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The fossil evidence, arising of birds from the dinosaurs, the radiocarbon method, the geological scale, and the Descent of man is opposite to Darwin's theory and the other 12 theories

Md. Abdul AhadDOI: <https://doi.org/10.22271/j.ento.2024.v12.i5b.9384>**Abstract**

The objective of this article is to prove that “the fossil evidence, the arising of birds from the dinosaurs, the radiocarbon method, geological time scale, and the Descent of Man is opposite to Darwin's theory and also the other 12 theories of evolution.” However, Darwin's theory (and all the other 12 theories) claims that all the existing living organisms come from the pre-existing living organisms/extinct organisms and fossils are the direct and clear-cut evidence of it. It would be true; if the obtained fossils (fossilized organisms) are some percent i.e. 70% or 80% etc. are identical to the present-day living organisms. However, it is proved that all the fossils of invertebrates, vertebrates, and plants are 100% identical to the existing organisms. So, there is no change in fossils throughout the millions and millions of years. If extinction is a major feature of evolution as Darwin claimed, in that case, there is no need of biodiversity conservation efforts to prevent the extinction of wild animals. Again, there is no record that recently extinct organisms produced a new species; hence, extinct organisms never succeeded a new species. The tail of *Archaeopteryx* shows a reptilian character and argues that the dinosaur was modified into a bird, but it is an impression of a single feather of its own, but not a tail of dinosaurs. Moreover, logic and literature claim that birds never evolved from the dinosaurs, and the *Archaeopteryx* fossil is a fossil of a true bird. Radiocarbon dating (which estimates the age of fossils and prepares the geological time chart) is not valid; its evidence is that during the estimation of the age of the earth, and the Archezoic era it overlooks 3.5 billion years. Moreover, researchers of the University of Chicago informed that radiocarbon dating can accurately determine the age of organic materials as old as approximately sixty thousand (60,000) years, which claims that the millions or billions of years age of a fossil is not valid and the arising periods of all animals in the geological time table (or time chart) is not valid. Thus, the geological time scale (or time chart) is not valid. The fossils of ancestors of humans are fragmentary bones such as skull fragments, teeth, jaws, and tibia; but not in the original form but modified into stone. However, literature claims that obtained fossils are the fossils of true apes and modern man but not transitional ones. So, the evolution of man is not from the lower animal like a chimpanzee. So, Darwin himself agreed that science cannot explain the evolution of humans. Fossil records indicate that one-celled (bacteria) → invertebrate → lung fish → amphibian → reptile → placental mammal → higher mammal → human; but those evolved during 3500, 404, 355, 310, 181, 65, 25, and 11 million years ago, respectively; yet those are still unchanged, which oppose the idea of evolution. Hence, the fossil evidence, arising of birds from the dinosaurs, the radiocarbon method, geological time scale, and the Descent of Man is opposite to Darwin's theory and the other 12 theories of evolution.

Keywords: Fossil evidence, extinct organism, evolution of bird, human evolution, radiocarbon dating, geological time chart

1. Introduction

Man who never believed in God/Allah, developed various theories (i. Lamarck's theory, ii. Darwin's theory of natural selection, iii. Darwin's theory of Sexual selection, iv. Mutation theory, v. Neo-Darwinism, vi. Sociobiology theory, vii. Chromosomal speciation theory, viii. Punctuated equilibrium theory, ix. Shifting balance theory, x. Allopatric speciation theory, xi. Species selection theory, xii. Neutral Theory, and xiii. Nearly Neutral theory i.e. there is 13 theories of organic evolution to explain how all types of animals and plants come on the earth.

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However, all theories claim that all living organisms evolve from a one-celled organism but their mechanisms or key factors are different: The key factor of Lamarck's theory is the use, disuse, and inheritance of acquired characters (Ahad, 2011a and 2014) ^[1, 2]. The key factors of Darwin's theory of natural selection are geometric increase, competition, variations, and struggle for existence (Ahad, 2011b; Darwin, 1859) ^[3, 4]. The key factor of Darwin's theory of sexual selection is the choice of mate i.e. choice of a beautiful and strong male by a female (Ahad, 2024) ^[5]. The key factors of Neo-Darwinism are gene mutation, gene flow, recombination, genetic drift, and natural selection (Ahad, 2011b, Ahad, 2022a) ^[3, 6]; the key factors of Punctuated equilibrium theory, Shifting balance theory, Allopatric speciation theory, and Species selection theory is the genetic drift (Ahad, 2017, 2019a, 2020a) ^[7-9], Neutral Theory (Ahad, 2023a) ^[10] is the genetic drift and Nearly Neutral theory are the genetic drift and natural selection (Ahad, 2023a) ^[10] However, Darwin's theory is very well known and the main theory of evolution. Darwin defined evolution as the descent with modifications through natural selection from a few ancestors (Figure 1), (Darwin, 1859) ^[4] and evolution continues in this way → unicellular organisms → invertebrate → lung fish → amphibian → reptile → placental mammal → higher mammal → human (Darwin, 1871) ^[11].

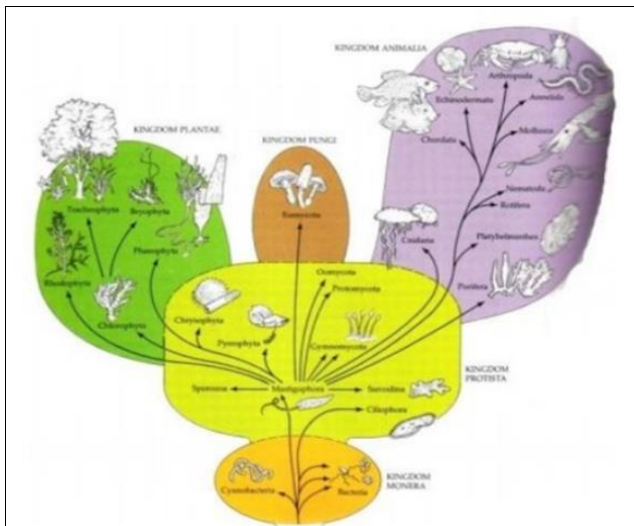


Fig 1: Evolution all organisms from one celled organisms (Purves and orians, 1987) ^[12]

However, there are some evidence of organic evolution and Darwin's theory and the other 12 theories. The evidences are overwhelmingly convincing the biologists to the theories of evolution (Ritchie and Carola, 1983) ^[13]. In the Origin of Species, Darwin also disapprovingly and masterly summarized the evidence of evolution (Darwin, 1859) ^[4], which has been enlarged since his time (Krishnaswamy, 1971) ^[14]. This evidence has been drawn from many areas of biology (Mader, 2000) ^[15]. But the study of the actual course of evolution is mostly based on fossil evidence, fossil records/geological succession (Case, 1979) ^[16]. Paleontology (the study of fossils) is the final proof or disproof of evolution (Cockrum and McCauley, 1965) ^[17]. So, fossils provide the most clear-cut, convincing, strongest, verified, and direct evidence of evolution (Hickman, 1970; Kimball, 1965) ^[18, 19]. So, Darwin (1859) ^[4] declared that "He, who rejects these views on the nature of the geological record, will rightly

reject my whole theory (Origin of Species, p. 276)." So, if it is possible to prove that fossils do not support evolution, then Darwin's theory and the other 12 theories would be proven as false. So, to work on it is essential. Furthermore, the literature indicates that there are many works against the evidence of Darwin's theory such as:

- i) Artificial selection (hybridization) is opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2015a, Ahad, 2023b) ^[20, 21].
- ii) Darwinian classification of plants and animals (taxonomical evidence) is opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2018a) ^[22].
- iii) Embryological evidence is opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2018b) ^[23].
- iv) The geographical distribution (Biogeography) is opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2019a) ^[24].
- v) The evidence of biochemical and molecular similarities, modern (contemporary) evidence, and vestigial organs are opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2023c) ^[25]. Scientific articles against the fossils is absent about scanty. So, the objectives of this article is try to prove "The fossils document, arising of birds from the dinosaurs, human evolution, and radiocarbon methods opposite Darwin's theory." This paper will be helpful to biologists, ecologists, anthropologists, geologists, paleontologists, sociologists, psychologists, archaeologists, and those who think about evolution.

2. Fossils never support the idea of evolution

All the theories of organic evolution claim that all the existing living organisms come from the pre-existing living organisms and fossils are the direct and clear-cut evidence of it. It would be true; if the obtained fossils (fossilized organisms) would some percent i.e. 70% or 80% etc. are similar to the living organisms. But if it is possible to prove that all the invertebrate, vertebrate, and plant fossils are 100% identical to the existing organisms; then fossil evidence never supports the idea of evolution i.e. the fossil evidence opposes Darwin's theory, and the other 12 theories of evolution. Now we proved that invertebrate, vertebrate, and plant fossils are 100% identical to the existing organisms and the documents placed here:

a) The fossils of invertebrates are 100% identical to the existing invertebrate

The fossils of invertebrates such as cockroaches, aphids, cotton bugs, honey bees, wasps, ants, termites, horseshoe crabs, and crabs are practically identical to the present-day organisms, those evolved millions and millions of years ago but still unchanged:

- i) Cockroaches (*Periplanata americana*), (Figure 2.a) arose about 310 million years ago, during the Carboniferous period (Smith, 1990) ^[26]. But it is identical to its ancestor's fossils (Figure 3.a, b).
- ii) The true bug (Hemiptera) insects arose during the Carboniferous period i.e. over 365 million years ago (Drohojowska *et al.*, 2020) ^[27]. But the fossils of bugs for example aphid (Figure 3a, 3b) and cotton bug (Figure 4a, 4b) are identical to its fossil i.e. those insects are still unchanged.
- iii) Social insects evolved 250 million years ago (Romoser, 1994) ^[28]; yet, the fossil of social insects (honey bees, wasps, ants, and termites) is identical to the present-day social insects (Ahad, 2022) ^[29].

