

with such pertinacity that, if what he supposed to be the teaching of Scripture, should afterwards turn out to be clearly false, he should nevertheless still presume to put it forward, lest thereby the Sacred Scripture should be exposed to the derision of unbelievers, and the way of salvation should be closed to them.

9. Evaluation of the Evidence for Human Evolution

a. Scientific Considerations

(1) The antiquity of man

Any scientific discussion of man's antiquity must attempt to answer two questions: (a) What counts as "man"? (b) How far back can the history of man be traced?

(a) What counts as "man"?

Taxonomically, the family Hominidae is part of the infraorder Catarrhini (Old World forms), which is part of the suborder Anthroidea (which includes monkeys, apes, and men), which is part of the order Primates. The family Hominidae includes two species: *Australopithecus* and *Homo*. Are both these species to be viewed as "man"? Donald C. Johanson does not think so. In *Lucy The Beginnings of Mankind* Johanson distinguishes between the Hominidae and *Homo*. We writes:

. . . it is safe to say that a hominid is an erect-walking primate. . . All human beings are hominids, but not all hominids are human beings. . . the handiest way of separating the newer types from their ape ancestors is to lump together all those that stood up on their hind legs. That group of men and near-men is called hominids*Homo sapiens*, Neanderthal Man. . . *Homo erectus*. . . *Homo habilis*. . . Lucy. . . All of the above are hominids. They are all erect walkers. Some were human. . . Others were not human. Lucy was not.

-- Donald C. Johanson and Maitland A. Edey, *Lucy: The Beginnings of Mankind* (New York: Warner Books, Inc., 1981), pp. 18-20.

However, even if the australopithecines are classified as non-human, what about *Homo habilis*, *Homo erectus*, and fossil forms of *Homo sapiens*? Are all these to be included in the history of man? Do they all count as "man"? The status of *Homo habilis* is still uncertain. In spite of the size (775 cc.) of skull 1470 (discovered by Richard Leakey in 1972) and its general characteristics