

Darwin and the Loopholes In His Theory of Evolution

By Zong Ping

(Minghui.org)

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Darwin and the Loopholes In His Theory of Evolution (Part 1)

March 21, 2023 | By Zong Ping

(Minghui.org) The theory of evolution by natural selection has faced many challenges since Charles Darwin published it in his 1859 book *On the Origin of Species*. The theory contradicts different faiths, and modern scientific discoveries have proven that the three items evidencing evolution (namely anatomy, similarity of embryos, and archaeology) are groundless. Molecular biology and genetics have further shown that the theory of evolution is impossible. In fact, even Darwin himself was timid and doubtful when he first brought up the hypothesis of evolution.

Nonetheless, after *On the Origin of Species* was published in 1859, it quickly attracted much attention. Karl Marx, who had published *The Communist Manifesto* 11 years before, embraced it and wrote in 1860 that “Darwin’s book is very important and serves me as a basis in natural science for the class struggle in history.”

Both Darwin and Marx grew up in religious families and studied theology in their early years. However, they went on to establish the two atheistic systems, evolutionary theory and communism, respectively. One monk in Mongla, Myanmar, said Darwin was the reincarnation of a demon king. Like Marx, he came to this world to destroy mankind. Minghui.org has published many articles, such as [“Why Does the Atheistic Chinese Communist Party Require Members to Pledge Perpetual Allegiance?”](#) that analyzed Marx and communism. In this three-part series, we focus on Darwin’s life and his theory of evolution.

1. The Life of Darwin

Darwin was born in Shrewsbury, England, in 1809. Both his father and paternal grandfather were doctors. His maternal grandfather was the founder of the household goods company Wedgwood.

Lying and Vanity

Although he was baptized at a young age and often attended church with his mother, Darwin was vain from the time he was a child and often competed with his siblings for attention. To that end, he also lied a lot.

“As a little boy I was much given to inventing deliberate falsehoods, and this was always done for the sake of causing excitement,” he wrote in his autobiography of *Recollections of the development of my mind & character*, “For instance, I once gathered much valuable fruit from my father’s trees and hid it in the shrubbery, and then ran in breathless haste to spread the news that I had discovered a hoard of stolen fruit.”

On another occasion, he told another little boy (Leighton) that he could produce variously colored Polyanthuses and Primroses by watering them with certain colored fluids. “...which was of course a monstrous fable, and had never been tried by me,” he explained.

College Years

Darwin spent two years at the medical school of the University of Edinburgh, followed by three years at Christ’s College in the University of Cambridge. But he considered the lectures “intolerably dull” and often turned his attention to hunting and detonating explosives. Because of that he earned the nickname “Gas” and was once publicly rebuked by the headmaster.

Darwin later decided to study at the University of Cambridge and become a clergyman. "But as I had never opened a classical book since leaving school, I found to my dismay that in the two intervening years I had actually forgotten, incredible as it may appear, almost everything which I had learned, even including a few of the Greek letters," he wrote. "I did not therefore proceed to Cambridge at the usual time in October, but worked with a private tutor in Shrewsbury, and went to Cambridge after Christmas vacation, early in 1828."

"During the three years which I spent at Cambridge my time was wasted, as far as academical studies were concerned, as completely as at Edinburgh and at school," he explained. He spent lots of time shooting, hunting, and riding cross-country. "I got into a sporting set, including some dissipated low-minded young men. We used often to dine together in the evening, though these dinners often included men of a higher stamp, and we sometimes drank too much." Darwin added. "My time was sadly wasted there, and worse than wasted."

Archives uncovered by the University of Cambridge in 2009 revealed more details of Darwin's life in those three years. "He hired a battery of staff to help him with the daily chores, including a scullion (dishwasher), a laundress, and a shoeblack (someone who cleans shoes)," reported Reuters in a 2009 article titled "Archives shed light on Darwin's student days."

"A tailor, hatter, and barber made sure he was well presented, while a chimney sweep and a coalman kept his fire going. He even paid five and a half pence extra each day to have vegetables with the basic ration of meat and beer at Christ's College," the article continued.

His father was angry and said, "You care for nothing but shooting, dogs, and rat-catching, and you will be a disgrace to yourself and all your family."

But Darwin ignored these words. He and his friends organized a debate against Christians, making 50 or so theology students doubtful of their belief. Darwin referred to those three years at Cambridge as “the most joyful in my happy life.”

