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## Classifying life worksheet answers

Classification systems help us organize and study living things. Then God said that the earth should bring grass, a herb that produces seeds, and a fruit tree that bears fruit according to its kind, and that the seed is on earth in itself. And it was too. And the earth is a grass, a herb that yields seeds according to its type, and a yielding tree, whose seeds are brought into their own accord. And God saw that it was good. —Genesis 1:112 has several ways to group living things according to the premise you started with. Classification systems help us organize and study living things. There are several ways to group living eddies according to the premise of getting started. Evolutionists believe that all living things descend from a common creature. Because they have this premise, they use differences in physical properties, DNA, and protein sequences to determine the relationship between animals and different types of plants. These assumptions about common ground forced evolutionists to reconstruct many of the animal's original classifications. Dinosaurs are now estimated to be ancestors of birds. Some have even suggested re-classing birds as reptiles because molecular evidence is interpreted to support the order. The classification of apes, which evolutionists include humans, has been changed to reflect the evolutionary view that humans are merely intelligent apes. Some even suggested that chimpanzees be included in the human genus Homo. The Bible says that man should not be classified as a monkey because he was created in the image of God. Starting with the truths found in the Bible, creationists classify living things into distinct categories and recognize the incredible genetic diversity found in each kind. The field of baraminology includes studying the classification of life through biblical concepts of the kind created. Molecular evidence of proteins and DNA can be used to understand the relationship within the generated category, but because the type of change never happened, it cannot be used to understand how one category is changed to another. Evolutionists will not have an accurate understanding of the relationship between living things because their starting assumptions do not reflect the absolutes available in God's Word. What your textbook says about developing a system for the Rinneus class in the Glencoe PH-Campbell PH-Miller Holt article on life evolution concepts. 444 341 448-449 300 2:1 Classification is based on evolutionary relationships and physical characteristics. The 442 T7, 341 452-453, and 457 T298 2:2 classifications use cladograms and physical genetics trees to interpret and explain evolutionary relationships. 445, 452 345-348, T345 453, 458, T458 310 2:3, Homogeneous and similar structures are used to determine evolutionary relationships. 444 — 384, T453 305, 594 3:6, 3:7, 3:29 Dinosaurs are ancestors of modern birds. Birds are actually closely related to crocodiles. 445, 452-453 345-348, T346, T558, T561, 564, 568 432, 799, 807, T807 307-309, 727, T787 2:5, 2:6, 2:7, 3:7, 3:35 454-455 — 382, T382 — T383, T385, 410, T418, 457, 460-461 413 3: 6, 3: 7, 3: 8, 3: 13, 3: 19 Evolutionary relationship can be determined by comparing dna and amino acid sequences. Evolutionary time can be measured by molecular clocks. 462 T303, 341, 343, T343-T344 451, 454, T454, 455, T455 220, 232, 413, 602, 737 2:8, 3:6, 3:29 Note: The page number preceded by T indicates the entry in the T that found the teacher's entry. What we really know about classifying the genesis of life is the record that God created animals and plants according to their type. Genesis explains that God created certain kinds of animals. These varieties were able to breed and reproduce more of the same kind of breeds with different characteristics. It is not absolutely clear what the boundaries of the original kind were, but it is clear from Genesis that different animals and plants have not evolved from each other. The creation of life on earth was certainly a miraculous event that man would not fully understand, and it should be accepted as faith. But faith in accepting the beginning of life and the evolutionary story of the first cell from lifeless matter is very necessary. The current classification system is based on the pioneering work of creative scientist Carolus Linnaeus. Linnaeus has developed a classification system based on physical characteristics. Linnaeus is recognized today for popularizing the use of two name systems used in the names of science: hierarchies and inomial nomenclaimation. Linnaus called the man Homo diunis (the man of his time) and grouped him into a group of primates based on his physical characteristics. Today, humans are called Homo sapiens (wise men). Classifying humans according to physical characteristics does not reflect the concept of the Bible being created in god's image. While it is true that humans share the physical characteristics attributed to mammals, humans have a spirit that distinguishes them from animals. Despite the fact that we share many characteristics with primates, humans are not simply very evolved apes. We were created specifically in the image of God. Linnaeus was able to understand the divine order by studying his work in natural theology, the idea that God created order in the universe, and human creation. He is the creation of the earth in the foremunity of Systema Naturae, the glory of God as anyone alone can see in the work of nature. Linnaus believed in the fixability of the species ( It doesn't change over time) early in his life, but his plant breeding experiments showed that hybrids were a testament to the idea that species have remained the same since they were created. Linnaeus found that hybridization can occur above species levels, and that nature's organisms are in a competitive state. This, he explained, is a struggle to maintain the balance god instilled in creation. The new organisms were all derived from prima squish (the original kind), and were part of God's original plan because He placed the potential for change in the original creation. Modern Biblical creationists