Episode-204

Shea Houdmann
Welcome to the Got Questions podcast. Occasionally we'd like to invite a guest speaker onto the Got Questions podcast to help us answer some of the questions that we frequently receive on Got Questions. So today, joining me is Dr. Robert Carter. Rob is with Creation Ministries International, and he's going to be helping us to answer some questions related to humanity and how DNA worked with very early humanity. So Rob, welcome to the program.
Dr. Robert Carter
Thanks for having me on, Shea. This is going to be fun.
Shea Houdmann
Yes. Tell me a little bit about Creation Ministries International. What is it? What do you do? And how did God give you that passion?
Dr. Robert Carter
Well, we're about a 46 or 47-year-old organization, and we speak in churches. We're going to be about 1,200 churches this year around the world. We have a gigantic website called creation.com.
We make Creation Magazine, the Journal of Creation. We publish, I don't know, 30 or 40 books. We've made several movies. It is my passion. I can't believe I get to work at this organization that blessed me so much when I was a young man. Now that I'm older, the people who started are retiring, and I'm stepping into some giant shoes. But it is a passion project, trying to get people to understand the Bible is true. This is an ongoing multinational program with probably 15 PhD scientists and about 30 speakers, master's levels in seminary degrees or science degrees, all working together, trying to get the word out. The Bible actually is the Word of God, and it's true, and it does reflect real history.
Shea Houdmann
Very much needed. Gotquestions.org we're a ministry. We don't focus primarily or definitely not exclusively on creationism, but we receive a ton of questions. We have a whole section of questions about creationism, got a lot of questions about science and evolution, all those things that creation.com specializes in. And we've used your resources many, many times, so we're very

grateful for ministries out there that can have a laser focus on these areas when we tend to be a little more broad.

Shea Houdmann

But let me go and jump into some of the frequently asked questions that I would love your insight on. First of all, and we received this question just the other day, worded very similar to this, is basically, if we're really starting with the literal Adam and Eve, how do you get from two human beings to now the approximately eight billion human beings in the world?

Dr. Robert Carter

That's a great question. But we could even make it even worse, because we didn't start with Adam and Eve, we started with Noah and his family. So 1,600 years after Adam and Eve, we have Noah's flood. The Bible says we all came from Shem, Ham, and Japheth and their three wives. That's six people, and it's only about 4,500 years ago. So how do we do that?

Dr. Robert Carter

Actually, the answer mathematically is trivial. All you have to do is double that population every 150 years. So 150 years after the flood, there's 12 people. 300 years after the flood, there's 24 people. That's a very, very, very slow, it's a ridiculously slow growth rate. And if you keep doubling that population every 150 years, you'll get to seven or eight billion people today. That's just the way mathematics works and the way exponential growth works. So really the question is, how come there are only eight billion people in the world? Given evolutionary time with tens of thousands of years of humanity, there should be trillions, but war, starvation, disease, that's what has the population in check. It's not an objection to the Bible to think that there are eight billion people starting from six just a few thousand years ago. It's trivial.

Shea Houdmann

There's the mathematical side of the question, but I know one of your focus, your specialties is in DNA. Genetically speaking, how can you start with two human beings and have it result in the gene pool that we see today?

Dr. Robert Carter

That's a great question. And we get a lot of objections to that on creation.com also. Some theologians have tried to say, you can't get this amount of diversity from two people. Absolutely you can. There's about 10 million letter differences that we see in the human genome that are shared amongst people

all over the planet. And you and I, people listening, individually, we each carry about three million, where the copy of DNA we got from our mother is different than the copy we got from our father. Three million places where our two genomes differ inside ourselves, but it's only about 10 million across the world. What prevents God from engineering into Adam those 10 million variants? Nothing.

Dr. Robert Carter

And those variants that are commonly shared, they don't cause disease. They're just created diversity. So God engineers that into Adam. It's even easier if Eve is not a copy of Adam. She was made from Adam, so she didn't have his Y chromosome, but all God had to do was double her X chromosome and make her a woman. But what if he added some diversity to her? Or what if he engineered some diversity into their reproductive cells? I mean, they were created. They could have been created with a lot of diversity in themselves, and everyone after them has to come about through the normal process of sexual reproduction. Fine. But it's not hard to envision Adam being front load of what we see in humans today. So again, it's not a good objection.