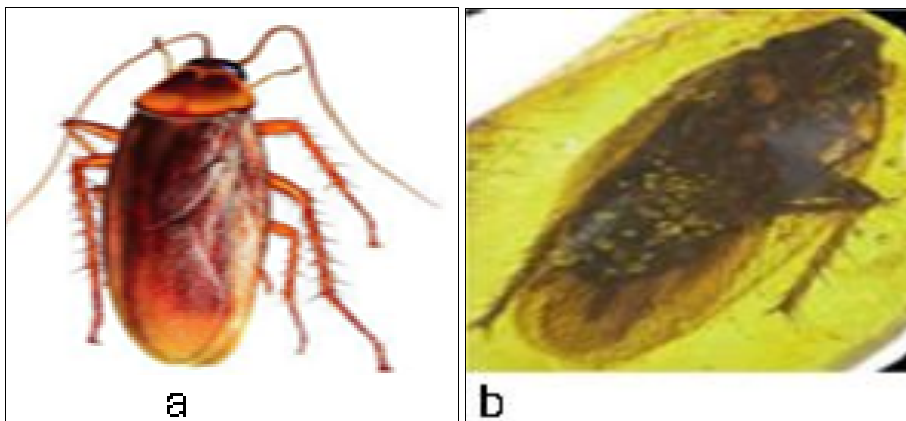


Fig 2: a) Cockroach, b) its fossil

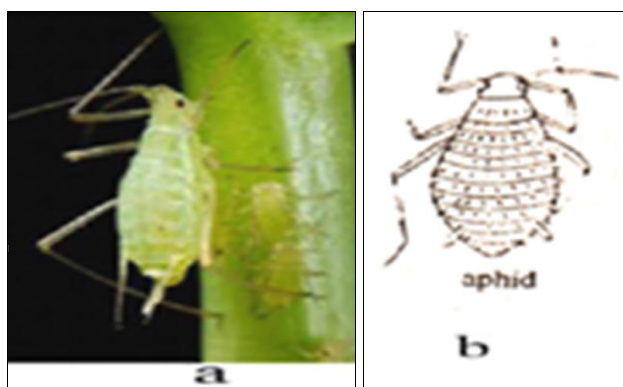


Fig 3: a) Aphid, b) Aphid's fossil



Fig 5: b) Fossil of queen ant

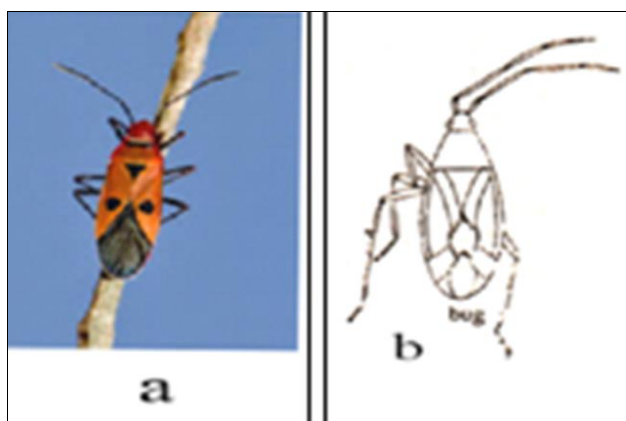


Fig 4: a) Red cotton bug, 4b) It's fossil



Fig: 6a) Existing wasp



Fig 5: a) Queen of ant



Fig: 6b) Fossil of wasp

a) The present-day queen ant (Figure 5a) is identical to its fossil (Figure 5b), (Ahad, 2022b) [29].

b) The present-day wasp (Figure 6a) is identical to its fossil (Figure 6b), (Ahad, 2022b) ^[29].

c) The present-day honey bee (Figure 7a) is identical to its fossil (Figure 7b), (Ahad, 2022b) ^[29].



Fig 7: a) Honey bee

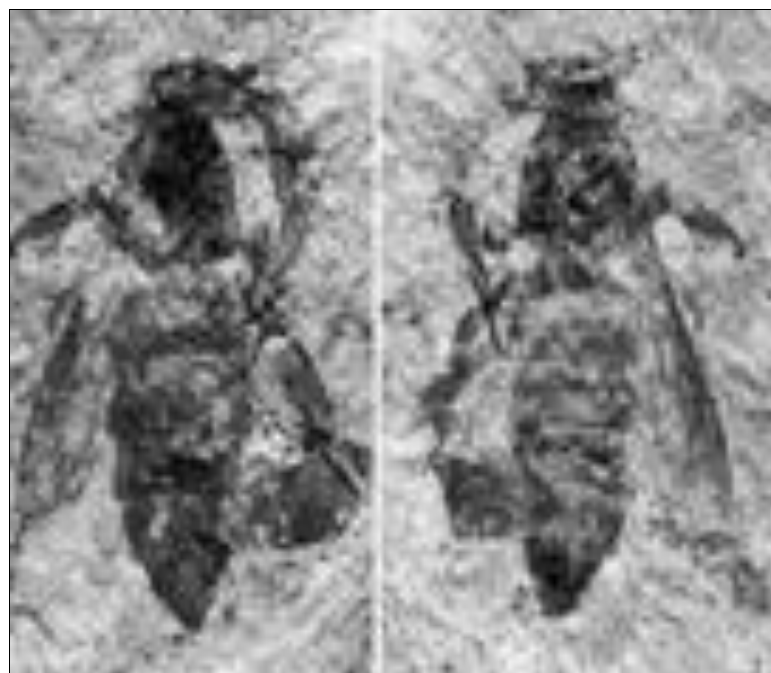


Fig 7: b) Fossil of honey bee



Fig 8: a) Existing termite



Fig 8: b) Fossil of termite

d) The present-day termite (Figure 8.a) is identical to its fossil (Figure 8b), (Ahad, 2022b) [29].

are identical to the existing social insects (Ahad, 2022b) [29].

iv) Crab evolved approximately 190 million years ago (Davis et al., 2018) [30]. But the crab (Figure 9a) is practically identical to its fossil (Figure 9b).

Hence, it is proved that all obtained fossils of social insects

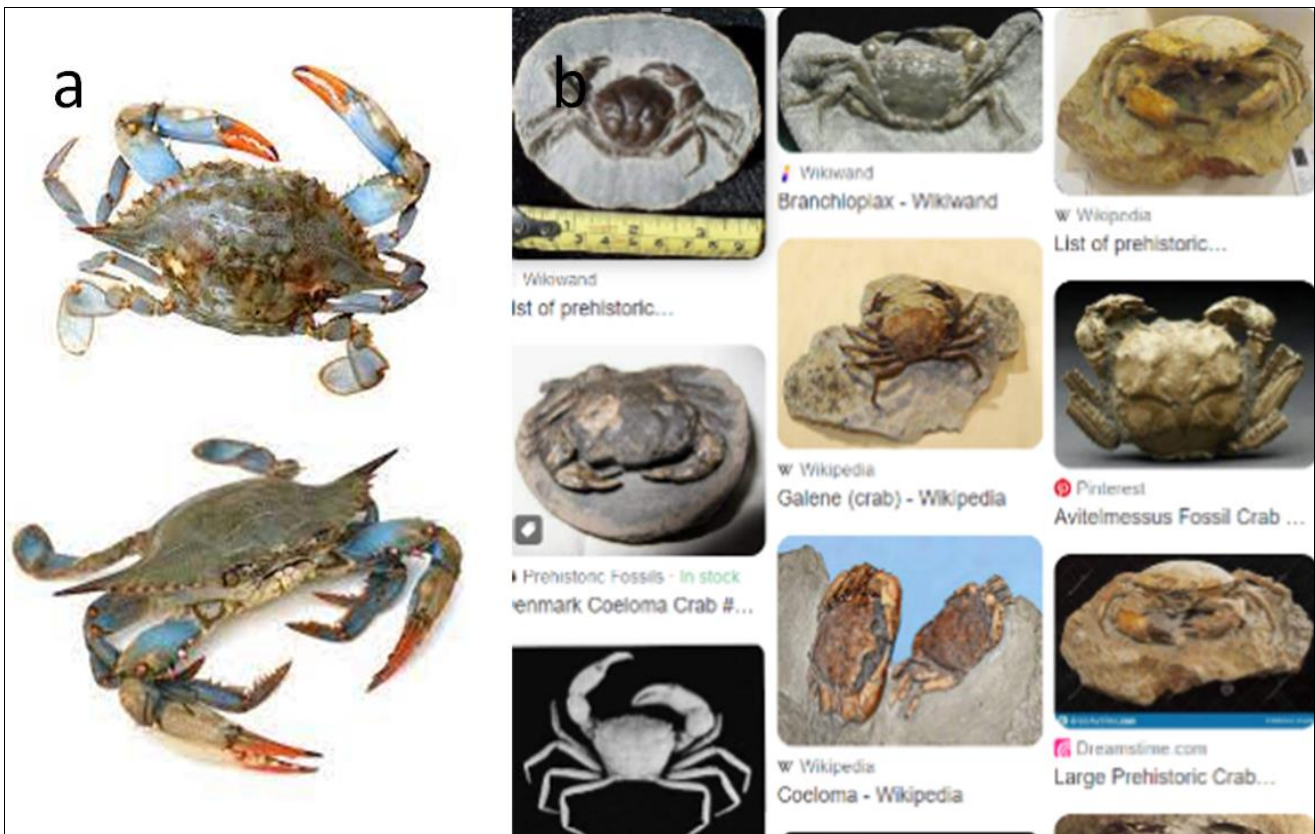


Fig 9: Present-day/modern crab (left) and its fossils (right).

v) The horseshoe crab *Limulus* (Figure 10a) evolved 450 million years ago during the late Ordovician period (Davis et al., 2018) [30]. But *Limulus* looks similar to its ancestor's fossils (Figure 10b).

