Creation and Intelligent Design



Weeks 11-12

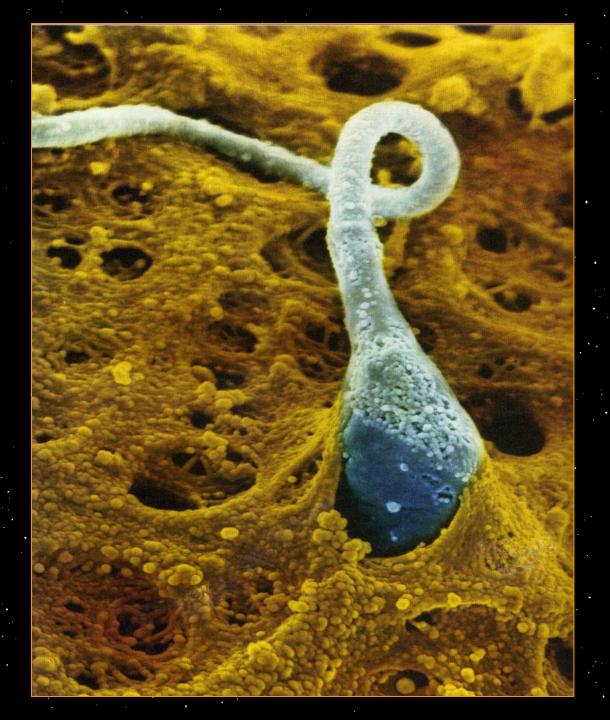
Intelligent Design

Greg Nordstrom

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The hearing ear and the seeing eye, the LORD has made both of them.

Proverbs 20:12



And what is this?

(Sperm cell entering the outer layer of an egg)

- William Paley, Anglican priest (1743-1805)
- Wrote Natural Theology in 1802 arguing for design (and thus a designer) in nature



Let's read a few passages...



In crossing a heath, suppose I pitched my foot against a stone, and were asked how the stone came to be there; I might possibly answer, that, for anything I knew to the contrary, it had lain there forever.

But suppose I had found a watch upon the ground, and it should be inquired how the watch happened to be in that place; I should hardly think of the answer I had given before.





[For] when we come to inspect the watch we perceive—what we could not discover in the stone—that its several parts are **framed** and put together for a **purpose**, e.g. that they are so formed and adjusted as

to produce motion, and the motion so regulated as to point out the hour of the day; that if the different parts had been differently shaped from what they are, or placed in any other manner or in any other order... either no motion at all would have been carried on in the machine, or none which would have answered the use that is now served by it.





[We see that] every indication of contrivance, every manifestation of design, which existed in the watch, exists in the works of nature; with the difference, on the side of nature, of being greater or more, and that in a degree which exceeds all computation."

Or said another way...

For since the creation of the world His invisible attributes, His eternal power and divine nature, have been clearly seen, being understood through what has been made...

Rom 1:20

Irreducible Complexity

- What remains when you remove all the "extras"
- The minimum set of parts needed for a thing to be what it is
 - A car without a trunk is still a car
 - A house without a door is still a house
 - Tyra Banks without hair is still Tyra Banks



IC: "A single system composed of several well-matched, interacting parts that contribute to the basic function, wherein the removal of any one of the parts causes the system to effectively cease functioning."

