



# MIRACLES OF NATURE

Creating New Life

# The Miracle of Birth

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**Fish, birds and animals  
breed in different ways.  
Unless each set of parents  
had matched first time how  
could they have had young?**

## **The Truly Amazing Umbilical Cord**

One body keeps another body alive.

This cord carries air and food  
from the mother to child.

It carries waste away.

It had to be whole  
first time or  
no child.



The umbilical cord is hanging over the lamb's back soon after birth.

## **Wharton's Jelly**

At birth this jelly constricts each side of the broken cord.

This clotting stops bleeding so the baby does not die.

It had to work first time so could not have evolved.

## **Mammal parts had to be whole first time**

The mother has a womb, a placenta, tubes, an umbilical cord, milk glands and milk. Unless these were complete, and worked first time, how could the baby live?



## **The placenta**

Food, air and antibodies are passed from the mother's blood, through the placenta wall, into the baby's blood. This had to work first time so could not have evolved. Unless milk was there in the first mammal, and the first baby knew how to suckle, wouldn't the baby have starved?

## Different insects have different stages of growth

Butterflies have four stages -  
egg, caterpillar, chrysalis, butterfly.

Unless each stage had worked together first time  
how could they have grown up enough to have young?



Both male and female had to hatch from the first batch of eggs - if not how did they later reproduce?



See the clip about butterflies on  
[www.thewonderofcreation.org.uk](http://www.thewonderofcreation.org.uk)

## **The miracle of parenthood!**

What sparked that first new life?  
The conditions had to be exactly right.  
Who, but God, can make parts needed for life?  
Unless the first father and mother had been  
grown up, and had matched first time,  
how could they have had young?



## **Baby mammal hearts increase blood to the lungs at birth**

Babies in the womb get oxygen from their mother's blood.  
When the cord breaks they have to breathe by themselves.  
Extra blood has to be diverted to the lung vessels.  
For this - parts had been pre-set to inflate or close down.  
It had to happen first time within minutes of the first birth.  
This means that the changes could not have slowly evolved.



### Getting ready

“Chicha” had puppies when she was nearly three. Meeting her husband had to be on the right day. All her insides had to be ready and prepared. Different breeds of female dogs become fertile between different lengths of time - some every five months - others every nine.



*The nearest puppy shows the remains of the umbilical cord.*



## **The miracle of pregnancy!**

Puppies grow with half of each of their parent's genes.

In Chicha's womb they are snug inside a water-sac.

The first sacs had to be whole or the puppies die.

Food and air pass from Chicha's blood stream, through her placenta, into the puppy's blood.

This then travels down the cord through the pup's tummy button to the puppy's heart.

Waste and carbon dioxide is taken away.



*A puppy still in the membrane sac*

## **The pre-planned maternal instinct**

Mother dogs like quiet cosy places to have their pups.

When ready, each puppy is born in a membrane sac.

Chicha licked them clean and bit the cords in two.

Without being told, she knew what to do.



*A puppy coming out of the birth-canal*

### **The miracle of the very first birth**

Mum's muscles had to push first time.  
The water-sac had to be broken first time.  
Mum had to clean the baby's face first time.  
If any water is inhaled the baby would drown.  
The umbilical cord had to break for the first time.  
Blood each side of the cut cord had to clot first time.  
The heart had to send blood to the lung vessels first time.  
The baby then had to know how to gulp air the first time.  
The lungs had to inflate on their own for the first time.  
Then breathing in and out had to work the first time.  
Milk from the mother had to be there the first time.  
Babies had to know how to suckle the first time.  
Mum had to protect her baby the first time.  
It all had to happen together first time,  
so could not have slowly evolved.

**Worm and vole embryos  
grow in different ways**

In embryos without a backbone -  
the mouth develops before the waste-tube,  
the eyes grow from the skin towards the brain,  
and the nerve trunk lies at the bottom of the body.



**In embryos with a backbone  
it is the opposite -**

the waste-tube develops before the mouth,  
the eyes grow from the brain towards the skin,  
and the spinal-cord lies at the top of the body.

This shows that worms and voles could not  
have come from the same beginning.\*

Damselflies  
have a  
unique  
courting  
system.



**Dad moves sperm from near his tail to near his chest**

He then holds the female's head with his hind claspers.

She brings her tail down under him for them to join.

They then fly together like this or rest on a reed.

There is nothing else at all similar from which  
this pairing method could have evolved.

# The Miracle of Breathing



Didn't the  
airways have  
to be there before  
the first breath?



How could something that is not  
alive make an air-way to breathe?  
How could lungs make themselves?  
Who, apart from God, can give us breath?

