/mouse-immune-venom),” examined the confusing litter of bones and skulls at [Dmanisi, Georgia](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v8/n1/dmanisi-discovery), and listened to some [chimps warn their friends](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/07/chimp-language) of danger.
* Later this week, we’ll consider whether dinosaurs sing, and, if so, which sing bass, tenor, alto, or soprano, and we’ll consider the *Smithsonian*’s assertion that the Burgess Shale changed our view of evolution. And who knows what else will be [in the News](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/news-to-know/v/recent)?

**For more information:**[**Get Answers**](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/)

Remember, if you see a news story that might merit some attention, [let us know](http://www.answersingenesis.org/feedback/sendmail.aspx?TopicID=MediaResponse) about it! (Note: if the story originates from the Associated Press, FOX News, MSNBC, the *New York Times*, or another major national media outlet, we will most likely have already heard about it.) And thanks to all of our readers who have submitted great news tips to us. If you didn’t catch all the latest *News to Know,* why not [take a look](http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/k/news-to-know/v/recent) to see what you’ve missed?

(Please note that links will take you directly to the source. Answers in Genesis is not responsible for content on the websites to which we refer. For more information, please see our [Privacy Policy](http://www.answersingenesis.org/privacy).)

**Footnotes**

1. [www.foxnews.com/science/2013/11/06/new-tyrannosaur-that-predates-tyrannosaurus-rex-discovered-in-southern-utah](http://www.foxnews.com/science/2013/11/06/new-tyrannosaur-that-predates-tyrannosaurus-rex-discovered-in-southern-utah/?intcmp=features)[Back (1)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/09/king-of-gore#fnMark_1_1_1) [Back (2)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/09/king-of-gore#fnMark_1_1_2) [Back (3)](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/09/king-of-gore#fnMark_1_1_3)
2. [phenomena.nationalgeographic.com/2013/11/06/all-hail-the-gore-king](http://phenomena.nationalgeographic.com/2013/11/06/all-hail-the-gore-king/) [Back](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/09/king-of-gore#fnMark_1_2_1)
3. [www.plosone.org/article/info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0079420](http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi/10.1371/journal.pone.0079420) [Back](http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2013/11/09/king-of-gore#fnMark_1_3_1)

**(下面中文使用谷歌翻译。需要修正和编辑。)**

第2周：第5部分

新的暴龙推回进化时间轴

新闻知道

由伊丽莎白·米切尔博士

2013年11月9日

外行

•作家伊丽莎白 - 米切尔

•食肉动物

•恐龙 - 鸟类进化

•新闻方知

科技日报：新发现的掠夺性恐龙“王戈尔的”揭示霸王龙的起源

值得注意的是先进的霸王龙过低的进化阶梯复杂的恐龙谱系。

该霸王龙家族树的最新命名成员是导致进化古生物学家重绘如何暴龙进化的地图。从犹他州南部的大楼梯在Wahweap形成，大约8000万年传统刊发的上白垩统部分，2009年出土，新种霸王龙被戏称为Lythronax argestes 。 Lythronax赢得了它的名字，意思是“王戈尔的”通过拥有相同的排序头骨解剖，许多古生物学家相信做的霸王龙了“恐龙王”，但10至12亿年前霸王龙演变而来的。

 这是Lythronax argestes的重建颅骨，霸王龙的一个新命名的物种。古生物学家认为它会是约24英尺长，站在8英尺高在臀部，根据已恢复骨骼的大小。在犹他州南部的大阶梯 - 埃斯卡兰特国家纪念碑发现，传统的数百万的年会约会在进化时间轴太早把这个所谓的“王戈尔” ，它必须重绘以使其适合。图片：马克·洛温， NHMU通过科学日报

 这从答案杂志详细的图显示的是大楼梯。在中生代地层序列顶部的Kaiparowits形成传统上日期为大约10万年后比基础Wahweap组（这里没有标记，但周围局部鲍威尔湖发现） Lythronax argestes被发现的地方。但从进化的角度，那么Wahweap形成可以被看作是一个土地外的时间，因为Lythronax显然是撞到它的方式进化行头和开发先进的功能，进化论者认为，才存在的。图片： A.斯内林， “订购的化石记录”点击图片查看大图， pdf版本。

头狩猎

Lythronax argestes的后脑勺广阔，它有一个短窄的鼻子，有点朝前的眼睛。 “ Lythronax的头骨后部的宽度允许它看到的景色，给它的双目视觉非常的捕食者和条件，我们联想到霸王龙有用重叠的领域， ”解释PLOS ONE报告的主要作家马克洛温。 “那骷髅是专为抓住的东西，它摇晃死亡和撕裂它拆开， ” 1 ，他说，并指出，在一个估计有24英尺长8英尺高的臀部这个​​霸王龙的物种比小了一点，但神似到T.REX 。