The Theory of Evolution

The intelligence of the human brain, the mystery of the human body, and the precision of cosmic bodies cannot all be explained by randomness and have thus triggered intense interest in the past thousands of years. William Paley posited in *Natural Theology*, published in 1802, that the complicated structure of the human body, such as the eyes and joints, must have been designed by an intelligent Creator.

Although convinced by Paley’s book initially, Darwin later dismissed it. He did not believe in the existence of the Tower of Babel, or the sign of a rainbow as described in the Old Testament. Furthermore, he could not understand why God would punish people for their sins. He also believed it was unfair for animals to suffer so much... Based on this reasoning, one might consider Darwin to be an animal advocate. The reality was the opposite since Darwin had a passion for hunting and killing.

According to his autobiography, as a young boy, Darwin “beat a puppy ... simply from enjoying the sense of power.” He loved shooting so much that he said, “If there is bliss on earth, that is it.” It is understandable that many people hunt for food and/or sport, but Darwin went much further. “My zeal was so great that I used to place my shooting boots open by my bedside when I went to bed, so as not to lose half-a-minute in putting them on in the morning,” he wrote.

Darwin's wife Emma was a devout Christian. Many times she had urged Darwin to revise *On the Origin of Species* because, without faith, this world would be hopeless. But Darwin did not listen. In fact, even Darwin's close friend Alfred Russel Wallace disagreed that human mental activities came from evolution.

Long-term illnesses

Darwin married his cousin Emma in 1839 and they had ten children--six sons and four daughters. But most of the children faced difficulties one way or the other.

The eldest son William (born in 1839) was infertile; the second son George (born in 1845) was always nervous and liked to talk about other people's illnesses; the third son Francis (born in 1848) suffered from depression; The fourth son Leonard (born in 1850) was infertile; the fifth son Horace (born in 1851) was always sick and relied on his mother to take care of him; the sixth son Charlie (born in 1856) died at age 2. The eldest daughter Anne (born in 1841) died of scarlet fever at the age of 10; the second daughter Mary (born in 1842) died right after birth; the third daughter Henrietta (born in 1843) was infertile; the fourth daughter Elizabeth (born in 1847) may have had some developmental issues as a child and never married.

In his later years, Darwin attributed these misfortunes to his marriage to a close relative. Emma, on the other hand, believed her children's sufferings were a result of her husband's disrespect for God. In fact, marriages between close relatives like theirs were not uncommon in Europe at that time. But few of them had such problems with their offspring.

Three years after Darwin started to write *On the Origin of Species*, he contracted a strange disease. He often suffered from nausea, vomiting, palpitations, skin inflammation, insomnia, headaches, stomach pain, mouth ulcers, and other symptoms. As a result, he could only work two or three hours a day.

When doctors arrived, however, the symptoms would be gone and no illnesses could be diagnosed. Darwin's father was a doctor, but he had no clue either. During the several decades from the time that Darwin first exhibited those symptoms, he saw over 20 renowned doctors, but none of them could help him.

To relieve the pain, Darwin tried water treatments, soaking in cold water or sleeping under a damp, cold blanket. Occasionally, he wrapped vinegar-soaked copper wire or zinc wire around himself, hoping to divert the mental pain to physical pain. But that barely helped him. He died in 1882.

Darwin and the Loopholes in His Theory of Evolution (Part 2)

March 22, 2023 | By Zong Ping

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Nonetheless, after *On the Origin of Species* was published in 1859, it quickly drew lots of attention. Karl Marx, who had published *The Communist Manifesto* 11 years before, embraced it and wrote in 1860 that “Darwin’s book is very important and serves me as a basis in natural science for the class struggle in history.”

Both Darwin and Marx grew up in religious families and studied theology themselves in their early years. They, however, went on to establish the two atheistic systems, evolution theory, and communism, respectively. One monk in Mongla, Myanmar, said Darwin was the reincarnation of a demon king. Like Marx, he came to this world to destroy mankind. Minghui.org has published multiple articles, such as “[Why Does the Atheistic Chinese Communist Party Require Members to Pledge Perpetual Allegiance?](#)” that analyzed Marx and communism. In this three-part series, we focus on Darwin’s life and his evolution theory.

(Continued from [Part 1](#))

2. Loopholes of the Evolution Theory

PBS reported in its “Evolution” series in 2001 that virtually every scientist in the world believed in the theory of evolution. This triggered an intense reaction from the public. Over 500 scientists, all with Ph.D. degrees, signed a statement in 2006, publicly expressing their skepticism about the Darwinism evolution theory.