## **Animal and plant breathing work in opposite ways**

Animals absorb oxygen and give out carbon dioxide.

Plants absorb carbon dioxide and give out oxygen.

But this happens less in the dark.



## **The breathing pores on a land plant are under the leaf so that they do not drown in the rain**

The pores on a water plant are on top of the leaf so they do not drown in the pond.

Their leaves are shaped so that the rain drains off.

## **Different ways of breathing**

Some bacteria absorb oxygen through their outer membrane wall.

Worms, flies and most beetles have pores.

Most insects also have tubes. Fish have gills.

Whales have blow-holes. Tadpoles have gills.

Frogs breathe through their skin and their lungs.



Birds have open-ended lung tubes for air to go straight through.

Mammals have closed-ended lung tubes to breathe in and out.

Damselfly nymphs breathe with fan-like gills on their tails.

Dragonfly nymphs pump water in and out of their anus.

Snails have an air-hole on the right side of their body.

As different creatures breathe in different ways  
didn't they have to have a different start?

**Fish breathe in one direction  
through their gills - not in and out**

They absorb oxygen by gulping water, closing their lips, then the throat closes, the floor of the mouth rises, and water is pushed out over blood vessels in their gills. The floor of the mouth lowers before the next gulp.



Unlike other creatures most fish have a swim bladder full of air to keep them afloat. It can even adjust to different depths of water. Unless it was complete first time it would leak, so how could it have evolved?





### **Frogs breathe in four ways**

Frog-spawn breathe through membranes.

Tadpoles breathe in water through gills.

Frogs breathe in air through skin and lungs.

Unless these worked together first time how did frog spawn grow up enough to breed more frogs?



This photo shows frogs spawn in a clump and the black toad's eggs in a string wound around weeds





### **Insects have no lungs**

They have breathing pores with muscles that tighten to push air out and relax to let air in. Tiny hairs are there to keep the dust out. Tubes take air round about the body.

### **Some insects have air-sacs as well as tubes**

The extra oxygen helps them to leap up high. Their leap is like us jumping over a bus. Air would have leaked out unless the sacs were whole at once.



**Bird breathing is circular - not in and out**

Air goes through open-ended lung tubes to air-sacs near the neck, wings, and tail.

Air-sacs would leak unless whole.

Birds are the only creatures with ribs that have joints, allowing the chest air-sacs to expand.

Half-made joints would be useless unless complete.



**Reptiles have no air sacs**

Their air travels in and out of lungs that have closed tube ends.

If birds came from reptiles wouldn't the imagined opening-up of closed lung tubes have caused the air to leak out?

**Reptile, mammal and bird lungs**

are all moved by muscles in the chest, except crocodile lungs are moved by muscles near the liver and frog's lungs are moved by muscles near the mouth. Didn't each muscle have to work first time?

**Mammals have a diaphragm -  
other creatures do not\***

It develops in the neck of the baby in the womb and moves down as the baby grows. Unless it was complete first time it would not have worked and would cause harm.\*



**We all need oxygen to breathe**

It is often assumed that oxygen levels have been roughly the same, but the level found in fossil amber bubbles was higher than the level found in the air now.\* This changed level could upset some of the dating calculations.

## Different Groups

There is change within a family group but one group does not turn into another group



**Sexual selection gives variety -** allowing changes in the next generation. But this can only mix existing material.\* Natural selection can only destroy the weak by starvation, killing and by bad weather. Mutations can only alter what is there. None of these can make a new part.

## Why bacteria could not turn into an insect

Bacteria divide and then remain bacteria.\*

Most insects have three or four stages.

Unless each different set of stages  
had worked together first time  
how could they have young?



Dragonflies lay eggs into water.  
Some spiders lay eggs on leaves.  
A queen bee lays eggs into  
a six sided wax cone.

## Why a fish could not turn into a frog

Fish eggs are fertilised in water.

Frog eggs are fertilised on the mothers back.

The male fertilises the eggs as they are released by the mother during their clasping together stage.

Frog's legs had to supposedly evolve before doing this - so in an imaginary mid-way stage how did they reproduce?



Unlike other creatures most fish have a tube along the side of their body alerting them to water disturbance.\*

Instead of eardrums they have chambers with stones.\*

Each sort of fish has different shaped stones.\*





### **Why a frog could not turn into a reptile**

Frogs' eggs are fertilised outside the body.

Reptiles' eggs are fertilised inside the body.

Each mother had to have different inside parts.

Frogs' eggs are in jelly near the top of the pond.

Reptile babies, however, live inside shells.