still use concepts of the kind that modern Biblical creationists still create as the basis for the limitations of classification and change. A group of creative scientists called the Biological Research Group are currently trying to classify animals from the created category based on several criteria, including genetic information and breeding studies, or barramin (produced in Hebrew barra and min-kind). The types created are approximately the current classification at the family level. However, some types may extend up to order or scale up to the genus level, because the current system of classification does not take into account the idea of special creation. All organisms that can interbreed are considered part of the same kind, but they may or may not be able to. Further research is needed to understand which organisms, both living and extinct, belong to each created species. Created kind (Baramine): the original organism made supernatural by God (and its descendants), as described in Genesis 1: These organisms reproduce their kind within the limits of pre-programmed information, but with great change. Note: Since its original creation, one kind of organism has probably not been able to interbreed with another, but within the category an individual may have lost the ability (information) to interbreed due to the effects of the curse. Today, classification systems are still based on physical characteristics, but the natural order is no longer accepted as coming from God. In the natural world, evidence of design is ignored. Secular scientists repeat the jinn that obvious design is just an accident, and that it's all matter and energy that can be used to explain how the universe works. Evolutionary relationships are used to reconstruct modern classification systems based on the belief that all organisms have a common ancestor. Philogen is the study of the evolutionary relationship between all living organisms. Taxonomists, scientists who classify livelhoods, use different types of diagrams to show assumed relationships. This diagram shows how organisms must be lowered from a single ancestor. Diagrams come in many forms. Fan diagrams organisms about the relative size of their common ancestors and groups. Philoetic trees and cladograms are very similar in that they show evolutionary relationships based on various characteristics. There is a lot of debate in the classification of the characteristics that should be included when conducting an analysis. Different relationships shine through depending on the characteristics that are most weighted in the classification system. Evolutionists assume that by including as many traits as possible, we can build a tree of full life. DNA, anatomy, development and evidence of fossils are commonly used in the construction of these systems. A major problem with phylog noted genetics trees and other related types is the lack of evidence to support links between known organisms and their assumed fossil relatives. The lines connecting ancestors with living organisms are mostly imaginary. Very little fossil evidence supports a line in the diagram connecting different kinds of organisms over millions of years, but the lines are often presented as true. Darwin expected the fossils to show progress in forms ranging from fish to amphibians, but the progress was missing. The term missing link is often used to refer to these gaps and missing fossils. Every time you see one of these trees, ask, what direct evidence supports the line of wood? In some cases there are examples of fossils that fit the order, but the vast majority are missing evidence. The reliability of these models is questioned when based on many assumptions. The fossil record is described in more detail in Chapter 4. Creationists disagree with the concept of the tree of life, as evolutionists see it. Considering the kind created in Genesis, the paintings of life will look like orchards, a unique group of animals that show a kind of diversity. The trees in this orchard do not overlap or intersect with each other, and they indicate the limits of diversity within the DNA of the type generated. This view (developed by Dr. Kurt Weiss) is confirmed by evidence from Operational Science. New species have been observed to occur, but it is always within the limits of the kind created. The study of this variability and the relationship of animals within the originally generated kind is called baraminology. This approach to classifying life is fundamentally opposed to the tree of life. This does not mean that creationists reject most of the classification by evolutionary biologists, but it does mean that the evolutionary history associated with classification is rejected. More research is needed in the field of baraminology to understand the relationships within the categories created. This area of research can be specific. It enhances the present understanding of the divine order of God concerning the relationship of organisms based on breeding experiments. Evolutionists use the concept of molecular clocks to determine how much time has elapsed since ancestors were divided into two groups. This evidence is used to suggest that humans and chimpanzees come from a common ground that lived between 4 and 8 million years ago. The working science behind molecular clocks is based on differences in DNA sequences in proteins or sequences of amino acids. The tricky part is interpreting the time involved in these assumed changes. The model of the molecular clock assumes that evolution has taken place. But the idea of designers using similar schemes to create similar organisms and molecules is a reasonable explanation from a scientific point of view. Another popular belief is that birds actually live dinosaurs. While some prominent scientists refuse to accept the idea, many still discover the mystery of seeing dinosaurs eating from a pither in their backyard. The idea stands out in textbooks and media, but no theory seems to fit the scenario exactly. Whether a mechanism to evolve algae in some small eroford dinosaurs can be devised, many scientists are convinced it may have happened. Almost all new dinosaur fossils are believed to have feathers by artists. There