et al., 2018) [30]. But shrimps (Figure 11a) are practically identical to their fossils (Figure 11b).

vi) Crustaceans eg. Shrimp evolved during the Lower Jurassic i.e. approximately 190 million years ago (Davis

vii) The *Neopilina* evolved 350 million years ago during the Cambrian period (Dodson, 1960) [31] but *Neopilina* (Figure 12.a) looks practically similar with its ancestor's fossils (Figure 12b)



Fig 10a: Present-day/modern horseshoe crab and its fossils

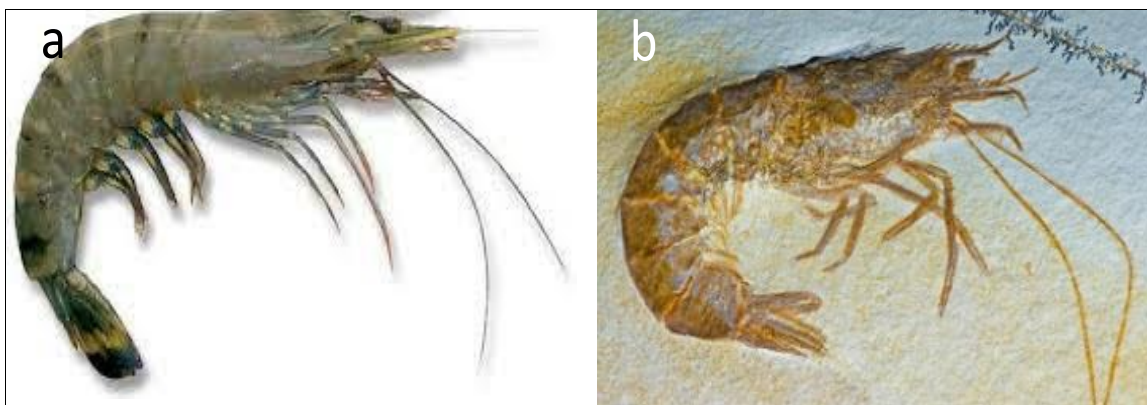


Fig 11a: Prawn, b) It's fossil



Fig 12: a) *Neopilina*, b) It's fossil

Hence, invertebrates such as present-day cockroaches, aphids, cotton bugs, honey bees, wasps, ants, termites, horseshoe crabs, and crabs are practically identical to their fossils. So, there is no change in fossils of plants over millions and millions of years, “though evolution is a continuous process (Birdsell, 1975; WBE, 1992) [32, 33]. Even now, evolution is occurring rapidly (Ville, 1957; WBES, 1992) [34, 35]”. So, those fossils oppose the idea of evolution i.e. oppose Darwin’s theory and the other 12 theories of evolution.

b). Fossils of vertebrates are 100% identical to the existing vertebrate

The fossils of vertebrates are fragmentary bone sand modified into stone. Those are not so; all obtained fossils of vertebrates such as fossils of toads, frogs, crocodiles, opossum, elephants are practically equal to the modern vertebrate, which evolved millions and millions of years ago and the documents are placed here:

II) It is claimed that amphibians were modified into reptiles (Darwin, 1859; Darwin, 1871) [4, 11] but the primitive amphibians tail toad *Ascaphus* spp. (Figure13.a), which are still living in the wet forest of the Pacific coast (Gupta, 1988) [36] that are identical to its fossils (Figure 13b). Moreover, frog (Figure 14.a) is identical to its fossil (Figure 14.b).



Fig 13: a) Present-day toad *Ascaphus* spp, b) Fossil of its



Fig 14: a) Fossil of frog, b) Present-day/ modern frog

III) Crocodiles evolved during the Mesozoic era i.e. 200 million years ago (WBE, 1992, p.692) [33] but the present-day crocodile (Figure 15.a) looks like to its fossils (Figure 15.b).

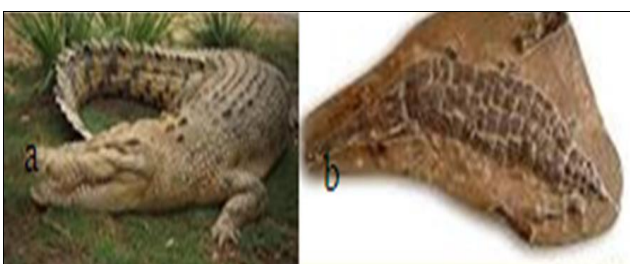


Fig 15: a) Crocodile (from the Google), b) Fossil of crocodile (from the Google)

IV) Opossum *Didelphis virginiana* (Figure 16.a) is aroused about 65 million years ago but it is identical to its fossil (Figure 16.b.), [news.ufl.edu./2009/12/15/opossum/].

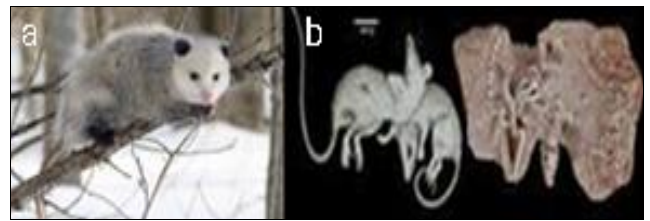


Fig 16: a) Opossum, b) its fossil (from Google)

IV) It is claimed that the Woolly mammoth is a fossil of a modern elephant (Lull, 1976) [37]. But the modern elephant is identical to its fossil (Figure 17.a, and b).



Fig 17: a) Modern elephant (from Google), b) Fossils of elephant/Woolly mammoth (Hickman, 1970) [18]

Hence, modern/existing vertebrates such as toads, frogs, crocodiles, opossums, and elephants are practically undistinguishable from their fossils. So, there is no change in fossils of vertebrates over millions and millions of years, “though evolution is a continuous process (Birdsell, 1975; WBE, 1992) [32, 33]. Even now, evolution is occurring rapidly (Ville, 1957; WBES, 1992) [34, 35]”. So, those fossils oppose the idea of evolution i.e. those fossils oppose Darwin’s theory and the other 12 theories of evolution.

c) Plant fossils are 100% similar to the existing plant

All obtained fossils of plants are 100% identical to existing/modern plants or present-day plants. For example: existing bryophyte, conifer leaf, conifer fruit, fern, lycopod, and gymnosperm leaf, which evolved during 345 million years ago (Smith, 1990) [26]; but those are identical to their fossils i.e. those plants are still unchanged:

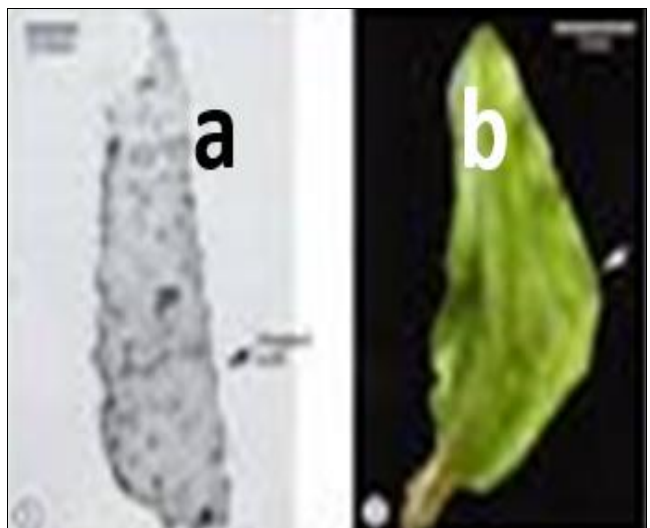


Fig 18: a) Bryophyta, b) it's fossil

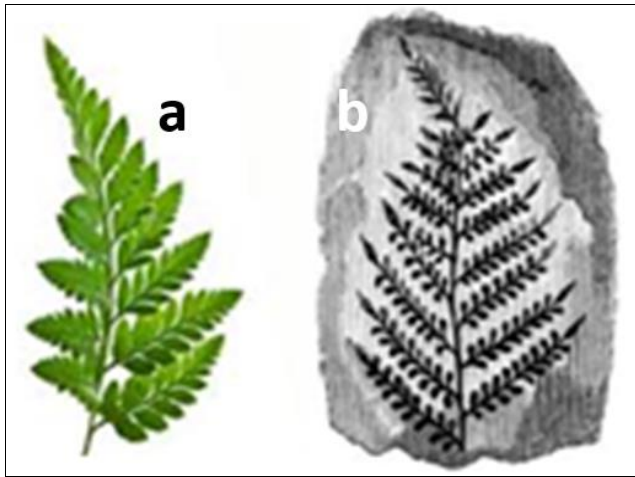


Fig 19: a) Fern, b) It's fossil

- i) Existing/modern bryophyte (Figure 18 a) is identical to its fossils (Figure 18b).
- ii) Modern fern (Figure 19a) is identical to its fossils (Figure 19.b).
- iii) All obtained fossils of conifer leaf, conifer fruit are identical to their existing forms (Figure 20a, 20b, 20c).



Fig 20: a) Conifer leaf, b) Fossil of conifer leaf, c) Conifer fruit, d) Fossils of conifer fruit.



Fig 21: a) Lycopods, b) Its fossils



Fig 22: a) Gymnosperm, b) Fossil of gymnosperm leaf

- iv) Lycopod is identical to its fossils (Figure 21 a, b).
- v) Leaf of gymnosperm is identical to its fossils (Figure 22a, b).
- vi) It is claimed that *Ginkgo biloba* and *Psilotum* is the ancestor of the whole vascular plant group that evolve during Mesozoic era i.e. evolve 250 million years ago

(Sinnott and Wilsons, 1963) ^[38] but *Ginkgo biloba* (Figure 23a, b) and *Psilotum* (Figure 24.a: b) is practically identical to their fossils (Figure 24b).