Michael Behe, Darwin's Black Box, p.39

Irreducible Complexity

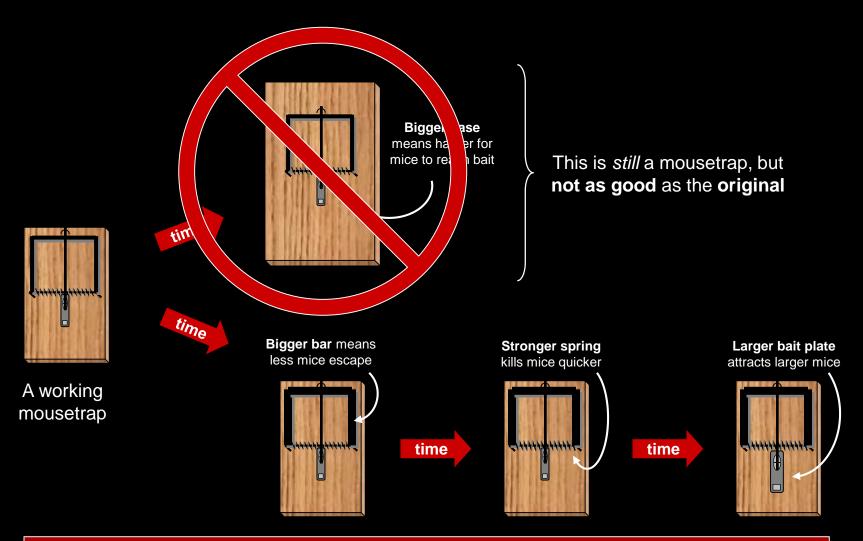
- Irreducible complexity is a <u>strong argument</u> <u>against evolutionary theory</u>
- An irreducibly complex system cannot be produced by continuous improvement to original functionality
 - An irreducibly complex system is already the minimum in terms of its parts and its organization
 - Natural selection only gradually improves existing, functional systems
- You can't evolve an irreducibly complex system

Irreducible Complexity

"If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed which could not possibly have been formed by numerous successive, slight modifications, my theory would absolutely break down."

Charles Darwin

Evolving a Better Mousetrap



These **improvements** make the mousetrap **better**, but it's **still a mousetrap**, and <u>each one evolved **from a previous mousetrap**</u>

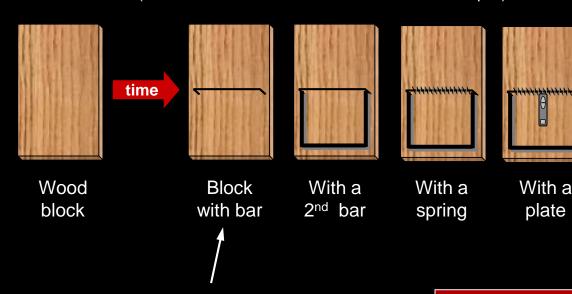
Evolving the First Mousetrap

IC: "A single system composed of several well-matched, interacting parts that contribute to the basic function, wherein the removal of any one of the parts causes the system to effectively cease functioning."

Michael Behe, Darwin's Black Box

None of these is a **mousetrap**!

(and the Universe has no idea what a mousetrap is)





This is a mousetrap.
And it's irreducibly complex!
(anything less isn't a mousetrap)

Is this an improved block of wood? Is the block better off because of the bar? The new "species" only survives if the bar is an improvement which gives the block an advantage when competing for food and a procreation partner!

The theory of evolution says nature only selects improvements. Are these intermediate forms improvements if you don't know a mousetrap is coming later?



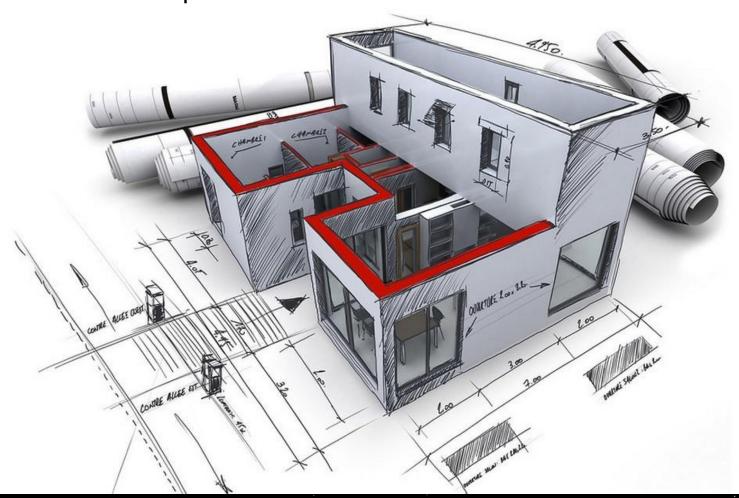
What all is needed to build a house?







Building plans are essential, but what's *not* in the plans?



For every house is built by someone, but He that built all things is God.

