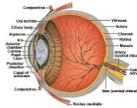


Hence, Darwin (1859) himself momentarily confesses that for a complex organ such as an eye to have developed by itself is "absurd in the highest degree." No scientific factual explanation even begins to explain how something like the human eye could have been produced by time, chance, natural selection and mutation. Yet this is just one eye.

A baby needs a number of very complex interdependent systems to live and survive. These systems include the nervous, digestive, excretory, circulatory, skeletal, muscular and immune system; and for a baby to survive and live, each system requires all the other systems to be functioning. Therefore all these systems must be in operation at the same time and could not have evolved slowly over millions of years.



And what are the chances of an intricate male reproductive system coming about by time, chance and random mutation? It would need to be fully functional along the entire evolutionary timeline so that reproduction could continue.

And remember; this highly unlikely progression would be pointless unless the female reproductive system had also randomly evolved in perfect sync to compliment the developing male system so that they both worked in harmony over the millions of years of evolutionary refinement! Furthermore, this logic applies to all the other species on earth as well.

There is no evidence anywhere of the evolution of such systems. Moreover, no even hypothetical process can be thought of to explain how something like the brain and the digestive system could have evolved bit by bit over time!

Despite arguing otherwise, Richard Dawkins (2006 p.138), in his book 'The God Delusion', explains that: "...the odds of life originating spontaneously on a planet were a billion to one against..." According to Dawkins, the chance of life spontaneously occurring on a planet is a billion to one...but this only refers to the basic "origin of life." What are the chances of more complex organisms, molecular structures and biological systems appearing on Earth by themselves?

To conclude:

It must be stressed that Muslims support science and do not refute evolution on the condition that it does not go against the teachings of the Creator. However, when evolution argues that we descended from apes and everything appeared by itself; it is like saying that there was an explosion at a salvage yard, and all the metal pieces flew into the air, and then fell back down into one place and formed a brand new Lamborghini. When Darwinists insist that this notion of evolution is true and that we descended from apes; our response is... surely that's bananas!



To find out more about this topic, Islam, for full references or for more leaflets:

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In the name of God, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful

"We Descended
From Apes..."
Surely That's Bananas!



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The predominant theory of evolution argues that everything within the universe appeared by itself, and evolved and developed over time through inorganic matter and chance.

This idea removes the powers from the Creator (God) and instead accepts and gives these creative powers to time, inorganic matter and chance – this goes against the religion of God and Islam (Yahya 1999).

Muslims reject this idea and question the following concerning Darwin's theory:

1. Where did God come from?

How did we learn about our Creator? Why did people begin to worship God when this has nothing to do with the 'survival of the fittest' notion? Evolutionist will argue that humans created the idea of a 'God'.

However, in Islam, this does not explain the fact that all the prophets including Moses, David, Jesus and Muhammad (PBUT) all worshipped the same God and called their people to worship Him too. Furthermore, many of the prophets performed various miracles such as the splitting of the sea by Moses, the Virgin Birth of Jesus by Mary and the feeding of a large army from a few dates by the prophet Muhammad (PBUT).

These are facts, and it is not just the religious texts which confirm these but also many written historical accounts – these were a part of the reason why so many people believed in their prophets and worshipped God.

2. How did the universe appear?

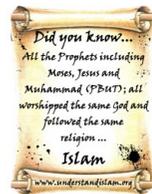
In his book, titled "The Grand Design", Steven Hawking (2010, cited in Lennox 2010) famously claimed that:
"...because there is a law such as gravity, the universe can and will create itself from nothing."

Hence, according to Hawking, it is the laws of physics and not the will of God, which provide the real explanation as to how the universe and life first appeared on Earth.

Yet the universe we live in is indescribably vast and is known to be made up of 50,000,000,000 galaxies. Is it really possible that all of this appeared by itself?

Dr John Lennox (2010), Professor in Mathematics at Oxford University responds to Hawking and explains:

"Professor Stephen Hawking believes the laws of physics were behind the creation of the universe, not God. That is a confusion of category. The laws of physics can explain how the jet engine works, but someone had to build the



thing, put in the fuel and start it up...how did gravity exist in the first place? Who put it there? And what was the creative force behind its birth?"

According to the laws of science, something cannot appear from nothing. Hence, there had to be a Creator that started the universe.

3. How did life first appear on earth?

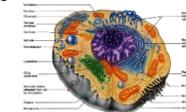
Evolutionists argue that inanimate (non-living) matter must have produced one living cell by coincidence and chance, and this theory is described as 'spontaneous generation.' However, this theory has been strongly rejected by modern biologists and great evolutionists such as the Russian biologist Alexander Oparin, dubbed the Darwin of the 20th century, and the American chemist Stanley Miller, who both experimented to try and prove that a living cell could originate by coincidence and chance, but failed (Yahya 1999).



They admitted their failure; Oparin in "Origin of Life" and Stanley Miller in "Molecular Evolution of life." Jeffery Bada in his book "Earth" (cited in Yahya 1999) states in regards to this theory that:

"We still face the biggest unsolved problem that we had when we entered the twentieth century: how did life originate on earth?"

The conditions required for the formation of just one cell are too great in quantity to be explained by accident or coincidence because the DNA molecule is so complex. Yet, it is estimated that an organism such as an adult human could be made of between 10-100 trillions living cells. Science is struggling to factually prove how just one living cell appeared on the Earth.



So what are the chances of all of these living cells appearing by chance, and then coming together to form such complicated structures such as a human being?

4. How did complex organisms, molecular structures and biological systems first appear on Earth?

Organisms such as animals, plants and humans are composed of complex molecular structures such as proteins, and many organisms contain biological systems such as a respiratory system or digestive system which enables them to breathe and process food.

Darwin (1859 pp.171-172) acknowledges that there are organs which are of "extreme perfection and complication", and when describing the eye, he explains:
"To suppose that the eye with all its inimitable contrivances for adjusting the focus to different distances, for admitting different amounts of light and for the correction of spherical and chromatic aberration, could have been formed by natural selection, seems, I freely confess, absurd in the highest degree."