Dr. Robert Carter

What people think, though, is that diversity we see is all caused by mutation, and that would have driven that to extinction. If all that mutation had to happen and then spread across the entire population, that would take a really, really high mutation load, really high mutation rate. That would have been really bad for us. But they're not mutations. There's God-created diversity.

Shea Houdmann

I think a lot of the problems I've seen is that people, when they think of Adam and Eve, they think of the flannel graph or the pictures that they see. You know, Adam and Eve, a white couple, were the first two human beings. How in the world do we get all this genetic diversity, different skin colors, different genetic features in people if we start with two white people, and it's like, the Bible nowhere says anything about Adam and Eve's skin color. Honestly, I picture them as being somewhere in the middle.

Dr. Robert Carter

Or Adam could have been- He would have been on the darker side of middle, yeah.

Shea Houdmann
Adam could have been Caucasian, and Eve could have been African in complexion. We have truly no idea what the original people looked like, but to think they were both homogeneously white, completely foreign to the Bible.
Dr. Robert Carter
Yeah. If you have mutation happening in a population over thousands of years, you can get a lot of skin color, hair color, and eye color changes. The same genes that control skin color in humans are the genes that control coat color in horses and dogs and cats and all sorts of other mammalian species. It's the same genes. And we see the same mutations popping up in multiple different groups of organisms, causing the same color patterns. So, God could have front-loaded all the skin color, hair color, and eye color genes into Adam and Eve, but I don't think so.
Dr. Robert Carter
Because when you look at red hair, it's really only found in people of Scottish and Irish descent. So, it's probably a mutation that occurred later on in history after Babel, after we spread out in a small population that went on to settle in Scotland and Ireland, and they just have a high frequency of red hair, and it's really nowhere else, etc. The races should arise after Babel, because whatever's in Adam and Eve is going to be on the ark, and whatever's on the ark is going to be in that pre-Babel population.
Dr. Robert Carter
Noah's children, their children are going to have to marry each other, and the grandchildren have to marry each other, and nieces and nephews and uncles and whatever. You have this big melting pot, all the genes mixed together, but then at Babel, a couple hundred years after the flood, God separates the nations into isolated little populations, divides them up by language, and they spread out. Well, each little group is only going to have a subset of all the genes of the Babel population.
Dr. Robert Carter
And then over time, because there's going to be even more inbreeding within each little group, they're going to lose a lot of diversity differently. So, you can get pruning and weeding out of a lot of genes, and so the groups start to look a little different, but we still share 99.99 something percent of all our genes. I mean, it's not like Africans are different than Europeans. I mean, almost

everything in Africa is found in Europe, and almost everything in Europe is found in Africa. It's even strangely, more strange, there's not a single letter in the genome that you can use to separate the so-called races. There's not a single letter that says everyone in Africa has this, or everyone in Europe has that. No, you have – well, some people in Europe have red hair, okay? And no one in Africa, unless they have European ancestry, has that gene, but that's a late development, the red hair gene. We share almost everything else.

Shea Houdmann

So, in your view, that was another one of the questions on my mind, was the origin of races. You trace that to – after Babel, humanity spreading around the world, limited gene pools, and so genetic features were amplified, so to speak, so that slightly dark skin became darker skin became really dark skin amongst a particular people group.

Dr. Robert Carter

Yeah, and if you really want to get into it, the genetics of skin color are fascinating and not what we expect. I've written about this on creation.com several times, but when you look at Africa, the ancient most Africans didn't have the genes for the really dark skin that the majority of Africans have today. There was something that happened probably less than 2,000 years ago. It was called the Bantu expansion. The Bantu-speaking peoples in Central Africa spread out. They migrated eastward and southward, and they took over a huge territory that lighter skin people had originally lived in. So, the dark skin of Africans is not natural selection. It's not like, oh, you need dark skin to live on the equator. Well, that's not true because there's plenty of people in Papua New Guinea that don't have really dark skin or people in Ecuador that don't have really dark skin. It's not like evolution is driving darker skin on the equator. It's a darker skin people spread out and conquered a vast territory. So, if you went to Africa 2,000 years ago, it wouldn't quite look like it looks today.