Fig 23: a) *Ginkgo biloba*, b) Its fossils



Fig 24: a) *Psilopsida*, b) Its fossil

Hence, existing bryophyte, conifer leaf, conifer fruit, fern, gymnosperm leaf, *Ginkgo biloba*, and *Psilotum* are 100% identical to their fossils. So, there is no change in fossils of plants over millions and millions of years, “though evolution is a continuous process (Birdsell, 1975; WBE, 1992) ^[32, 33]. Even now, evolution is occurring rapidly (Ville, 1957; WBES, 1992) ^[34, 35]”. So, those fossils oppose the idea of evolution i.e. those fossils oppose Darwin’s theory and the other twelve (12) theories of evolution.

Lastly, it is proved that all obtained fossils of invertebrates, vertebrates, and plants are 100% identical to their existing form. So, those fossils oppose the idea of evolution i.e. those fossils oppose Darwin’s theory and the other 12 theories of evolution.

3. The absence of transitional fossils opposes Darwin’s theory and all the theories of evolution

If the organisms of the same class arose from the same ancestor as Darwin opined; fossil records should provide a series of fossils from the progressive older that should show the stage of intermediate between specialized modern existing living organisms (i.e. transitional fossils). But literature demands such types of transitional fossils are totally absent. i) The recent paleontological research shows no transitional fossils between one major type of organism and the other (Gould and Eldredge, 1977; Stanley, 1979) ^[39, 40]. ii) The fossil record is devoid of transitional forms and all of the present orders, classes, and phyla appear quite suddenly in the geological records. The same is largely true even for most families and genera (Morris, 1988) ^[41]. iii) Many of Darwin’s reviewers opined that the failure of paleontologists to find transitional links between fossils is a serious weakness of the idea of evolution (Kimball, 1965) ^[19]. Hence, transitional fossils are absent. The absent of any transitional fossil indicated that there is no single fossil that a living organism arises from a pre-existing organism.

4. Darwin himself declared that there are no transitional fossils

Darwin (1859) [4] claimed: i) "Why then is not every geological formation and every stratum full of such intermediate links? Geology assuredly does not reveal any such finely graduated organic chain; and this, perhaps, is the gravest objection which can be urged against my theory (Origin of Species, p.280). ii) The geological record is extremely imperfect and this fact will to a large extent explain why we do not find interminable varieties, connecting together all the extinct and existing forms of life why the finest graduated steps. iii) Darwin (1859) [4] declared: "We know how imperfect the geological record is (Origin of Species, p.376)". iv) Darwin (1859) [4]. "He, who rejects these views on the nature of the geological record, will rightly reject my whole theory (Origin of Species, p. 276).

Therefore, based on fossil records Darwin's theory might be rejected.

5. Not only transitional fossils but also transitional living organisms are absent in the living world

Every phylum, class, order, family, genus and even species of animal and plant is morphologically and anatomically well differentiated. But the transitional taxonomic categories (transitional phylum, class, order, family, genus, and species) are absent. Moreover, animals with partially developed legs, ears, and eyes, reproductive or other organs, cells, and tissue have not been reported yet. Even each species of a genus is reproductively isolated. One species never mates with another

species; if mates the egg does not fertilize; if fertilizes then the zygotes fail to mature and if mature they are essentially sterile. As a result, Darwin admitted (Darwin, 1859) [4] that "The first difficulty and objection of my theory, why if species have descended from other species by insensibly fine gradations, do we not everywhere see innumerable transitional forms? Why is not all nature in confusion instead of the species being, as we see them, well defined (Origin of Species, p.140)?" Again, Darwin (1859) [4] asked "Why, do we not find the "infinitely numerous transitional links "that would illustrate the slow and steady operation of natural selection (Origin of Species, p. 310)?"

6. Extinct species never produced a new species as Darwin claims

Extinction is the death/disappearance of every member of a species or a group of species and not exists anywhere on the earth. However, the extinction of old forms is the almost predictable consequence of the production of new forms (Darwin, 1859) [4]. The Cynodon reptiles (Figure25) became extinct and they were succeeded by their own descendants, the adaptively superior mammals and dinosaurs succeeded by the other unrelated forms such as birds (Dodson, 1960) [31]. In addition, Wolfe (1983) [42] concluded that extinction fits into the evolutionary process by opening opportunities for the rapid evolution of new species and higher taxonomic groups. So, it is clear that extinction is a major feature of the evolution of a new species.



Fig 25: Cynodon reptiles that produced mammal (From the Google)

Oppositely, if extinction is a major feature of evolution of new species, then no need of biodiversity conservation efforts to prevent the extinction of living organisms or wild animals, as extinct organisms produce new species. However, over 170 heads of state signed (in Rio de Janeiro) to obey that convention in 1993 for the saving of wild and domestic species (Chopra, 2000) [43], which claims that biodiversity conservation efforts protect extinction the living organisms and it never produced a new species.

Again, 24 to 100 species are lost daily due to human activities (Mader, 1997) [44]. Furthermore, over the past three and a half centuries, nearly 200 animal species have become extinct in the United States alone and over 100 species of plants are becoming extinct everyday day from the forests of South America, Africa, and Asia (Kaskelet al., 1992) [45]. Over 100 species are lost per day through their habitat destruction (Basher, 2004) [46]. However, there is no literature that those extinct animals produced a new species.

Again, recently fifteen animal species (Figure26-40) were extinct in 2006 [Listverseliverse.com/2009/07/25/10-recently-extinct-animals].



Fig 26: Passenger pigeon



Fig 27: Cormorant



Fig 30: Dodo



Fig 28: Carolina parakeet



Fig 31: canary Islands



Fig 29: Great auk



Fig 32: Caspian tigers



Fig 33: Tasmanian wolf



Fig 34: Quagga



Fig 35: Bupal hartebeest



Fig 36: Pyrenean ibex



Fig 37: Golden toad



Fig 38: Tecopa pupfish



Fig 39: Sea cow



Fig 40: Baiji dolphin

But there is no literature/records that those recently extinct animal species produce new species during or after their extinction. Consequently, there is no relationship among the extinct organisms and the living organisms; as Darwin and other evolutionists claim. But to give the validity of the idea of evolution, evolutionists declared that all the previous successive organisms that had produced the existing organisms are extinct. As a result, it is declared that extinct never produced new species/variety/race (Ahad, 2019, 2020a) [8, 9].

7. Logic and literature claim that birds do not arise from the dinosaur

The cast fossil of *Archaeopteryx* (Figure41a) is a well-known, prominent, and dramatic transitional fossil, which proves that

birds arose from dinosaurs/reptiles (Dodson, 1960) [31]. But many logic and literature claim birds did not arise from the dinosaur:

a) Logic that claim birds did not arise from the dinosaur

i) The tail (arrow marked) of *Archaeopteryx* that shows a reptilian character (Tullar, 1972) [47] and claims that dinosaurs modified into a bird. But the tail that shows a reptilian character must be the impression of a single feather of its own (Figure 41, a, b) but not the tail of dinosaurs. Moreover, extinct dinosaurs produced birds but it was previously proved that extinct organisms never produced new species/variety/new forms, etc. (Ahad, 2019b, 2020a) [8, 9]. Again, there are more than 11,000 species, each with its unique appearance, habits, size and weight. The bee hummingbird is the smallest bird in the world, measuring just 5 centimeters in length and weigh 2 gm, whereas the ostriches are the world's largest living

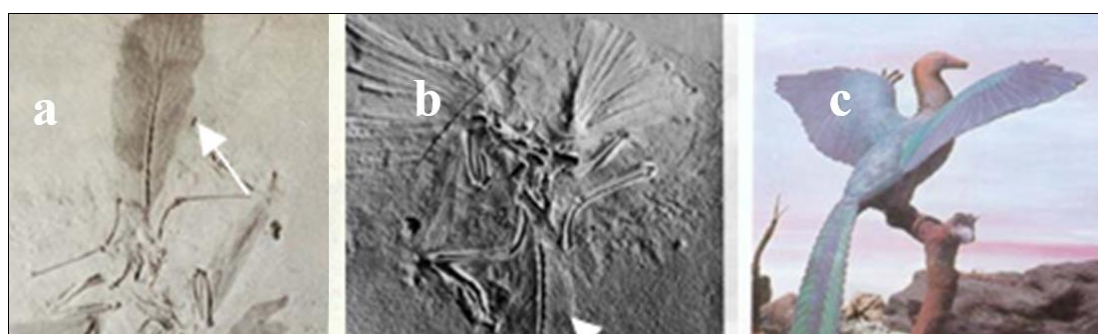


Fig 41: a), b) Fossil of bird/*Archaeopteryx* that shows a reptilian character (arrow sign), c) Reconstruction of *Archaeopteryx* fossil

i) *Archaeopteryx* is not a transitional form, but a full-fledged bird (Vuletic, 2018) [50].

ii) The *Archaeopteryx* was a true bird, by any reasonable definition, with feathers and warm blood (Morris, 1988) [41].

iii) According to 'World Book Encyclopaedia of Science' the fossil records of birds are incomplete (WBES, 1994a) [35]; the origin of modern birds is very controversial and the transition forms of reptiles to birds are poorly documented (Gupta, 1988) [36]; the fossils of bird are fragmentary bones and the exact ancestry of bird is yet unknown (Colbert, 1970; Miller and Harley, 1996) [51, 52].

iv) *Archaeopteryx* has an exact taxonomic position as a bird: Class-Aves, Subclass-Archaeonithes, order-Archaeopterygi-formes, Family-Archaeopterygidae and Genus-*Archaeopteryx* (Parker and Haswell, 1990) [48]. So, *Archaeopteryx* is a true bird, not a transitional form.

birds and are 2.1-2.8 meters in length and weigh about 140 kg so, how those 11,000 birds species evolve from the *Archaeopteryx*?

ii) It was previously proved that the extinction of living organisms never succeeded a new species. So, the extinction of dinosaurs never succeeded a bird.

iii) It was previously proved that there is no transitional fossils. Darwin himself agreed it. So, the claim transitional fossil *Archaeopteryx* is not a transitional fossil of bird but fake.

b) Literature that claims birds did not arise from the dinosaur

i) The *Archaeopteryx* fossil is headless (Lull, 1976) [37] even, there were no obvious traces of a sternum in the fossil (Figure 41) (Parker and Haswell, 1990) [48]. By the headless and sternum in the fossil, one cannot conclude that *Archaeopteryx* is not a transitional form.

v) Darwin (1859) [4] was astonished by the arising of birds from the dinosaur: "I had been asked how an insectivore quadrupod could possibly have been converted into a flying bat, the question would have been more difficult, I could have no answer, Yet, I think such difficulties have little weight (Origin of Species, p.147)."

vi) Lasty, logic and literature claim that birds never evolved from the dinosaurs, and the *Archaeopteryx* fossil is a fossil of a true bird.