“Darwinists continue to claim that no serious scientists doubt the theory and yet here are 500 scientists who are willing to make public their skepticism about the theory,” remarked John G. West, associate director of Discovery Institute’s Center for Science & Culture. “Darwinist efforts to use the courts, the media, and academic tenure committees to suppress dissent and stifle discussion are in fact fueling even more dissent and inspiring more scientists to ask to be added to the list.”

Australian molecular biologist Michael Denton summarized evidence against evolution in his 1986 book *Evolution: A Theory in Crisis*. “Nowhere was Darwin able to point to one bona fide case of natural selection having actually generated evolutionary change in nature... Ultimately, the Darwinian theory of evolution is no more nor less than the great cosmogenic myth of the twentieth century.”

In fact, Darwin himself considered evolution as a hypothesis and hoped later generations would find evidence to prove it. But more and more contradictory discoveries have emerged. The evolution theory proposed the transmutation of species through natural selection. It also claimed support from comparative anatomy, paleontology, and embryonic development. But all these have now been disapproved of by modern science.

Comparative Anatomy: A Circular Argument

The evolution theory hypothesized that, if humans came from apes, these two must share similarities. Because humans and apes do share many things in common, the evolution theory thus concluded that humans indeed evolved from apes.

But such logic is flawed and one cannot conclude apes are ancestors of humans just because the two share some similarities.

One example that illustrates the point is that, if Joe is Jack's son, he must be younger than Jack. But just because Ava is younger than Amelia, we cannot assume she is Amelia's daughter.

But in comparative anatomy, homology is defined as similarity due to common ancestry and the existence of homology is then used as evidence for common ancestry. Jonathan Wells, author of *Icons of Evolution: Science or Myth*, believed this is “a circular argument masquerading as scientific evidence.”

The Hoax of Embryonic Development

In 1866, German biologist Ernst Haeckel proposed the idea of recurrence, i.e., the embryonic development of higher organisms will reproduce the evolution process from lower species to higher ones. For example, as the human embryo develops inside the uterus, it must have gone through different stages of evolution, such as having gills like a fish, a tail like a monkey, and so on. This is a classic case of circular reasoning, using the theory of evolution to prove the theory of evolution.

Haeckel's early experience was quite similar to Darwin's. He studied medicine according to his father's wish in college, but he liked biology better. As Darwin published *On the Origin of Species* in 1859, Haeckel completed his doctorate in zoology and became a loyal supporter of Darwin.

Historians noted that Haeckel was not only a biologist but also a passionate artist who paid attention to many fine details in his artworks. Unfortunately, he used such skills to distort embryo pictures to support his hypothesis of recurrence. For example, he painted human embryos to look like fish, and he deliberately and fraudulently modified human and dog embryos drawn by other scientists to increase the similarities between embryos of different species and hide their differences.

In 1866, Haeckel published a set of 24 pictures of embryos in *General morphology of organisms: general foundations of form-science, mechanically grounded by the descendance theory reformed by Charles Darwin*. In 1874, he again included these graphs in his more popular book *The History of Creation*. In the graphs, he intentionally modified the three stages of development of a fish, salamander, turtle, chicken, pig, cow, rabbit, and human embryo. These pictures were later compiled into biology textbooks, deceiving generations of students who did not know the truth and blindly believed in the theory of evolution.

In 1997, British embryologist Michael Richardson organized scientists from 17 institutions to study the embryos and their growth process of 50 different vertebrates, and carefully observed and recorded them. In August 1997, they jointly published the results in an article on *Anatomy and Embryology* titled “There is no highly conserved embryonic stage in the vertebrates: implications for current theories of evolution and development.” They found that Haeckel not only added and deleted but also modified the structures of the embryos.

“Contrary to recent claims that all vertebrate embryos pass through a stage when they are the same size, we find a greater than 10-fold variation in greatest length at the tailbud stage,” wrote the authors. “Our survey seriously undermines the credibility of Haeckel’s drawings, which depict not a conserved stage for vertebrates, but a stylized amniote embryo.”

In his 1977 book *The Beginnings of Human Life*, German human embryologist Erich Blechschmidt proved with detailed data that human fetuses are all human structures from the beginning. Speaking of Haeckel's theory, the book wrote, "The so-called basic law of biogenetics is wrong. No buts or ifs can mitigate this fact. It is not even a tiny bit correct or correct in a different form. It is totally wrong."