Dr. Robert Carter

The same is true in Europe. The first people to live in Europe are the Neanderthals. Another group of people came in, the hunter-gatherer people. They didn't have farms yet, but all the genes that we're pulling out of these old graves for those people, they had the genes for dark skin. A lot of them had dark skin and blue eyes, which is a very strange combination, but it's very

common in Europe. In fact, they all had dark skin as far as the genetics is concerned. Then after that, the third group of people moving into Europe were farmers coming from Turkey, ancient Anatolia. That's the first time the light skin genes get into Europe. It comes from Turkey, actually.
They migrate into Europe, take over that territory, intermingle with the people that lived there before. So, the hunter-gatherer genes are in a new population. The Neanderthal genes are also in the new population.
Then later on, another light skin group of people that live north of the Caspian Sea in the middle of Asia, they invade Europe. So, 70% of the European genome actually comes from Asia. A huge chunk comes from Turkey and the stuff that's actually there before was dark skin.

Dr. Robert Carter

So, what's a race in this context? You can't define what a race is when you realize we're all melting pots of very dissimilar people. There's more differences between hunter-gatherers and the farmers moving up, and they mingle together to make the Europeans. There's more differences between them than between modern Europeans and Chinese people. So, there's no race. That whole notion has been destroyed.

Dr. Robert Carter

But biblically, there's no race either. We come from Adam and Eve. There's only one people group. We come from Noah and his family. We're all kissing cousins. I mean, how much time has there been since the flood?
150 generations, 200 generations maybe? In all of human history, that means we're all really closely related, and the genetics is telling us we're really closely related. So, a lot of the evolutionary speculations in the 1800s were, I mean, some people were literally saying the Asians evolved from orangutans, the Africans evolved from gorillas, and the Europeans evolved from chimpanzees. That was a scientific theory that was being popularized in several books. It's not true. Destroyed that whole theory with genetics. We're all one people group because we came from Adam and Eve, et cetera, et cetera. There's so much more. I could talk for hours on just that one question.

Shea Houdmann

No, I could listen to you for hours. I truly am fascinated by this stuff. A question that is not something we receive very often, and something that I've heard is that through tracing human DNA back, you can get to a point where

you have a, I'm probably going to say this backwards, but a Y-chromosomal atom where they can tell that humanity can be traced ultimately back to one man and one woman. Is that true? And to what extent can we say that what they're tracing back to is the biblical Adam and Eve?

Dr. Robert Carter

All right, how much time you got? Again, this is a question that could just go on.

Shea Houdmann

How about five minutes?

Dr. Robert Carter

Five minutes, all right. The evolutionary community did not predict a Y-chromosomal atom or a mitochondrial Eve.

Shea Houdmann

There you go.

Dr. Robert Carter

The Bible demands it. They discovered in 1980s that the little piece of DNA we only get from our mothers, only 16,000 letters long, it's a little circular piece of DNA, we all carry it from our moms. When you look at them across the world, the family tree collapses very quickly to a single person and they tongue-in-cheek named her mitochondrial Eve and they placed her 200,000 years ago in Africa.

Dr. Robert Carter

Later on when we started sequencing Y-chromosomes, we realized there's also a Y-chromosome Adam and they placed him 100,000 years ago in Africa and they said, oh, you silly creationists. Adam and Eve didn't live at the same time. They never even knew each other, et cetera.

Dr. Robert Carter

Well, Ancestry.com discovered a brand new branch of the Y-chromosome tree which is even further down than anyone thought and that caused a complete redating of Y-chromosome Adam. So now the evolutionists are saying that they're about the same time period. I think that's really funny.

Dr. Robert Carter

Now, my Y-chromosome Adam is not their Y-chromosome Adam. In fact, our Y-chromosome Adam is Noah. So that's a mistake on their part.