无绒毛霜霉病

洛温告诉记者， Lythronaxwas覆盖规模和feathers.1However ，无处在14页PLOS ONE报告难不成提及这一发现。除了头骨，一些额外的颅后骨骼中发现，一肋，骨盆的部分，以及一些腿和脚的骨骼。他们没有报告发现任何化石体壁或证据表明，霸王龙浑身的羽毛，甚至细丝，或“ dinofuzz ​​”的古生物学家急于推广恐龙进化成鸟类的概念是喜欢作为不断发展的羽毛冒充的。奇怪的是，这样一个戏剧性的发现将去未提及的一纸报告四年来新发现的物种“模式标本”的分析。正如我们以前说过，很多进化论者谁坚持不证明恐龙进化成鸟类解释为一个不断发展的原始羽毛任何形式长丝，有的化石灭绝的鸟类有明显的羽毛恐龙分类。事实上，由于这样一个明确的说法的唯一理由是在与福克斯，其中犹他大学古生物学家兰德尔Irmis ，在PLOS研究的合著者，说采访中， “基于其他地方发现的化石，我们现在[原文如此] ，一个很多暴龙的东西有一个绒毛覆盖的 - 原始羽毛“ 1

土地Out的时间

在此发现之前，进化古生物学家认为Lythronax的头骨结构是一种先进的专业化是没有进化，直到大约70万年前。他们还以为是进化的暴龙在北美洲西部的大楼梯的更偏北的部分。 Lythronax argestes发现太遥远的南方，以适应这种进化的情况下，为纪念其种名argestes想起荷马的西南风。

化石像Lythronax在美国西南部发现类似那些发现更远的北部，但在不同物种水平。解释Lythronax的先进功能由数百万年早于它的北方邻国存在着复杂的过渡性的故事。

雄狮在记者招待会上解释说， Lythronax在8000万年的年龄是其中著名的暴龙的第一个浮现却又是那么先进在其解剖结构，它看起来像要evolve.2描述Lythronax研究人员最新的暴龙1不表明它是祖先霸王龙而是两者拥有共同的祖先更古老。这样的情景引出什么样的共同祖先在恐龙家族树中的这些不同的树枝分支，以及促使他们发展类似的功能，沿各自的路径问题。

“ Lythronax和其他暴龙科之间的多元化95-80万年前，在时候，当北美的内饰海是在其最广泛的程度上，解释说：”合著者兰德尔Irmis 。 “在海道到低洼Laramidia大部分地区的入侵将分离的相互土地的小区域，允许不同种类的恐龙孤立进化上的陆地的不同部分。 ”

大进化楼梯？

古生物学家希望在那里他们发现了“王戈尔的”区域将提供物种形成更多的例子了，他们年前归因于海平面上升数以百万计的隔离提示。 “大阶梯 - 埃斯卡兰特国家纪念碑是最后一个伟大的，主要是未开发的恐龙在美国48个州骨场， ”合著者斯科特·桑普森说。与合著者菲利普柯里补充说，“ Lythronax是到底有多少，我们更要学习与恐龙世界一个很好的例子。还有更多精彩等待着化石的发现在大阶梯 - 埃斯卡兰特国家保护区。 “

Laramidia是一个陆地的进化科学家认为占据了北美数百万年前的西部部分，从大陆其他地区隔绝的西部内陆海道。这样一个大陆般的岛屿会，他们认为，已经分离出不断变化的动物让别人对自己的发展来独立进行的世界，并产生很独特的变化和世界的化石记录发现其他地方的同时动物的类群。他们相信这样一个孤立的大陆必须已经存在解释为什么在它发现的化石与其他地方发现有所不同。

该霸王龙家族树，例如，有多达现在推测恐龙的演化与先进的专业横跨白令海峡长途跋涉来填充亚洲。同样的先进专业的存在远至1000万年前的南方要求的迄今尚未发现的共同祖先在时间线中更早的存在，甚至决定了海平面要上升和下降在某些必要的时候，让动物发展，多样化， disperse.3

当标志性的“迟到”白垩纪美国西部的恐龙被剥离的需求，同时为他们的亚洲表兄弟通过进化来解释他们的存在，它实际上变得相当容易解释世界各地的恐龙的多样性。大部分的化石记录是指生物和生境灾难性埋到9创世记6章中所述的全球性大洪水时的顺序的记录。经过灾难性的埋葬形成近4500年前的化石大量化石墓地和图层是不是进化的生命，但猝死的形式在世界各地灾难的改造地球的记录。

在挪亚洪水掩埋数十亿的动物，保护多达化石。但洪水的猛烈上涨的水并没有立即出现在地球上。圣经表明该水域上涨数周，并最终战胜了地球的整个表面，结果，许多相信圣经的洪水地质学家注意的不只是雨水也地震及开设的“深的泉源”火山活动， （创世纪7:11 ） 。澎湃的水位和巨大的海啸将有不堪重负的栖息地和生态系统和埋在地下的居民以这样的方式，制造出顺序排序，我们在很多的化石记录看。但这些波动的水位也已暂时被隔离，其中一些动物可能已经找到一种简单的避难所，最终被淹没，产生更多层的化石是古生物学家进化现在解释为陆地隔绝了数百万年的土地部分。