### **The first shell had to be whole**

The shells have pore-holes for air and two separate membrane linings.

Inside is a yolk for food, an air-sac for air, a sac for waste and the baby reptile.



### **Why a reptile could not turn into a bird**

Birds have: feathers that moult and re-grow, beaks, jointed ribs, and open-ended lung tubes, air-sacs, crops, gizzards, preening oil and special chest bones that hold the muscles for their wings. Some birds re-gurgitate food ready for the chicks. Other birds bring up pellets of undigested food.\* Most birds do not have a bladder - reptiles do.\* Song birds have a special voice-box - reptiles do not.\*

Most birds build nests - Mum nearly starves as she will not leave her eggs.

Most chicks are fed - reptile babies are not.

Feeding is exhausting for both Mum and Dad.

Why “evolve” this when reptile babies feed themselves?

## Why a reptile could not have turned into a mammal

Mammal mothers have a womb - reptiles don't.\*

Mammals have a diaphragm - reptiles don't.

Mammals have milk glands - reptiles don't.

Mammals have udders - reptiles don't.

Mammals have four chambers  
to their heart - reptiles have three.

Mammals have two joints between their  
skull and top spine bone - reptiles have one.

Didn't each mammal part have to work first time?



The human mother's egg is formed in her womb  
while she is still in her own mother's womb.

How could she adapt to outside change?

## **Why an ape could not turn into a person**

Ape reproduction is different from ours.\*

Male apes have a bone that men do not have.

If apes turned into people, the mother's pelvic bones would have had to expand for the bigger human head.

An upright walking mother would also need stronger pelvic floor muscles so that her baby did not fall out.

The timing of these would have had to be the same.



## **Mutations tend to only make a damaged ape**

Natural selection only removes a weak ape.

Sexual selection only makes a different ape.

None of these can produce language or creativity.

## **Plants and seeds**

Didn't the seed have to be complete before its plant could grow?

Didn't the plant have to be complete before its seed could grow?

Didn't both have to be complete at once?



## **Plants and animals are not related**

Creatures have blood - plants don't.

Plants have roots - creatures don't.

## **One thing needs another to live**

Without bugs to put air in the soil, or seeds to grow into plants, or water to give them a drink, or sun to warm the shoots, or insects to pollinate flowers, how could we live?



## **Wings and feathers had to be whole before flight**

Feathers need each strand hooked to the next strand before the bird can begin to fly. Pigeons have a powder, and most other birds have an oil, that come from glands near their tail to keep the feathers trim. Flight feathers join the wing bone and have nerves to the brain. This means that many feathers can be individually controlled. Didn't the genetic controls have to be already set in place before the muscles, nerves, shoulder joints and feathers could have worked together for flight?

**Is there a Creator? Yes!  
Only God can give life**



*A baby at 8 weeks after conception*

**This shows the importance  
of the umbilical cord.**

**Each set of creatures has a different breeding plan**

Mammal babies grow in a womb, and then drink milk.

Some mammals crawl from the birth-canal to a pouch.

Fish eggs and seeds join outside their body in the sea.

Reptile baby-making parts join in the mother's body.

Whales mate belly to belly - most creatures do not.

Sea-horse mothers lay eggs into a pouch on Dad.

Some male corals spray seeds, and females lay

eggs, into the sea on the same day each year.

Some insect eggs turn from grub to adult.

Many other insects also make a cocoon.

Grasshoppers bury eggs underground.

Frog eggs are laid in jelly in clumps.

Toad eggs are laid in strings.



As such a basic thing as reproduction could not have evolved didn't each different group have to have a different start?



### **Double-gender creatures**

Some creatures, like worms and snails, have male and female parts in the same body. They have to pair and both lay eggs. This also had to work first time.



### **Only a miracle could have caused new life to begin**

The male and female parts had to exactly intertwine. Like a jig-saw, the corresponding parts had to fit. For one to evolve without the other is pointless. Each needed the other before either works. Only complete parts can produce young.

**Unless a whole sperm had met a whole egg  
in the first generation life could not go on**

Men and women are very different.

Every part of us - our brain, bone structure,  
nervous system and outlook are all different.

Mutations and natural selection could not have  
made these differences as they are unable to create.

Like a computer - the gender hardware had to be  
wired in before the computer can be turned on.\*



The female kingfisher only accepts a fish once the nest is complete  
as only then are they ready to mate.

**Our bodies are designed to please the other.**

By waiting to join together in marriage we have  
a more special unopened present to give each other.

We are made to complement each other - not be the same.