It should be Y-chromosome Noah. But either way, the Y-chromosome ancestors of all people is not where the evolutionists put it because what they did was this. They looked at the tree and they realized the Africans have some really long branches. But because those branches are really long and they're assuming that mutations happen at the same rate across all of time, well, that means the tree is a clock. And halfway from the end of the African branch to the other ones, if you go halfway down, you're still on an African branch. That means we arose in Africa.

Dr. Robert Carter

I say, wait a second. How do you know that Y-chromosome mutations happen at the same rate in all people at all times? They clearly don't. When you look at the Y-chromosome tree and even the mitochondrial tree especially, you see some people with really long branches compared to their cousins. They have more mutations in the same amount of time. That is demonstrable from the data. Therefore, you can't put a clock on the tree.

Dr. Robert Carter

And now throw in a biblical idea. It's something I wrote about in our Journal of Creation. The article is now on creation.com. I call it patriarchal drive. It's the genetic effect of really old people having children late in life. The Bible says that the patriarchs lived for a very long time. Noah was over 500 years old when Shem, Ham, and Japheth were born. He's the oldest father recorded in the Bible. And because his little reproductive cells would have been copying themselves from puberty for potentially nearly 500 years, they would have gone through so many generations, they should have picked up a lot of mutations.

Dr. Robert Carter

And so, what do we see after the flood? The lifespans go. Not Noah's lifespan. Shem lived two-thirds of Noah's life. And then the lifespan goes down, down, down, down, down. And population-wise, we don't live very long right now. But those old men and women also, but the men especially, having children in that post-flood pre-Babel population. You could have like, one man has a child at age 20, okay. But then he lives to 500 years old and has a child. That second child will have like, you know, 8,000 mutations compared to 10. The amount of mutation load being dumped in our population is huge,

which means that some of those branches on the tree, it's not time, it's how old the father was when he had the child.

Dr. Robert Carter

So, I have no reason to believe in a molecular clock. We don't see the molecular clock even in the evolutionary data. They can put Adam and Eve anywhere they want. But when you look at the mutation rate even today, just look at how often a Y chromosome mutates, like one to three mutations per generation. How often a mitochondria mutates, it's like one mutation every other generation, every third generation maybe. You put that on the tree and you realize that all those long branches can be explained in 4,000 years. So, we actually have to slow the mutation rate down to get the data that we see. It's orders of magnitude wrong compared to the evolutionary answer, which is a really slow mutation rate. So, all that together tells me Adam and Eve are real. The biblical Adam and Eve are real. I did my best in five minutes.

Shea Houdmann

Yeah, that's great. I mean, like you said, I'm sure we could do an entire episode just on that. So, there's kind of two different directions I could go here based on questions we received, and you've touched on them briefly. So, I'll do one and then the other. You've definitely discussed this already, but let's get really specific. A frequent question we receive is, like, who is Cain's wife? And biblically speaking, it had to be his sister or perhaps if other siblings had children, it could have been like a niece. But sister is the highly likely explanation. So, how is that genetically safe? And then we can ask the same question with Noah's, basically, grandchildren who would have had to intermarry. How is that genetically safe? When today, it's not genetically safe.

Dr. Robert Carter

It's not. And yet, Abraham married his half-sister, Sarah, and they were unable to get pregnant. It took a miracle of God to intervene. And then their son, Isaac, had Jacob and Esau, and Esau was covered in hair. He had the hypertrichiosis gene. He had the wolfman gene, maybe. But he had something very strange about him. He's an extremely hairy person. What's going on with that?

Dr. Robert Carter

Well, mutations are starting to accumulate. It's not good to marry your close relatives. I mean, Leah had weak eyes, whatever that means. We don't

know. But I assume that her family over there in Haran was also intermarrying many times. Yeah, actually, that's true because her grandfather married her aunt, something like that. Yeah, so we see lots of loops in the family tree and problems are starting to already appear. And then 500 or more years later, God tells Moses, don't let anyone marry their cousin. And that was smart.