Findings from Paleontology

The theory of evolution outlines a long process of life from simple to complex through natural selection. This was described as an "evolutionary tree" in which organisms developed from low to high organisms. However, more and more archaeological discoveries prove that the theory of evolution cannot justify itself. For example, archaeologists Michael A. Cremo and Richard Thompson listed 500 cases that contradicted the theory of evolution in their 1994 book, *The Hidden History of the Human Race: Major Scientific Coverup Exposed*. The relics found in many parts of the world proved that human civilization had existed as early as tens of thousands, or even hundreds of millions of years ago.

Here are a few examples. Darwin's theory of evolution believes that human beings appeared about 10,000 years ago, and the first living organisms appeared no more than 580 million years ago. However, a nuclear reactor built 2 billion years ago was discovered in the Republic of Gabon, Africa, in 1972; many exquisite stone tools were unearthed in 1880 at the foot of Mount Taibo in California, USA, dating back 55 million years; archaeologist Y. Druet found some different types of metal pipes in 1968 from a limestone layer in France, and the age of the rock layer is 65 million years; a batch of iron spears identified by American geologist Virginia Steen-McIntyre were made 250,000 years ago.

The archaeological community has also discovered that many species have “refused” to evolve after hundreds of millions of years. This is undoubtedly another heavy blow to the theory of evolution. For example, the lamprey fossils discovered in Inner Mongolia can be traced back to the Early Cretaceous 125 million years ago. Researchers at the University of Kansas in the United States found that today's lampreys have no developmental stages, morphological characteristics, and living habits that were 125 million years ago. What a difference. In addition, scientists have also discovered bees that pollinated hundreds of millions of years ago, ferns that have not evolved for nearly 200 million years, and coelacanths that have not changed their mating habits for 400 million years.

On the issue of the transition from apes to humans, evolutionary scientists have yet been able to find the fossils of the transition species “ape-like man.” As a result, some scientists resorted to intentional or unintentional academic fraud. The transitional fossil between humans and apes, Java Man, allegedly discovered in 1892, proved to be a piece of ape skull and a human leg bone 40 feet apart; The ape-man fossil “Lucy” was proved to be an extinct ape - Australopithecus, which had nothing to do with humans; Since 1861, paleontologists successively discovered six “Archaeopteryx fossils,” which caused a sensation in the world and became a model of transitional species between birds and reptiles, but 5 of them were later identified as artificial, and the discoverer of the remaining fossil firmly refused any identification. The original “discoverer” confessed one of the reasons for the falsification: he placed too much belief in evolution.

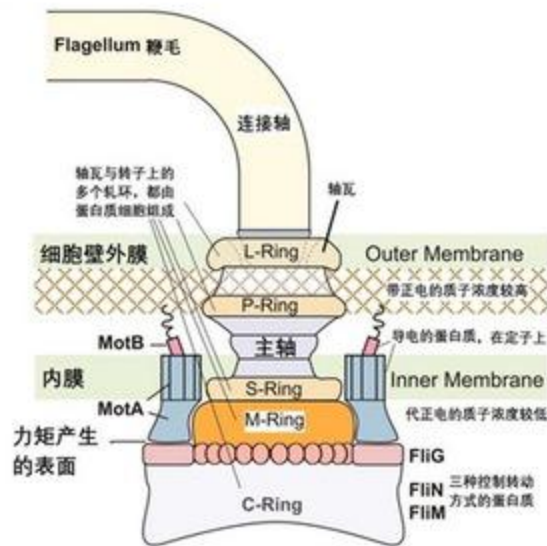
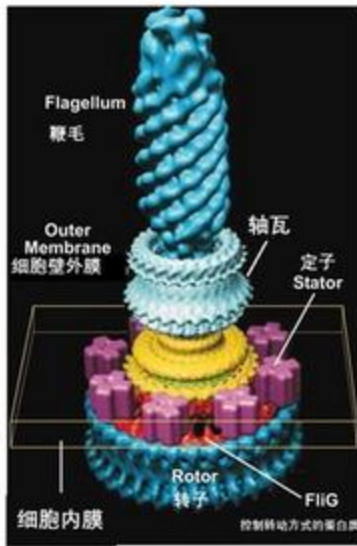
3. Molecular Biology

Darwin's theory of evolution was published in 1859. In 1866, the Austrian Catholic monk Gregor Mendel published the paper "Experiments on Plant Hybridization," which gave birth to genetics. But Mendel's contribution was not discovered until half a century after his death. Later on, the marriage of evolution and Mendel's ideas formed the neo-Darwinism of modern synthesis. In the 1950s, American James Watson and British Francis Crick discovered the three-dimensional structure of the DNA double helix using X-ray microscopy. Crick established the synthesis process from DNA to RNA and then to protein. At that time, many scientists believed that natural selection occurred through gene mutation. But a closer look at the biological system shows it is too complicated to be produced by random mutation.