8. Fossils never support the evolution of humans (Descent of man) from the lower animal

The actual evolutionary history of primates and humans is largely known from the fossil records (Lull, 1976) [37]. Knowledge of human evolution has come largely from fossils (Weisz and Keogh, 1982, p.918) [53]. However, there are 19 transitional fossils of humans (Table 1).

Table 1: The claimed obtained popular fossils of ancestors of human

Fossil discovered	Fossil species	Discoverer, year	Place
A lower jaw	<i>Prapithecus</i>	-	Egypt, Africa
A jaw, teeth	<i>Propliopithecus</i>	-	Egypt
Jaws, teeth, a humerus	<i>Dryopithecus</i>	-	Asia and Europe
Complete skull	<i>Proconsul africanus</i>	L.S.B. Leaky, 1948	Rusinga Island, Africa
Upper jaw Teeth and pelvis	<i>Kenyapithecus wicker Oreopithecus</i>	L.S.B. Leaky, 1962 Hurlzeler, 1972	Kenya, Africa Northern Italy
Jaws Fragmentary skeleton bone	<i>Ramapithecuspunjabicus</i>	Edward Lewis, 1932	Siwalik Hills, India
Jaws Fragmentary skeleton bone	<i>Australopithecus afarensis</i> (Lucy)	Edward Lewis-1974	Siwalik Hills, India
Infant skull	<i>A. africanus</i>	Raymond Dart, 1924	South Africa
Adult skull	<i>A transvalensis/A. Robustus</i>	Robert Broom, 1936	Sterkfontein, S. Africa
Skull	<i>Z. boisei/A. boiei</i>	Mary Leaky, 1959	Tanzania, E. Africa
Parts of skull	<i>Homo habilis</i>	L.S.B. Leaky, 1960	Olduvari Gorge, Tanzania
Skull cap	<i>Homo erectus erectus</i>	Eugene Dubois, 1891	Trinil, Central Java
A single tooth	<i>H. erectus pekinensis</i>	Davidson Black, 1903	Near Peking, China
Jaws	<i>H. E. mauritanicus</i>	Davidson Black, 1955	Africa

Lower jaw	<i>H. heidelbergensis</i>	Otto Schoetensack, 1908	Near Heidelberg, Germany
Skull fragments	<i>Homosapiens neanderthalensis</i> (Neanderthal man)	Fuhlrott, 1856	Neander Valley, Germany
Skulls	<i>Homo rodensiensis</i> (<i>Rodensia man</i>)	Fuhlrott, 1921	Northern Rhodesia
Skulls, limbs bones	<i>Eoantropus dawsoni</i> (Piltdown man)	Charles Dawson, 1908, 1912	Near Piltdown, England
Skills fragments	<i>Homo sapiens</i> fossil (Cro-Magnon man)	MacGregor, 1868	Cro-Magnon Valley, France

(Gupta, 1988) ^[36]



Fig 42: Skull fossil of human (From the Google).



Fig 43: Teeth fossil of human (From the Google).

However, fossils never support the evolution of humans from the lower animal and the arguments are given here:

a) It is previously proved that the absence of transitional fossils opposes Darwin’s theory and all the theories of evolution. Even Darwin himself agreed it. So, claim transitional fossils of humans (Table 1) are not transitional but fake.

b) It is previously proved that there is no record that extinction of living organisms succeeded a new species. Therefore, the series of fragment fossils of human’s progenitor (Table 1) are found in fossils that are not valid transitional fossils. Thus, the evolution of humans from a lower extinct progenitor is not valid. Hence, the Descent of Man is not from a lower animal like a chimpanzee.

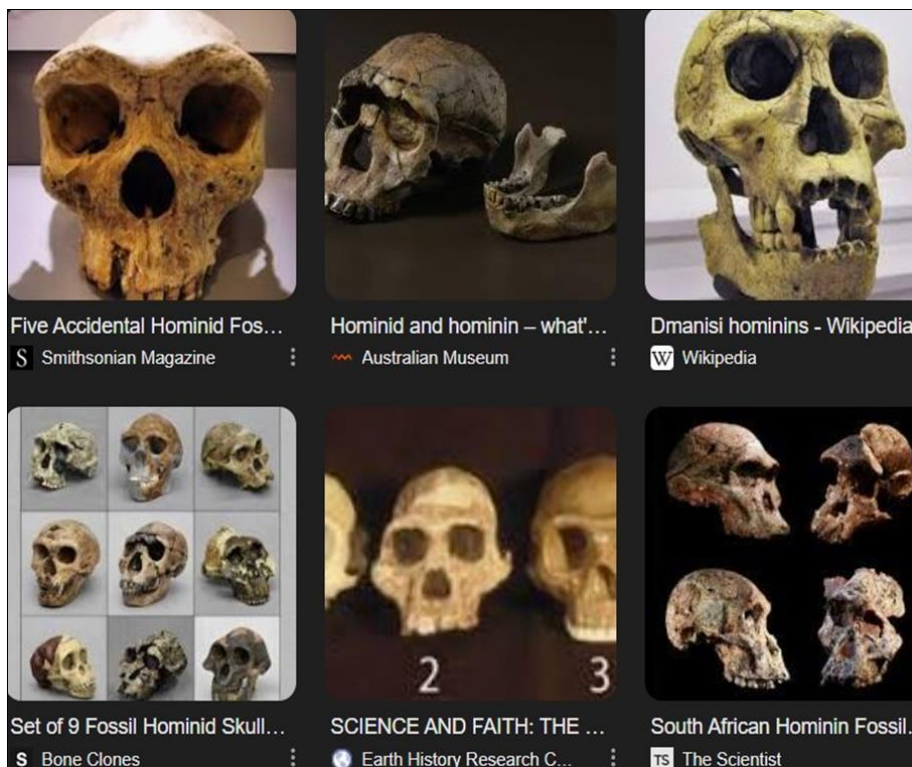


Fig 44: Reconstructed fossil of human skull but not the original.

c) The fossils of humans are fragmentary bones (Table 1) such as skull fragments (Figure 44), teeth (Figure 45), jaws (Figure 46), and tibia (Figure 47) but not the original form but modified into stone. So, based on the types of fossils; one

cannot be not concluded that humans evolved from the lower animals like a chimpanzee.

d) 12 hominid fossils are the fossils of true monkeys and true apes but not transitional fossils of humans



Fig 45: Jaw fossil of human (From the Google).



Fig 46: b Jaw fossil of human from the Google.



Fig 47: Leg (tibia) fossil of human (From the Google).

There are 12 hominids fossils, which are best known as the transitional fossil of humans. But literature claimed that those hominids fossils are the fossils of true monkeys and true apes but not transitional fossils of humans:

Professor Solley Zuckerman (a famous British anatomist) and his group analyzed about all four fossils of the *Australopithecus* for 15 years and confirmed that four fossils viz. *Australopithecus africanus*, *A. robustus*, *A. boisei* and *A. afarensis* were not transitional forms between the ape and the monkey. Even they do not walk straight. They are also not alike as any modern ape that is living today. But they were nothing more than the ape. In addition, Dr. Charles Oxnard, a Professor of anatomy, has also given almost the same opinion about the fossils of four *Australopithecus* sp. (Bliss, 1988) [54]. Again, it is declared that the skeleton of *Australopithecus afarensis* (Lucy) is the 40% complete fossil of the genus *Homo* (Johnson, 2003) [55]. Gish (1990) [56] reported that Johnson (the one, who put the parts together) admitted that 'Lucy' was ape (she had the jaws, teeth, face and brain of ape). Even, the fossil of that *Australopithecus afarensis* (Lucy) was fragmentary bones. This fragments is found miles apart and at greatly varying depths (about 200 feet) and then placed jointly, as if forms the same individual. The fragments are also small with most of the skeletons missing.

Based on such types of fossil one cannot claimed that *Australopithecus afarensis* (Lucy) was valid fossils. In addition, famous paleontologists, Lewin (1988) [57] noticed

that Lucy look like to be an ape's head on a human's body. Thus, the best known 12 hominids fossils are the fossils of apes, not the connective ones. About same statement also is given by Lapointe (2018) [58] and Ahad (2024) [5].