**How could  
this turn  
into that?**



*Monarch butterfly leaving chrysalis*

### **In the chrysalis there is a miracle change**

The grub spins a silk pad attaching itself to a twig.  
Hanging upside down it then wriggles out of its skin.  
Inside is a soft chrysalis case which becomes hard.  
The caterpillar inside then breaks down to a goo -  
it re-assembles and out comes something new!

### **What had one body now has three parts**

What crawled on a plant now has wings to fly.  
What had small suction pads now has jointed legs.  
What munched leaves now sips nectar from flowers.  
What had no gender now can be a Mum or Dad.  
What appeared to look dead is now alive!\*

What was on earth now flies in the sky!



### **What was God's purpose in Creation?**

Paradise - a garden - perfection.

People to love, who love Him.

He gave us free-will as well.

Mankind chose to disobey.

God sent Jesus to die for our sins.

As with the thief next to Jesus on the Cross,  
paradise is still open for those who honour Him.\*



“But the fact is that Christ did actually rise from the dead,  
and has become the first of millions who will  
come back to life again some day.

Death came into the world because of what one man (Adam)  
did, and it is because of what this other man (Christ) has  
done that now there is the resurrection from the dead.

Everyone dies because all of us are related to Adam,  
being members of his sinful race,  
and wherever there is sin, death results.  
But all who are related to Christ will rise again.

Each, however, in his own turn,  
Christ rose first,  
Then when Christ comes back,  
all His people will become alive again.”  
*1 Corinthians 15 v 20-24 Living Bible*



### References:

**P11** See Dr V. Sodera's book: "One small speck to man" p 214.

**P21** If there is a hole in the diaphragm the vacuum pulls the tubes up from below causing a hernia. **For oxygen levels in amber** see the paper by Robert Burner and Gary Landis of Yale University in Science, March 1988.

<http://minerals.cr.usgs.gov/gips/na/amber.html>.

**P22** A protective membrane around every single female egg called Zona Pelucida stops fertilisation between different groups. It used to be called The Genesis Barrier. Unnatural cross-breeding causes sterility later on so unnatural lines becomes extinct.

**P23** Prof. Alan Linton MSc, PhD, DSc, FRCPath, ARCVS says:

**"For 150 years innumerable populations of bacteria have been cultured in laboratories, but despite possible mutations which naturally occur, new species of bacteria have never been observed. Mutations can cause variations in existing species but do not produce different species."**

**P24** The tube is called a lateral line. Because "otolith" stones are different in each sort of fish a biologist can identify fish by these stones alone.

**P26** Some sea-birds soften fish. Owls, puffins and kingfishers expel pellets. Chest bones = the sternum. Voice boxes = a syrinx. Only ostriches have a bladder.

**P27** Some snake species have baby snakes born with an umbilical cord.

**P28** Male apes have a penis bone. Apes know when females are fertile and humans do not. Ape and human birth canals are differently placed.

**P34** The human male sex chromosome is labelled XY and the female XX. Males have an extra part to their cells that females do not have. We are biologically either male or female. **Jesus said "...at the beginning the Creator made them male and female..." Matthew 19 v 4.** (In birds it is the female that has the extra part.)

**P35** Is this grub-to-caterpillar transformation a picture to remind us of heaven?

**P36** Luke Ch.23 v 39 – 43.



**Photo credits and artwork**

**Philip Snow** [www.snowartandbooks.co.uk](http://www.snowartandbooks.co.uk)

Front cover puffin & rear cover otter.

**Li Han Lihan** [Lihan@btinternet.com](mailto:Lihan@btinternet.com)

Butterfly design on front cover.

**Alan Willis** <http://www.awillis.co.uk>

2, 11, 15, 19, 21, 23, 30, 34.

**Mark Haville** [www.npn videos](http://www.npnvideos.com) 18, 22.

**Life Issues Institute** [www.lifeissues.org](http://www.lifeissues.org) 31.

**Dr Vij Sodera** [www.onesmallspeck.com](http://www.onesmallspeck.com) 33.

**Bill Powers USA:** [www.pixcontroller.com](http://www.pixcontroller.com)

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*Jennet Christie SRN*



*Otter, Scotland. Philip Snow*

**Unless the umbilical cord  
was complete first time  
how did the baby live?**

Jennet Christie  
Moat Cottage, Hartley Wespall,  
Hook, Hampshire, RG27 0BB UK

**Tel, +44 (0)1256 882 661**

e-mail: [jennet6@btinternet.com](mailto:jennet6@btinternet.com)

[www. TheWonderofCreation.org.uk](http://www.TheWonderofCreation.org.uk)

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