Complexity and Systemicity of Unicellular Flagella

Flagella is a long and thin protein molecule that grows on the surface of many unicellular organisms and some multi-cellular organisms. Its structure is very similar to that of an engine, including stators, rotors, main shafts, bearing bushes, linkage rods, adjustment and braking systems, and so on. The length of the flagella is about 15,000 nanometers, and the diameter of the thickest part is about 20 nanometers. The speed of the flagella motor is on the order of 100 times per second, and the control is precise, and it can brake and turn within a quarter of a circle.

Common bacterial flagella can run a distance of 60 to 100 times their own body length in one second, far surpassing that of a cheetah. Bacterial flagella are considered to be the most efficient and sophisticated molecular engines and nanomachines in nature, as well as one of the most complex protein machines, capable of rotating 300-2,400 revolutions per second. Due to its high complexity and system, the flagellar motor has always been a difficult point in the research of microbiology, biochemistry, biophysics, and structural biology.



Illustration

of flagella

How did flagella evolve? It is hard to be explained by Darwin's theory of evolution. The flagella motor is composed of about 50 parts and about 30 kinds of protein molecules. These must be systematically combined and exist at the same time according to the specific internal mechanism in order to operate normally. In any case, it is impossible to start from a simple structure evolved one step at a time. Just like a Swiss watch, without any part, it cannot function normally. It can only be manufactured and installed according to strict procedures, and it cannot evolve spontaneously and randomly.

Cells: factories of irreducible complexity

Compared to flagella, the structure, and operation of a cell are much more complicated, both physically and biochemically.

Under the control of DNA, hundreds of thousands of protein molecules can be produced inside each cell, with a total number of tens of millions. Cells divide once every few hours. This production efficiency depends on many advanced “production lines” like a modern large-scale factory integrating intelligence, information, and digitalization. It has workshops, production equipment, packaging offices, control centers, communication platforms, transportation systems, and waste disposal stations. There are complete functions and a clear division of labor subsystems.



illustration that human cells function like a factory

Using the examples of vision, blood-clotting, cellular transport, and more, biochemistry professor Michael Behe found the biochemical world comprises an arsenal of chemical machines with finely calibrated, interdependent parts. He referred to this as irreducible complexity.

“In the abstract, it might be tempting to imagine that irreducible complexity simply requires multiple simultaneous mutations – that evolution might be far chancier than we thought, but still possible. Such an appeal to brute luck can never be refuted,” he wrote in *Darwin’s Black Box: The Biochemical Challenge to Evolution*. “Luck is metaphysical speculation; scientific explanations invoke causes.”

Evolution Through Gene Mutation: 10 Trillion Earths Are Needed

In addition to archaeologists and biologists, some mathematicians have also questioned the theory of evolution. In the 1950s, American Manhattan Project engineer Stanislaw Ulam believed from a mathematical point of view that there is a large amount of life information in DNA, and nature cannot completely rely on random processes to generate such information.

American molecular biologist Douglas Axe also did his calculation, assuming starting from the birth of the earth to the present, all atoms on the earth are used to form amino acids, and all amino acids participate in the permutation and combination experiments of random mutations. If the experiment is repeated every minute, to produce a normal protein molecule from the experiment through random mutation, it needs 10 trillion earths to do the experiment at the same time. Obviously, this is impossible.

In 2019, Behe published a new book with the title of *Darwin Devolves: The New Science About DNA That Challenges Evolution*. “A system of natural selection acting on random mutation, evolution can help make something look and act differently. But evolution never creates something organically,” he wrote.

In fact, the mutation is a process of devolution—damaging cells in DNA in order to create something new at the lowest biological levels. “A process that so easily tears down sophisticated machinery is not one which will build complex, functional systems,” Behe concluded.

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4. 90% of Modern Organisms Appeared at the Same Time

Mark Stoeckle and David Thaler at the University of Basel in Switzerland worked with hundreds of scientists and studied 100,000 species of organisms and 5 million DNA fragments. Their results were published in *Human Evolution* in 2018 in a paper titled “Why should mitochondria define species?”