The fragment fossils 5 of Ape-Man are the fossils of modern man

The fragment fossils5 of Ape-Man viz. Java man *Homo erectus erectus*, Peking man *Homo erectus pekingsis*, Piltdown man *Eoantropus dawsoni*, Neanderthal man *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*, and Cro-Magnon *Homo sapiens* were claimed as pre-modern man. But those fossils were actually fossils of modern man. The opinions of various biologists are placed here:

- i) Rudolf Virchow (a German anthropologist, and originator of the cell theory) did not believe that the fossil of *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis* to be a fossil of a primitive man, but a skull of a modern man that showed pathological abnormalities (McElroy *et al.*, 1975) [59].
- ii) The fossil of Cro-Magnon *Homo sapiens* is the fossil of modern man (Falk, 1992) [60].
- iii) Numerous scientists have agreed that fossil-remains of Neanderthal man and Cro-Magnon man would be similar to a modern man i.e. these two fossils were also the fossils of a modern man (Ranganathan, 1988) [61].
- iv) The fossils of Peking man, Neanderthal man and Cro-Magnon man were found in place where monkeys and ape were not ever found. So, those three fossils are the fossils of modern man (Leakey and Lewin, 1977) [62].
- v) It is claimed that the collection of cape-bearing skulls in Neanderthal sites is considered to represent features of religion and magic, some Neanderthal burials were purposefully decorated with flowers evoke a sympathetic and aesthetic feeling. As a result, skull fossils of Neanderthal are the fossils of modern man as they were religious as well as sympathetic and aesthetic feeling (Case, 1979; Gupta, 1988) [16, 36].
- vi) The fossils of Piltdown man were accepted as a valid specimen for 40 years but later this fossil turned out to be a tooth of a pig (Vuletic, 2018) [50].
- vii) Hence, claimed 5 ape-man fossils, are the fossils of modern man. About more or less similar opinions also are provided (Ahad, 2024) [5].
- viii) Lastly, 12 hominid fossils are the fossils of true monkeys and true apes but not transitional fossils of humans.
- ix) Numerous literature that opposes the Descent of Man from a lower animal, which claims that the fossil evidence opposite to the "Descent of Man:

a) Darwin himself agreed that the 'Descent of Man' cannot be explained by Science

Darwin himself agreed that the origin of humans cannot be explained by science. In the introduction of the 'Descent of Man' Darwin drew attention that: "It contains hardly any original facts regarding man. But as the conclusions, at which he arrived, after drawing up a draft, appeared to him interesting. He thought that it might be interesting to others. It has often and confidently been asserted, that man's origin can never be known. But the ignorance more frequently leads to confidence than does knowledge; it is those who know little, and those who know much, who so positively assert that this or that problem can never be solved by science. Man is considered with other some ancient, lower, and extinct forms, is not in any degree new long ago, Lamarck, who came to this conclusion (Darwin, 1871) [11]."

b) Alfred Russel Wallace never believed that descent of man' from the chimpanzee

Co-discoverer of natural selection Alfred Russel Wallace (Wallace, 1896) never believes that human is evolved from lower animal. He argued that the attributes that defined the civilized human e.g. artistic, musical; mathematical, and other skills clearly point out to the existence in man of something, which he has not derived from his animal progenitors-rather may best be referred to as being of a spiritual essence or nature.

Thus, it may perceive that the love of truth, the delight in beauty, the passion for justice, and the thrill of exultation with which one hear of any act of courageous self-sacrifice, are the workings within us of a higher nature that has not been developed by man of the struggle for material existence. Darwin was deeply distressed by Wallace's change of heart, and much of the 'Descent of Man' is in response to opinions put forth by A. R. Wallace (Case, 1979) [16].

Hence, literature that opposes the Descent of Man from a lower animal.

9. Evolution is a continuous process but fossil evidence proves that organisms still existing unchanged over millions of years

Though evolution is a continuous process (Birdsell, 1975;

WBE, 1992) [32, 33]; even now, evolution is occurring rapidly (Ville, 1957, WBES, 1992) [34, 35]; yet present-day organisms still existing unmodified forms, which opposes Darwin's theory.

According to the geological time chart, bacteria arose 3500 million years ago, invertebrates arose 600 million years ago, fish arose 404 million years ago (during the Devonian period), amphibians arose 355 million years ago (during the Mississippian period), reptiles arose 310 million years ago (during the Pennsylvanian period), birds arose 181 million years ago (during the Jurassic period), placental mammal arose 65 million years ago (during the Paleocene period), ape (Chimpanzee, Gorilla) arose 25 million years ago (during the Miocene period), Man arose 11 million years ago (during Pennsylvanian period) (Wallace, 1990,p222) [63]; yet those animals still existing in their own respective and unmodified forms, which not only opposes Darwin's theory but also opposes the other 12 theories of evolution, even the idea of evolution. A few specific examples are placed here:

- i) Bacteria (Figure 48) is a one-celled organism yet, a 3.20 billion years-old bacterium (*Eubacterium isolatum*) fossil (Figure 49) discovered in South Africa (Birdsell, 1975) [32], and another one was of 3.50 billion years old from Australia (Wallace, 1990) [63]. So, bacteria evolved during 3.20-3.50 billion years ago.

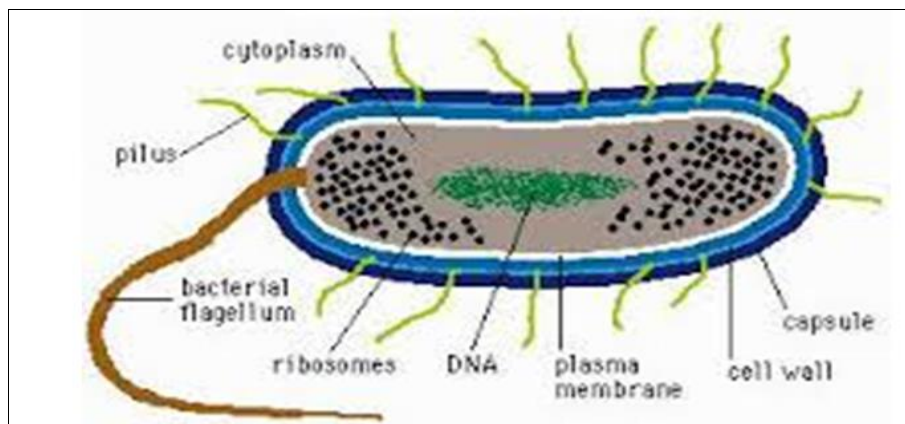


Fig 48: A bacterium (from Google)

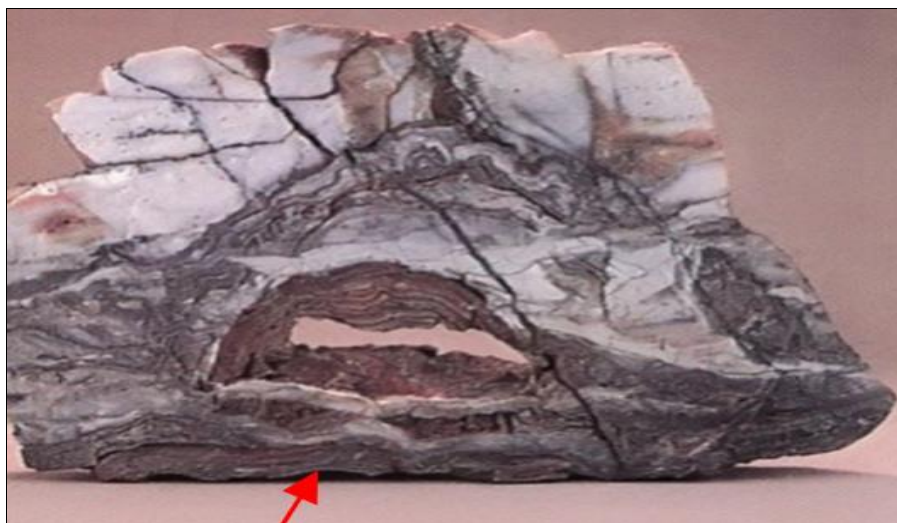


Fig 49: Fossil of bacteria (Wallace, 1990) [63]

Therefore, a question generally arises why bacteria are still bacteria and have remained unchanged during the last 3.5 billion years. The second question arises invertebrates have

no hard parts; so, those rarely form fossils; the vertebrate fossils are also rare, so, how did that bacteria fossil (Figure49) form and discovered?

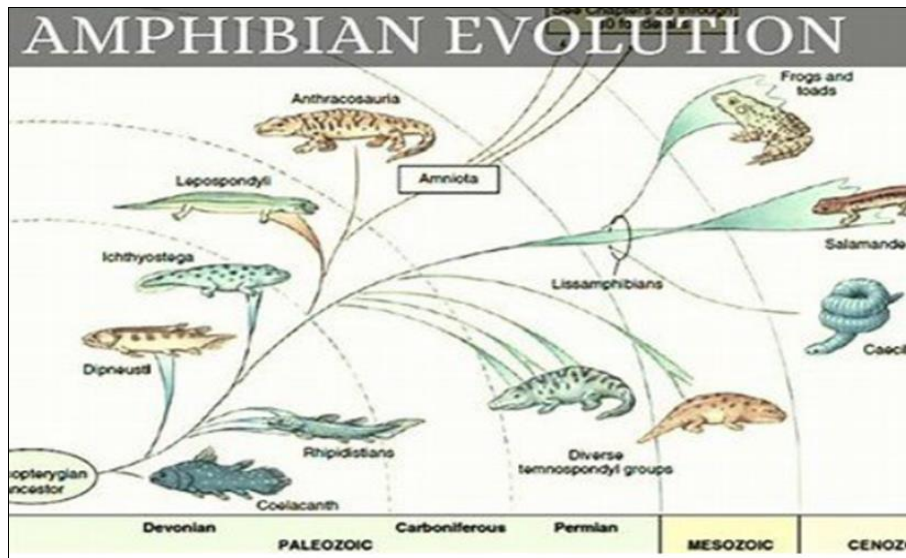


Fig 50: Evolution of amphibian from the *Latemira* fish

ii) It is claimed that Coelacanths *Latimeria chalumnae* is the ancestors (Figure 50) of amphibians (Kimball, 1965) [19]. It arose during the Mesozoic periods (260 million years ago).

But *Latemira* fish (Figure 51a) is identical to its fossil (Figure 51b), which oppose evolution of amphibian from fish.