Dr. Robert Carter

Okay, but going back to Adam and Eve, I read an article in our Creation Magazine, which is now on creation.com. How old was Cain when he killed Abel? That's an interesting question. Everyone assumes they're young men. Bible doesn't say that. In fact, the next son that's named is Seth, which basically means replacement. So, the next son born after the murder is there to replace the one that Eve lost, but that happened when Adam and Eve were 130 years old. So, there are very few time statements in early Genesis. All we know is that this murder, Cain killing Abel, happened within the first 130 years of creation. And I suspect it's closer to the 130-year mark because I don't think that Seth is the third child born. That means Eve's only having a child like every 43 years or something like that. That's ridiculous. She had more children than that. So, Cain could have been a great-grandfather, great-great-grandfather by this point in time. We don't know. It could have been anywhere in there. There could already be a lot of people in the world. There were probably already more siblings because Adam and Eve had other sons and daughters, the Bible says.

Dr. Robert Carter

So, that answers the question of where Cain get his wife. It's a woman in that population. It could be his sister, it could be his niece, it could be his great-niece or great-grandniece. It's just a woman. It explains the, anyone who finds me shall kill me. Why is he worried about anyone who find him if there's only now three people in the world? He just killed his brother, right? No, there's not just Adam, Eve, Cain, and Abel. There's probably lots of other people and he's afraid someone's going to kill me.

Dr. Robert Carter

It answers the problem. How could he build a city? Well, city doesn't mean like Manhattan, right? City means a village with a wall. It's an enclosure. It's a group of houses, a city, not a gigantic millions of people strong edifice.

But there could have been thousands of people. There could have been hundreds, at least dozens of people. He could have already had a family. It's like the whole problem evaporates when you actually dig down into what the Bible actually says and you look at the assumptions that are in our mind. All my life, I had the assumption that Cain and Abel were like 15 years old. And it's kind of reasonable because it's like Cain and Abel are born and then Cain kills Abel. And we don't know anything else. There's nothing else stated. But then the next statement is 130 years later, Seth is born. Oh, it's a rich story with very few details. But the details that were given allow us to realize that there's a huge number of possible things here that answer the whole problem. Therefore, I don't think Cain and Abel really were teenagers when this happened. Anyway, et cetera.

Shea Houdmann

And then the genetic aspect of that question, how is it safe for siblings to intermarry in the very early stages of humanity?

Dr. Robert Carter

Well, if Adam and Eve are created with no mutations, maybe some genetic diversity, but no mutations, no bad alleles, there's no reason why their children can't get married. There's nothing risky about it. I mean, God didn't put a law, don't marry close relatives until what? 2,500 years after creation, something like that in the time of Moses. I mean, that's a long time later. We see lots of intermarriage. Moses' father married Moses' aunt, or no, Moses' father married his own aunt. We see Esau marrying one of Ishmael's daughters. Of course, the horrible example of Lot, that's not good.

Dr. Robert Carter

But even in modern times, I mean, Charles Darwin married his cousin, and her brother married one of Charles Darwin's sisters. And all of his wife's brothers and sisters all married first cousins. And first cousins, it was a very common practice up until... In fact, there's still people today who do certain religious groups still marry cousins on purpose. The reason they do that, it keeps the money in the family. So, brother and her sister will say, okay, your son marries my daughter, and we get to keep the farm, essentially, or the apartment, or the savings account. That's why people do it. It keeps money in the family, and it's what people have done throughout history. People always tended to marry people who were born and grew up very close to them. So, you get all these

little pockets of inbreeding all across the world. Each little village in the ancient world was a little pocket of inbreeding. It's not safe today.
In Adam and Eve's time, it would have been fine. But look what happened after the flood. You get a lot of inbreeding, and the lifespan plummets.
So, I suspect that's the effect of mutation accumulation with inbreeding.

Shea Houdmann

Makes sense to me. Very much does. So, one question that comes to mind is something you mentioned earlier. You mentioned Neanderthals. So, we'll get a lot of questions about who are the Neanderthals? Who are cavemen?
What do they have to do with humanity? But a really funny story that I'd like to share, and my sister will get a kick out of this. She, a few years ago for Christmas, got me one of those online DNA tests. And we both took those tests and found out that we have a 50% DNA match. So, I legitimately have to claim that she actually is my sister. But one thing that I was fascinated by is there's a report of how much Neanderthal DNA we have. And it comes up with a report saying, I am far less Neanderthal than my sister. So, I love that particular test. And I send her a text message with that picture every once in a while, just a reminder. So, who were the Neanderthals, and what do they have to do with our DNA today?