was no clear evidence to support the feather interpretation, but feathers are added for science to convince the public that these things are true. The next time you hear one of these feather fossilizations, ask the fossilized bird Archaeopteryx to see its well-preserved feathered figs. Ultimately, all classification plans and theoretical relationships are based on human interpretation of evidence. We will come closer to the true interpretation of the witness than to begin with the truth in God's Word and begin with the false idea of man. Reference Article 2:1 Carolus Linnaeus, Morris, Man of Science, Man of God, the modern system of classification is known as the Linnaeus system and is based on the work of creation scientist Carolus Linnaus. Linnaeus actually tried to identify the original kind of Genesis in his research. Linnaus believed that Genesis was associated with species, and therefore the fixability of the species. Linnaeus recognized that change occurs between categories, not the kinds that are created. Evolutionists often make false claims that creationists believe and still believe that species do not change. 2:2 Arthur Jones on Biology, Ashton, Arthur Jones, biological evolutionists often argue that acceptance of creation is a science stopper and that God's actions block the possibility of studying Concept. But this idea is false. The belief in extraordinary creation is not a study of many other relationships between living things, but only eliminates the choice of continuous evolution. Dr. Jones's cichlid fish study showed a remarkable variety of characteristics within the cichlid species, including their coloring and ability to survive in seawater. What is also obvious is that cichlids were distinct types of fish that showed no evolutionary relationship in breeding experiments. The fossil record supports the almost transitional form between species of fish and the concept of a fixed kind of fish. The creator is not bound to any classification system that rises above the level of the kind. Part of the classification plan may be as accurate as it appears today, but more research needs to be done to clarify the relationship. How to read 2:3 evolution, Western, www.answersingenesi.org/creation/v18/i13/familytree.asp charts and diagrams can be a great help in providing clarity and visual reinforcement to the points or lessons one side is trying to make. However, these description tools can be confusing when the picture and its meaning are not fully explained, and in some cases misleading. The same is true for charts that show the evolutionary relationship of creatures. Typical paintings, such as showing insect ancestors, will try to convince you how certain groups of creatures have evolved in the past. However, these charts are almost always assumed to have an evolutionary path unknown if dotted lines are used. In this case, all you have to do is ignore the dotted line. In doing so, you will be left with a diagram showing that different types of species commonly depicted remain basically the same throughout history. Without dotted lines, the chart simply shows diversity within categories, revealing that today's creatures have not really changed from their so-called ancient ancestors. The dotted lines reinforced the fact that there is no evidence to prove the existence of common ground. Go to your local library to see all the evolutionary trees you can find. You can reveal this and find a worthwhile exercise. 2:4 Dinosaurs: Physics Genetics Chart, www.answersingenesi.org/go/phylogenetic-chart Next time you look at the philo genetics tree (tree of life) in a textbook or magazine article, take a look at the fine print. Honest diagrams use shading or wave lines and one-line to distinguish between actual evidence and interpreted information. In the illustration shown on the following page, bright lines represent solid fossil evidence, and dark lines and branch points represent interpretations. So, the actual evidence shows stagnation, doesn't change. Dinosaurs were dinosaurs and didn't change to anything else or from . Anything else. The link between the types is simply a story of evidence. The evidence does not prove evolution, often suggested. 2:5 Archaeologist: National Geographic's leading dinosaurs don't fly www.icr.org/article/464 Austin, A fossil discovered in 1999 has been claimed by many scientists and promoted by the media, especially National Geographic, as a feathered dinosaur. These fossils were produced in a region of China, producing many new fossil forms and changing many ideas surrounding the evolutionary history of secular scientists. The fossil, named archaeologist, contained the tail of the Iroford dinosaur, even if the fossilized feather marks were the upper body structure of the bird. The fossils were propelled positively by evidence that birds evolved from dinosaurs. With the release of the fossil, a National Geographic article had a model of T. Rex covered in feathers. This led the Smithsonian Institution's bird curator to proclaim: Feathers for T. Rex, published in the November issue by Christopher P. Sloan? With publishing, National Geographic has reached an all-time low for its participation in sensational and

unsubstantiated tabloid journalism. Further investigation by various experts determined that the fossil was actually a hoax. The apparent difference between the body and tail was actually different in two different organisms. Despite this and other feathered dinosaurs appearing to be fake or misunderstood, the media and many scientists are still claiming that feathers should be displayed on fossils that show no evidence of feathers. The idea of dinosaur ancestors, camps, and newly evolved dinosaurs [www.trueorigin.org/birdevo.asp](http://www.trueorigin.org/birdevo.asp) 2:6 birds has been around since 1868, when it was first proposed by Thomas Huxley. Since Huxley, the hypothesis has undersized a major change. After 130 years of new evidence, the interpretation remains contentious. The presence of two new fossil species, Protarchaeopteryx and Caudipteryx, has shed little light on the subject. Based on the interpreter's bias, these two are birds without flying or feathered