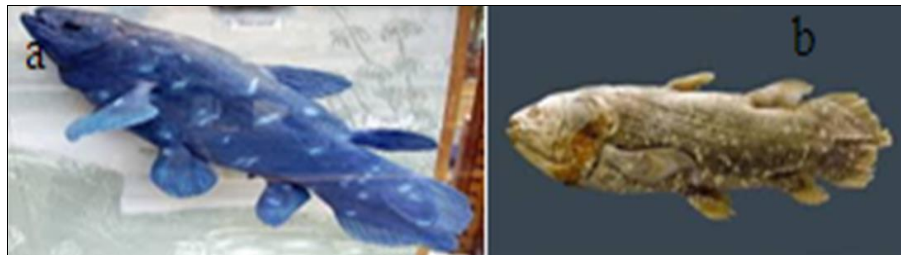


Fig 51: a) *Latemira*, b) Fossil of *Latemira*

iii) Fossils record indicated that man is descended from a hairy and tailed quadruped, and all the higher mammals are probably derived from an ancient marsupial *Tupaia* (Figure 52a) (Birdsell, 1975 p.145) [32]. But this tree shrew (*Tupaia*) still survives in the forest of Malaya and the Philippines (Figure 52b), (Villem et al., 1968 p.683) [64]. Consequently,

based on the geological time scale, this *Tupaia* is more than 58 million years old. So, why is *Tupaia* still in the unmodified form, which produced humans? Thus, existing *Tupaia* (progenitor of humans) opposes the evolution of humans from the lower animal like a chimpanzee.



Fig 52: a) Evolution of human from tree shrew (From the Google)



Fig 52: b) Tree shrew *Tupaia* (From Starr and Taggart, 1989) ^[65]

Hence, though evolution is a continuous process (Birdsell, 1975; WBE, 1992) ^[32, 33]; even now, evolution is occurring rapidly (Ville, 1957; WBES, 1992) ^[34, 35] yet present-day organisms still existing unmodified forms, which opposes Darwin's theory and the other 12 theories of evolution.

10. World-renowned experts of fossil oppose the idea of evolution

World renowned experts of fossils oppose the idea of evolution. In Darwin's word, "We see this in the plainest manner by the fact that all the most eminent paleontologists (those who study fossil), namely Cuiver, Agassiz, Barrande, Falconer, Forbes, etc. and all our greatest geologists Lyell, Merchison, Sedgwick, etc. have unanimously (or generally) often vehemently (or strongly) maintained the immutability/unchanging of species (Darwin, 1859, p.251) ^[4]". Hence, world-renowned experts of fossils oppose the idea of evolution.

11. Many biologists rejected Darwin's theory, which indirectly claims that fossil records oppose Darwin's theory

Many biologists rejected Darwin's theory, which indirectly claims that fossil records oppose Darwin's theory. i) "Indeed, much of the reason for the instant success of Darwin's theory is that it was cut off from the very fabric of Victorian era or the English society. The symbol of natural selection was derived from the dominant socioeconomic ideology of the Victorian era, now rejected by nearly all humanity. The mechanistic conception of life, which it inspires, is equally outmoded and inappropriate. Why should one still cling to this metaphor when it can serve no other purposes than to support those injustices, which gave it birth (Ho, 1988, p. 117) ^[66]". ii) Invalid Darwin's theory (Gould and Eldredge, 1977, p.122) ^[39] iii) Darwin's theory is based on the wrong theory of Lamarck's (Ahad, 2011aAhad 2014) ^[1, 2] and belief of Darwin (Ahad, 2014) ^[2], hence Darwin's theory is wrong. iv) Darwin used the term "Climate" 100 times in *The Origin of Species* and 32 times in the "*Decent of Man*" and indicates that living organisms dispersed away from their places of origin and then became subsequently modified to match with the environment and thus new species evolve and their geographical distribution occurred. But living organisms have not evolved to match with the changing environment but geographical distribution (Biogeography) is not related to the changing environment (Ahad, 2019a) ^[24]. v) It is proved that

the Survival of the Fittest represents, the Origin of Species, natural selection, the Descent of man, and vice-versa. But the Survival of the Fittest is not valid, hence, the Darwin's theory is not valid for evolution (Ahad, 2020b) ^[67]. vi) At the Chicago meeting on "Wistar Destroys Evolution" (held in 1980) ^[68], it was declared that Darwin's theory is a theory of adaptation but not evolution. Thus, no evolution occurs by Darwin's theory

<https://www.scribd.com/document/201353747/Wistar-Destroys>.

Thus, many biologists rejected Darwin's theory, which indirectly claims that fossil records oppose Darwin's theory.

12. Reconstructions and Classifications of Fossilized Dinosaurs and humans are unwise

Fossils of dinosaurs are very rare and fragmentary bones such as thigh bones (femur), arm bones, teeth, footprints, tracks, bites, etc. (Figure 53) (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dinosaur). So, the fossils of dinosaurs supply very insufficient information. Therefore, based on such type of information, it is tough to identify the different categories of dinosaurs. Yet, based on such incomplete information, the evolutionist restored the imaginary original dinosaurs (Figure 54) as well as described their origin, period of origin, shape, size, weight, taxonomy, morphology, anatomy, chronologically modified characteristics, environment, or ecology of their ancient period (Parker and Haswell, 1990) ^[48], which is questionable. For example, dinosaur is classified into numerous categories such as two orders, four suborders, three divisions, four subdivisions, two cohorts, twelve infra-orders, twenty-three families, and three hundred genera (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dinosaurs).

The following texts of world-renowned biologists welcome the above statement: i) The classification or taxonomy of dinosaurs is still in a somewhat unknown state, owing to the fragmentary fossil material (Lull, 1976) ^[37], ii) The fossil record is very incomplete. Even the almost entire absence of certain groups as fossils makes it impossible to determine with any degree of correctness, the nature of population's communities and other important ecological concepts (Hickman, 1970) ^[18]. Consequently, the images of dinosaurs (Figure 54) as well as the image of other fossilized animals found in different textbooks as well as in various websites are very imaginary. Using fossil evidence, paleontologists have identified 900 distinct genera and more than 1,000 different species of non-avian dinosaurs.



Fig 53: Fossils of dinosaurs

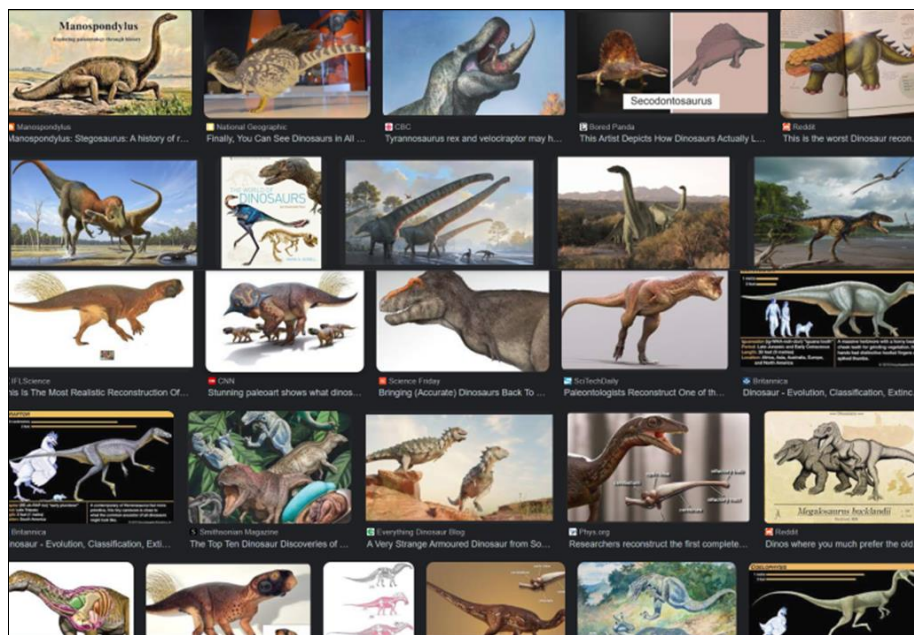


Fig 54: Reconstruction of fossils of imaginary dinosaurs (Google)

iii) The reconstruction of popular and best-known precursors of human beings (Figure 55) such as *Pliopithecus*, *Proconsul*, *Dryopithecus*, *Oreopithecus*, *Ramipithecus*, *Australopithecus africanus*, *Australopithecus robustus*, *Australopithecus boisei*,

and *Australopithecus afarensis* to the poster in the accompanied books of coarse is very miss-representative (Howell, 1970) [68]. About same statement was prearranged by Lapointe (2018) [58].



Fig 55: Reconstruction of human's fossils

13. Existing criticisms about fossils that oppose to Darwin's theory

There is numerous criticisms by various world-renowned authors that claim fossil evidence is insufficient to support the idea of evolution and a few are placed here:

i) The fossil records are generally thought to be misleading and biased; because, it is extremely incomplete, and only a really minor percentage of all animals that had lived become fossils and gives a limited insight in history of many groups

(Olsen, 1976) [69]. ii) Charles Darwin's contemporaries repeatedly criticized him for advocating a theory that was unsupported by the geological record. It is well known that Darwin responded to these criticisms by attributing the absence of transitional forms to the fact that the geological record is incomplete. Often overlooked, however, is the fact that he seemed to hold out some hope that fossilized transitional forms might eventually be uncovered (Gawne, 2015) [70]. iii) The fossil records contain a tiny fraction of the

species that offer very little evidence about the origins of major groups of organisms thus opposite to the evolution of major groups of organisms (Purves and Orians, 1987) [12].iv) According to 'World Book Encyclopedia' the fossil record has many gaps, as only relatively few species were preserved as fossils (WBE, 1992a) [33]. v) Paleontological record is biased and incomplete (Wolfe, 1983) [42]. vi) Diverse literature indicates that the entire vertebrate fossils are fragmentary bones such as fossils of dinosaurs are thigh bones, arm bones, teeth, footprints, tracks, bites, etc; and fossils of ancestors of humans are skull fragments, teeth, jaws etc. The so-called living fossils oppose the continuity and the idea of evolution. So, fossil is not a direct and clear-cut evidence of evolution. The claimed transitional fossils of *Archaeopteryx* and *Seymouria* are not transitional, they are a true bird and a true reptile, respectively. The so-called living fossils oppose the continuity and the idea of evolution (Ahad, 2015b) [71].