答案在创世纪地质学家安德鲁斯内林博士解释说：

他们在周围海中的一个小岛的想法假设数百万年。在洪水的“孤岛”表示暂时地暴露和其上的许多生物中找到暂时的喘息被埋葬或冲走上涨洪水的下一个飙升之前。其海道的概念承认，海水上涨了覆盖非洲大陆。

大楼梯是一个巨大的地质结构从大峡谷继续北上。在它的连续层中的生物被掩埋的模式记录了他们安葬的全球性大洪水时的顺序。在谈到大楼梯那里Lythronax发现，犹他州的Wahweap组 - 博士的区域。斯内林说：

该Kaiparowits形成是近在犹他州南部的大楼梯的地层序列的顶端，主要由砂岩，与下属泥岩。这是2800英尺厚。目前在它的化石包括鲨鱼和鳐鱼，鱼（ GARS ，弓鳍鱼和鲟鱼） ，青蛙和蝾螈，龟，蜥蜴和鳄鱼，以及哺乳类，而不仅仅是更广为人知的恐龙。它声称已经沉积物沉积的结果，在河流的环境。相关Wahweap形成， Lythronax argestes被发现的地方，由粉砂岩，同样举办恐龙化石，而且在外壳的床与相关螃蟹化石发现软体动物化石，以及众多的腹足类化石。

这不仅是化石的一个有趣的组合，但一些恐龙已经非常保存完好的骨骼与关节依然。里弗斯是不知道的沉积物中也包含了如此大面积的shell病床上如此广泛的规模所涵盖的这些庞大的沉积层，至少是正常的流动条件下不整河流埋这么大的生物。相反，这种沉积而导致的大型生物完好如这些恐龙的快速埋藏需要洪水条件。如果洪水条件对如此大规模的在这样一个广域这些厚的沉积层沉积，那么这种情况是与圣经的全球性大洪水灾难是一致的。

事实上，这两个沉积层系的含化石的开头在大峡谷的亚利桑那州北部的底部，曾经覆盖了超过25万平方英里的沉积层科罗拉多高原范围内15000英尺厚的连续沉积序列只是一个相对较小的部分在四个州高达布莱斯峡谷在犹他州的顶部。洪水地质学家相信这种地层序列，所有的前五个月圣经的全球性大洪水灾难的范围内沉积。

上帝创造了各种动物，包括暴龙，大约6000年前。他设计了他们自己创造各种内繁殖和变化。恐龙数百万年的进化后，没有进化，但出现在某一天，创造周的第六天，上帝的话语说成存在。事实上，没有什么生物学观察揭示生命无论是从非生物因素的出现或解释生命的存在没有上帝所要求的molecules-to-man/diatoms-to-dinosaurs演变。我们实际观察到的生物，看到在化石记录中保存的是什么，我们读到的创作帐户和洪水账户在圣经的开篇创世记，这些事件所提供的唯一活着的见证人的历史记录，我们的造物主一致神。

欲了解更多信息：

暴龙派无所畏惧

到底发生了什么恐龙？

地质证据的创世纪洪水

订购的化石记录

第31章：不订单化石在岩石记录中收藏龙年龄？

恐龙国家纪念公园位于犹他州

极地恐龙

了恐龙的灭绝

什么是创世纪“种” ？

千万不要错过。 。 。

在过去的一周，我们读到“无痛老鼠， ”检查骨头和头骨在Dmanisi ，格鲁吉亚的混乱的垃圾，并听取了一些黑猩猩警告他们的朋友的危险。

本周晚些时候，我们将考虑是否恐龙唱歌， ，如果是这样，这唱低音，中音，中音，或女高音，我们会考虑史密森学会的说法，布尔吉斯页岩改变了我们进化的观点。谁知道还有什么会在新闻？

欲了解更多信息：获取答案

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请记住，如果你看到有一个消息，可能会有些值得关注，让我们知道吧！ （注：如果故事从美联社，福克斯新闻， MSNBC ，纽约时报，或其他全国各大媒体插座起源，我们将最有可能已经听说过它），并感谢我们所有的读者是谁提交伟大的新闻线索给我们。如果你没赶上大家知道最新的新闻，为什么不来看看，看看你错过了什么？

（请注意，链接将直接带您到源。答案在创世纪是不负责给大家引用的网站内容。欲了解更多信息，请参阅我们的隐私权政策。 ）

脚注

1 。 （ 1 ）回复（ 2 ）回复（ 3 ）

2 。 phenomena.nationalgeographic.com/2013/11/06/all-hail-the-gore-king返回

3 。 www.plosone.org/article/info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0079420返回