dinosaurs. The presence of short, fibrous structures in sinosouriferix fossils is often interpreted as profeder, despite the fact that the existence and structure of these ancestral feathers is completely hypothetical. In another problematic discovery, fossil protoavis are thought to be more similar to modern birds than archaeology, but are more than 75 million years old. This causes an important problem with theropod theory because common ancestors must be much older than the early known dinosaur Eoraptor. The plastic nature of evolution gives us confidence that if dinosaurs don't fit, something else will be put into the role of our bird ancestors. The Another major problem in the avian lungs is another major problem, since the lungs do not have adequate ancestors to develop. Another key question is whether the birds evolved from the beginning (cursorial) or down in the tree (arboreal). Many hypotheses have been suggested, but there seems to be no hard evidence for one side or the other. The evolution of algae is an area that scientists rarely agree on. The extraordinary creation and subsequent deformation of birds explains much more evidence. 2:7 Science America acknowledges that creationists have been hit in a sick spot, according to Matthews, [www.answersingenesis.org/go/sciam-sore](http://www.answersingenesis.org/go/sciam-sore) the old paradigm of bird evolution is plainly flawed, according to the writer of the Articles of Science America. The authors acknowledge that evolution does not provide a valid mechanism for creating surprisingly strong yet light structures found in birds but not in close dinosaur cousins. Archaeopteryx is discounted because the feathers look like modern feathers, so they do not shine a light on the subject. There is no fossil evidence for the conversion from simple reptile scales to complex feathers. Evolution cannot explain why feathers developed on scales for flight, and they have developed new development pathways to form them. To illustrate this, the authors suggest that feathers evolved in front of dinosaurs or birds. There is no fossil evidence to support this claim, and the possible reasons for the development of feathers include camouflage, isolation, protection, and other hypotheses that are not supported by fossil evidence. Challenging evolution is not an option, so the evidence is reassessed. The new interpretation mode is called Evolutionary Developmental Biology, or Short Evo Deborah. According to evo-devo, complex mechanisms by which individual organisms grow in full size and form can provide a window into the evolution of the species' anatomy. In other words, if you look at the stage of feather development in birds today, you can find ancient kowloon feathers in the early stages of development. The new concept is based on many assumptions that limit scientific validity but are nevertheless popular. Challenges to the idea of air-evolutionary evolution continue to plague the proposal, and leading evolutionary biologists can't even agree on the big picture, let alone the details. 2:8 The deaths of Mitochondrial Eve, Harup and Thompson [www.trueorigin.org/mitochondrialeve01.asp](http://www.trueorigin.org/mitochondrialeve01.asp) evolutionary scientists believe that every human on Earth originated in a small group in Africa 200,000 years ago. This group included mitochondrial eve. Researchers of human origin believe that human ancestors can be traced by analyzing mutations in DNA contained in the mitochondria of all cells. Two DNA (mtDNA) is assumed to be transferred only from the mother to the offspring in the egg cells. The mitochondria of sperm do not enter eggs, so they do not become part of the offspring cells. Assuming that the mtDNA sequences of the two women should be more similar back in time, the researchers calculated how long before the different groups of people separated from each other. African groups had more differences in different groups, so it is assumed that they had more time to accumulate mutations. The date was also corrected using the assumed divergence of chimpanzees and humans to calculate the rate of mutation. The mitochondrial eve idea is available if humans only receive mtDNA from the mother and the rate of mutation is constant and known. Since none of these assumptions are known, the dating method may not be valid. Since recent research indicates that there is a mix of paternity and maternal mtDNA, conclusions about speed or origin are reliable - mitochondrial eve appears to be dead. The idea that mutation rates are constant and can be used as molecular clocks has also been called into question. The date arrived by molecular analysis is much older than the date given when paleontologists interpret fossil evidence. Many studies have shown that there are different populations and different rates of mutations in different sections of mtDNA. This makes dating very speculative. A question to consider ever changing the relationship that appeared on the Philoetic Tree? How do I know which tree is right because using different characteristics provides different philo-yetic trees? If it is simply an interpretation of the same evidence as other classification plans, can one classification plan (the filo genetics tree) be called right or wrong? Why do so many artists draw feathers on dinosaurs when there is no evidence of actual feathers found with fossils? Do scientists agree on how dinosaurs have become new? Is it true that the vast majority of scientists think dinosaurs have evolved a new way? What about the scientists who scoff at this idea? Because different sections of mitochondrial DNA mutate at different rates, how do scientists determine the rate to use to determine evolutionary dates? Tools for digging deeper (see full list in introduction) Marvin Lubenow buried alive by Jack Cuzo creation Bones of Contention: Facts of Life by Gary Parker Evolution: Fossils Still Say No! If the animal can be talked about by Werner Gitt, it will be [www.answersingenesis.org/go/dinosaurs](http://www.answersingenesis.org/go/dinosaurs) [www.answersingenesis.org/go/dinosaurs](http://www.answersingenesis.org/go/dinosaurs)

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