Dr. Robert Carter

That's a great question. And we get asked this a lot also. I did write an article for creation.com that pointed out that Neanderthals are post-flood people. So, that's the first thing we can answer. They're not pre-flood people. They're not a half monkey, half ape people that lived on the earth. They're not a separate creation. They are descendants of Adam. They're also descendants of Noah. They're buried in modern sediments. Sometimes they're mixed with modern humans. They weren't washed into caves like some people would believe because the caves can't form until after the flood anyway. That's flood deposited limestones that then has to be dissolved to make a cave.

Dr. Robert Carter

They lived in Europe and Asia after the flood. Again, even more so than normal, shockingly inbred little communities. They have long runs of what are called runs of homozygosity, long pieces of their chromosomes that are identical in both copies because they had the same grandparents or

whatever. But they never achieved a large population size. Looking at their genetics, there might have been 5,000 of them at most at any point in time. And we're talking from the Atlantic coast of Portugal all the way to where Kazakhstan, Russia, China, and Mongolia come together in Eastern Asia. That's a huge, huge range for only a few thousand people. So, they were very spread out, very inbred, and very human.

Dr. Robert Carter

And that's the thing that the evolutionary community has resisted for a long time. As the data have piled up, you can no longer say they're not human. When they first sequenced a Y chromosome, Neanderthals, a partial Y chromosome, said, oh, look how different it is. Ha, ha, ha. Well, that was weird because they had 15 skeletons they were pulling DNA out of, and all of them were female. That was for 10 or 15 years. Where are the males? They finally got a partial male, didn't look. But then they got a good Y chromosome sequence from a Neanderthal, and it is modern human. It is a human Y chromosome. It is as clearly as human Y chromosome as you can be. So, they said, oh, well, maybe a modern human male mated with a Neanderthal female, and that Y chromosome spread out and replaced all the other Y chromosomes in the Neanderthal population. Maybe, or maybe they were human to begin with.

Dr. Robert Carter

We've got archaeological evidence. They made musical instruments. They made makeup. They had decorations. They possibly painted in caves. They would, we know they sailed across the Mediterranean because they ended up on islands that have never been connected to the coast. You can't even see them from the coastline. So, they had to be able to sail. They dove down 20 to 30 feet to collect shellfish that only live at 20 to 30 feet and would have a clam bake on the shore. They had a diverse diet. All these things are just screaming that they're humans. They had some sort of a symbolic spiritual understanding of things like any other ancient human did. We know they intermarried with modern humans because you and I carry Neanderthal DNA.

Dr. Robert Carter

But consider the out of Africa theory. We're told that Homo erectus was living around the world and some population in Africa went through a crash, and

they crashed down to an effective size of about 10,000 people. That's a near extinction event. That would usually drive most species to extinction. During this long bottleneck, because of all the inbreeding, most of genetic diversity was lost. Somehow, Homo sapiens evolved in this bottleneck. So, a thing that usually drives species extinct, we went from this inferior Homo erectus to the superior Homo sapiens.

Dr. Robert Carter

And then 20, 30,000 years ago or so, we spread across the world out of Africa and when we ran into Neanderthals, who did not go through that bottleneck, they were supposed to be a different branch. A prehuman branch. They weren't supposed to be homo sapiens. Well we intermated with them, intermarried with them and left children behind. That's crazy. That's not the out of Africa story. There's supposed to be a different species and yet all humans on earth today, Africa a little bit, but everyone else in the world, a lot a bit, about 3% we have Neanderthal DNA. So they are humans. They are descendants of Adam. Descendants of Noah. And they lived on the earth. And as the population in the Middle East grew, and expanded up into Europe which is a marginable environment for a long time after the flood where the Neanderthals are living, we run into them. I suspect there's probably some rape and a lot of murder and a lot of warfare but also normal marriages and children left behind. And therefore, we carry their DNA.