14. Literature claims that fossil evidence opposes the other 12 theories of evolution

Literature claims that fossil evidence opposes the other 12 theories of evolution and documents are placed here:

The present article indicated that all obtained fossils are identical to the present-day living organisms. So, the fossil evidence opposes the idea of organic evolution i.e. fossil evidence opposes Darwin's theory and the other 12 theories of evolution. In addition:

- i) The sexual theory of Darwin is opposite to human evolution (the Descent of Man) and the fossil evidence opposes the sexual theory of Darwin and the evolution of humans (Ahad, 2024) [5].
- ii) The agents of Neo-Darwinism (gene mutation, genetic drift, recombination, and gene flow) are opposite to any kind of evolution (Ahad, 2011b; Ahad, 2022) [3, 6] and the fossil evidence opposes Neo-Darwinism (Ahad, 2022b) [6].
- iii) Genetic drift represents the Punctuated equilibrium theory, the Shifting balance theory, the Allopatric speciation theory, the Species selection theory (Ahad, 2017, Ahad, 2019b, 2020a) [7-9], the Neutral Theory, and the Nearly Neutral theory (Ahad, 2023a) [10]. However, the effects of genetic drift are difficult to observe in fossils, so paleontologists have frequently denied its existence (Birdsell, 1975, p.100) [32]. Hence, fossil evidence opposes those theories. iv) The Punctuated equilibrium theory, the Shifting balance theory, the Allopatric speciation theory, the Species selection theory are opposite to any kind of evolution and the fossils evidence opposes those theories (Ahad, 2019b, Ahad 2020a) [8, 9], and invalid chromosomal speciation theory (Ahad 2020a; Ahad and Ferdous, 2015) [9, 72] and fossil evidence oppose the chromosomal speciation theory (Ahad 2020a) [9].
- iv) The Neutral theory and the Nearly Neutral theory are opposite to any kind of evolution and the fossil evidence opposes those two theories (Ahad, 2023a) [10].
- v) Sociobiology theory is opposite to the evolution of social behavior and the fossil evidence of social insects opposes the Sociobiology theory (Ahad, 2022a) [29].

Lastly, fossils evidence opposes the twelve theories of evolution.

15. Radiocarbon (C^{14}) dating is not valid as during the estimation of fossils it overlooks 3.5 billion years

The radiocarbon dating (also referred to as carbon dating or carbon-14 dating) technique assigns an actual date to a fossil (Mader, 2003) [73]. The method is based on the decay of the carbon-14^C isotope.

However, fossils allowed scientists to construct the geological time scale that traces the history of life. But it is not valid; as those are determined by the assumption only. Its documents are that during the estimation of the age of the earth, the Archeozoic Era (the Origin of first life), it overlooks 3.5 billion years and the documents are placed here:

a) Documents about the radiocarbon method overlook 3.5 billion years during the estimation of the Age of Earth

The age of the earth is estimated by knowing the age of rocks similar to the estimation of the age of fossils. But the age of the earth is not appropriate and is determined by the assumption only. Hence, based on the radioactive dating method, the age of the earth differs by several billion years in diverse texts (Table 1).

Table 1: The age of earth differs several billion years in diverse texts

The age of earth (billion years)	References
i) 2.5	Alter (1996) [74]
ii) 4.0	Mader (2000) [15]
iii) 4.5	Wallace (1990) [63]
iv) 4.6	Bernstein and Bernstein (1996) [75]
v) 6.0	Goonatilake (1991) [76]; Dickerson (1978) [77]

Thus, the radiocarbon method overlooks (6.0 billion-2.5 billion=3.5) 3.5 billion years during the estimation of the Age of Earth, which indicates it is determined based on the assumption only. In addition, the following literatures support that the age of the earth is determined based on the assumption only:

- i) Lord Kelvin, a renowned physician, scientifically proved that the earth is to be only 20 to 40 million years old (Laetch, 1979) [78].
- ii) The age of the earth is not valid; as if the earth is as old as the geologists claim, uranium decay would have put into the atmosphere more helium than it is currently found there. At present the rate of arrival of a metric layer from space, the earth after 4.5 billion years should be covered with a metric dust layer more this fact there on (Vuletic, 2018) [50].

So, the above literature claims that the earth is not billions and billions of years old but a few thousand years old.

b) Documents about the radiocarbon method overlook 3.5 billion years during the estimation of the Archeozoic period

The radiocarbon method overlooks 3.5 billion years during the estimation of the Archeozoic period (the origin of arising of first life); it is determined by the assumption only, and the documents are placed here:

Table 2: The period of origin of first life (Archezoic period) in geological time charts

Origin of first life (million years)	References
1500	Jordan and Verma (1990) ^[79]
2000	Dodson (1960); Braungart and Arnett (1965) ^[31, 80]
3000	Robertson (1987) ^[81]
2500-3800	Starr and Taggart (1989) ^[65]
3300	Sinha and Sinha (1997) ^[82]
3500	Ville (1957); Mader. (1997) ^[34, 44]
3500-4100	Wallace, (1990); Miller and Harley (1996) ^[52, 63]
3800	Purves and Orians (1987) ^[12]
4000	Ehrlich and Roughgarden (1987); Smith (1990) ^[26, 83]
4000-4500	Hickman (1970) ^[18]
4500	Noland and Beaver (1975) ^[84]
4600	Dickerson (1978) ^[77]
5000	Sinnott and Wilson (1963) ^[38]

Hence, the radiocarbon method overlooks (5000-1500=3500)3.5 billion years during the estimation of the Archezoic period.

Therefore, the dating of fossil residue by radioactive method is not correct and this estimate is based on assumption only

- i) Literature claims that the radiocarbon method is not valid
- ii) There is much literature that claims the radiocarbon method is not valid but a few are mentioned here:
- iii) Until fairly recently, there way to determine the age of the earth or to develop an actual time scale for the events in the geologic and the evolutionary history of living organisms. For many years, scientists tried to measure the ages of rocks by assuming that erosion, mountain building, and other geologic processes occurred at a constant rate. Such attempts failed, because there is no faithfulness of its (Starr and Taggart, 1989)^[65].
- iv) Radioactive breakdown methods principally indicates the relative age, whether one fossil is older or younger than others, but not provides accurate and actual age (Case, 1979, Rastogi, 1994)^[16, 85].
- v) It is confirmed that many tests using ^{14}C gives dates that are clearly wrong. So, the dating of fossils depends on the evolutionary assumption. Radiometric dating is extremely inaccurate, as is shown by the fact that such experiments often have error factors of a few million years. Again, many radiometric dating tests have yielded false results. Evolutionists reject all those that are unreliable with prior assumptions and keep those that verify their theory of evolution. Many types of radiometric dating have error factors of several million years (Lewin, 1987; Vuletic, 2018)^[50, 57].
- vi) The radiocarbon method is not valid as it overlooks 3.5 billion years during the estimation of the Age of Earth and the Archezoic Era i.e. the Origin of First Life (Ahad, 2015b)^[71].
- vii) The age of fossil is calculated by the radioactive carbon methods are not a definite date but one within \pm a certain year giving a standard deviation. Thus, instead of 15,300, the date would be given as 15,300 \pm 300, which means that there is 67% chance that the correct figure will fall between 15,000 and 15,600 (Barnouw, 1978)^[86].
- viii) Radioactive breakdown methods principally indicate the relative age, whether one fossil is older or younger than others, but are not accurate (Case, 1979)^[16].
- ix) Lewin (1987)^[57] cited that biochemists Allen Wilson and

Vincent Sarich discovered that the first people had to originate less than two hundred thousand (200,000) years ago and could only have come from an original two men. This virtually indicates all the paleontological dates are wrong. Leakey and Lewin (1992)^[87] noted that after fifteen years that opinion was accepted by the paleontologists.

- x) Thus, the estimation of the age of fossils and preparation of the geological time scale is extremely biased and it is prepared based on assumption only.
- xi) (Anonymous, 2024a)^[88].
- xii) Researchers of the University of Chicago informed that radiocarbon dating (or carbon-14 dating) is a scientific method that can accurately determine the age of organic materials as old as approximately sixty thousand (60,000) years (Anonymous, 2024b, <https://news.uchicago.edu/explainer/what-is-carbon-14-dating>),^[89] which claims the million or billions years age of a fossil is not valid, the arising periods of all animals and plants are wrong and thus geological time table or time chart is not valid.

Finally, it is proved that the radiocarbon method is not valid as it overlooks 3.5 billion years during the estimation of the Age of Earth and the Archezoic Era (the Origin of First Life).

16. Conclusions

The discussions of the article lead to draw the following conclusion:

- i) All obtained fossils of invertebrates, vertebrates, and plants are practically identical to the present-day living organisms, which claims that fossil evidence is opposite to Darwin's theory and also the other 12 theories of evolution.
- ii) Extinction of living organisms never succeeded a new species.
- iii) Birds did not arise from the dinosaurs.
- iv) Humans did not evolve from the lower animal.
- v) The radiocarbon method, geological timetable, and age of the earth are not valid thus the age of fossil millions of years is not valid.
- vi) Fossils never support the idea of evolution. Darwin declared "He, who rejects these views on the nature of the geological record, will rightly reject my whole theory (Origin of Species, p. 276). So, fossil evidence is opposite to Darwin's theory and also the other 12 theories of evolution.

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