Among the 7.6 billion people, 500 million house sparrows, or 100,000 sandpipers on this earth, their genetic diversity is about the same. In addition, nine out of 10 species on Earth today, including humans, came into being 100,000 to 200,000 years ago. “This conclusion is very surprising, and I fought against it as hard as I could,” explained Thaler in an interview. Apparently, this has disrupted the evolutionary theory’s timetable.

Cambrian Explosion (the emergence of many phyla that make up modern animal life) between 541 million and 530 million years ago was another puzzle for evolution. Before the Explosion, most organisms were relatively simple, either unicellular or small multi-cellular ones. During the 11 million years of the Cambrian Explosion, however, the diversification of organisms suddenly accelerated and almost all present-day animal phyla appeared during this period.

In fact, geological formations in Burgess in Canada and two places in China (Chengjiang in Yunnan Province and Kaili in Guizhou Province) are the three largest shale-type biotas in the world. This evidence confirms the explosion of life in the geological history of the Cambrian Period (541 million to 485.4 million years ago), something that Darwinism’s theory cannot explain.

5. A 270 Million-Year-Old Boulder

In early June 2002, Wang Guofu, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) secretary of Taopo Village in Pingtang County, Guizhou Province, discovered a boulder with the Chinese words “The Chinese Communist Party is doomed” on it. Above 1.5 meters above the ground, each of the six Chinese characters is 25 cm high and 18 cm wide. The characters, which stand about 0.5 cm to 1.2 cm above the surface of the boulder, appear embossed, like flocking on wallpaper.



Discovered in Guizhou Province: The words “The Chinese Communist Party is doomed” on a 270 million-year-old boulder

Mao Jianquan, professor at the College of Resources and Environment at Guizhou University of Technology, and other scientists examined the boulder in late August 2003. They concluded the characters were formed by biological fossils about 270 million years ago. Composed of calcite (calcium carbonate), the characters are of the same material as the boulder itself. In fact, the scientists said that the remains of the biological organisms simply built up over time and formed the characters.

Wang Lixian, an expert in geology from Guizhou Provincial Department of Land and Resources, examined the boulder on September 2, 2003, followed by geologists from the Chinese Academy of Sciences and China University of Geosciences. All of them concluded the characters were formed naturally. The chance of this happening and forming a sentence is one out of 100 trillion (or 10^{14}).

Evolutionary theory cannot explain this either. The boulder and the six Chinese characters were formed 270 million years ago, but Chinese characters in general did not come into being until about 3,500 years ago. Not only that, some of the six characters on the boulder were traditional Chinese (which didn't exist until 1,800 years ago), while others were simplified Chinese (which the CCP established after it came to power in 1949).

6. Blessed by the Divine

Across cultures, there was a belief that mankind came from the divine. In traditional Chinese culture, in particular, people paid attention to the harmony of heaven, earth, and mankind. That is why they followed their conscience and had high moral values. They were, in turn, blessed. Civilizations that became corrupt, on the other hand, were wiped out. This happened to the Biblical cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, which were destroyed by fire, as well as Pompeii, which was obliterated in a volcanic eruption.

Because the CCP has systematically eliminated traditional culture over the past few decades, especially during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), China is facing a situation similar to the ancient civilizations that were destroyed. The communist ideology of hatred, brutality, and lies has further poisoned the Chinese. Data shows the CCP had killed 80 million of its people during its political campaigns, and about 400 million people in China have lost their lives in the three-year pandemic.

On January 20, 2023, two days before the Chinese New Year, Falun Dafa's founder Mr. Li Hongzhi published an article titled "[How Humankind Came To Be.](#)"

Master Li wrote, "...I am seeing imminent danger approaching humanity, and have been called upon by divine beings to pass along, for this reason, several things to everyone in this world. Each of what I am about to disclose is a higher, closely guarded secret, and these are being shared to provide a true picture of affairs, and to give people another chance at salvation."

In the same article, he also wrote, "All of this is to say that the purpose of people's lives on this earth isn't to accomplish something in the world. All of the intense efforts and attempts people make in life, and their drive to get what they want, which can even involve resorting to unscrupulous means, only make people immoral in the end."

"Heaven, Earth, the Divine, and the Creator alike are compassionate toward all lives. Heaven and Earth, just as with man, were made by the Creator, and it is never the case that He plays favorites with some lives and shortchanges others. The reason some people lead happy lives and others do not all comes down to rewards and retributions for past deeds," Master Li further explained.

We hope more people can know the real history of mankind. By learning the facts and following the truth, they will be blessed.

(The end)