Shea Houdmann

So the pictures you see of the Neanderthals with their unique genetics features were due to Neanderthals likely interbreeding too closely eliminating any genetic diversity.

Dr. Robert Carter

Ya in fact the earliest Neanderthals don't have the classic Neanderthal shape. There's still more Neanderthal than what we call modern human but it's the later ones that have the heavier brow ridges and the no chin and simple bun. I don't remember which one but I think our, this part of our arm is longer than this part of her arm. Neanderthals are opposite. And the legs too. So they wouldn't have been very long distance runners. But they had a lot of extra power because their muscles and their bone were shaped a little different. They would have been really strong. But that tends to be the last Neanderthals. The earlier ones, I mean, in caves in like Spain, they are looking

at these things and saying things like, are these Neanderthal or not? We call these homohydrobeginsis or do we call it Neanderthal? And its really confusing. But when you look at it genetically these people are the ancestors of later very looking neanderthal looking peoples. Because like you said, the inbreeding cause them to morph into maybe we call it a race, people group, I don't know. But they look different. And they were tough. They were strong. They call us glasial, they call them robust. So we're thin, they're thick. They're strong, but they're also humans.

Dr. Robert Carter

There's another group of people though, they are called devisiovens. The first evidence from them came from a fragments of a pinky bone found in Devisivon cave in eastern Europe. And they are as different from us as Neanderthals are. They are slightly more related to Neanderthals but they still are very different from Neanderthals. They are very different from us. And they intermarried with Neanderthals and they intermated with humans too. Modern humans. There's some people, basically anyone from eastern Asia is about 3% Neanderthal and less than 1% Devisavin. But some people living in Indonesia or the Philippines that are 7% Devisavin and still 3% Neanderthal. That means 10% of their genomes did not come out of Africa. 10% of their genome is nonhuman or not homo sapiens. And yet their just as smart as everybody else. And their just as beautiful of handsome as everybody else. Their just as inquisitive. Just as creative. Their as human as any human can be and yet 10% of their genome is aretaic. Maybe Neanderthals and Devisavins are really are humans and really are descendants of Noah, etc. There's a long story. Fascinating story. And modern genetics is actually shooting themselves in the foot as far as evolution is concerned.

Shea Houdman

Fascinating Rob. Thank you for answering these questions from a more scientific background than we typically do at Got Questions. I am fascinated by these issues. Been studying and enjoying them. And I'm very grateful for ministries like Creation Ministries International who can dive into these things more in depth than Got Questions typically does. So how can people learn more about you and Creation Ministries International?

Dr. Robert Carter

Well, simple. Just go to Creation.com. You can type in Carter in the little search box or just click and round and find one of my articles, anything about genetics. I've written a lot of them on there. We're on Facebook. We're on YouTube, all social media channels. We got a huge presence there. We're as busy as we can be. We have made several movies. We have a gigantic website. We have Creation magazine, Journal of Creation. And we speak in churches all over the place.

Dr. Robert Carter

But you know we also lean on you a little bit too. I regularly when I'm looking on Google for an answer to something, a Got Questions article will pop up. Like look at that! They've already written on it. So I'll be able to just reference your article in something that we are writing also. So we're working along parallel lines here. It's really exciting to see more people engaged in trying to back up the Bible and trying to answer basic questions. And trying to refute straight up evolutionary theory. Because that is really difficult to deal with in a gospel sense if evolution is true.

Shea Houdmann

Absolutely. So we'll include some links in the show notes in the description when this video goes on YouTube and also at podcast.gotquestions.org where people can read maybe some of the direct articles you've written to the things we've discussed today. So, Dr. Robert Carter, thank you again for joining me on the Got Questions podcast today.

Dr Robert Carter

It was my pleasure to be here.

Shea Houdmann

This has been the Got Questions podcast discussing some of the common questions we receive about early humanity and DNA and how those things work and how the picture of Bible presents is true and matches what we find in the genetic records. So, Got questions? The Bible has answers and we'll help you find them.