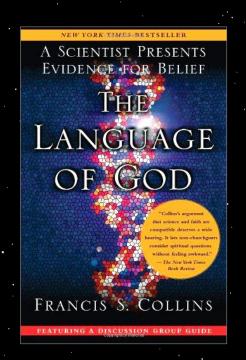
Heb 3:4

History of Modern Genetics

- 1838 Darwin proposes "Theory of Evolution"
- 1869 Miescher discovers DNA in nucleus
- 1919 Levene proposes basic G-T-A-C structure
- 1953 Watson and Crick discover "double helix"
- 2003 Human Genome Project declared "complete"
- 2006 Collins publishes his book…

"The Language of God: A Scientist Presents Evidence for Belief"

F. Collins (MD, PhD): Leader, Human Genome Project (1993-2003) Presidential Medal of Freedom (2007) National Medal of Science (2009)



Hmmm...

"All living organisims store genetic information using the same molecules—DNA and RNA. Written in the genetic code of these molecules is compelling evidence of the shared ancestry of all living things."

DNA from the Beginning

An animated primer of 75 experiments that made modern genetics www.dnaftb.org/40

"Or a good example of infrastructure design and code reuse."

Biochemical Challenge to Evolution

- Life is a molecular phenomenon.
 - Molecules are the nuts, bolts, pulleys, and gears of biological systems
 - Molecular biology is all about precise detail
 - Simple changes cause life-threatening disease
- In Darwin's day no one understood cells
 - But cells were assumed to be fairly simple

[A cell] is an intricate... unit of harmoniously coordinated parts and chemical pathways. Its spontaneous assembly out of the environment, granting the unlikely simultaneous presence together of all the parts, is not a believable possibility.

J. Keosian

The Origin of Life and Evolutionary Biochemistry

(And Keosian is an evolutionist!)

The Man-Making Contest

A scientist says to God...

Scientist: "We can now clone humans, make life, and take care of

ourselves, so we really don't need you any more."

God: "Really? Well then I propose we have a man-making contest."

Scientist: "Alright."

God: "And just to make it interesting, let's do it the old-fashioned

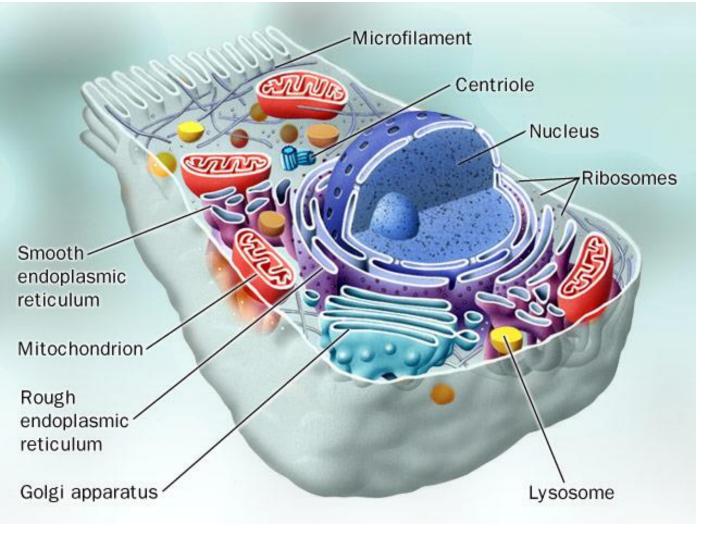
way, just like I did with Adam."

Scientist: "No problem, I'll just grab myself a handful of dirt..."

God: "Oh no! You get your own dirt!"







Cells

Proteins enable virtually every process in a cell

- Structural components (physical stability)
- Motorized "molecule movers"
- Waste-disposal sites

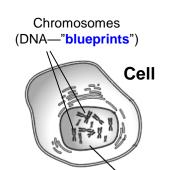
- Energy-production sites
- Protein-production sites
- Protein-modification sites
- Protein-destruction sites
- And much, much more!

Why Are Proteins So Important?

Proteins are the workhorses of biological macromolecules. Some form enzymes that catalyze biochemical reactions, which are necessary for metabolism. Others give cells structure and support, such as proteins in the cytoskeleton. They also play vital roles in cell signaling, immune responses, the cell cycle, and many other biological activities. You can think of it this way: Anything that you can describe happening in a living organism, most likely proteins are either making it happen or regulating it.

From WikiAnswers, found on Answers.com

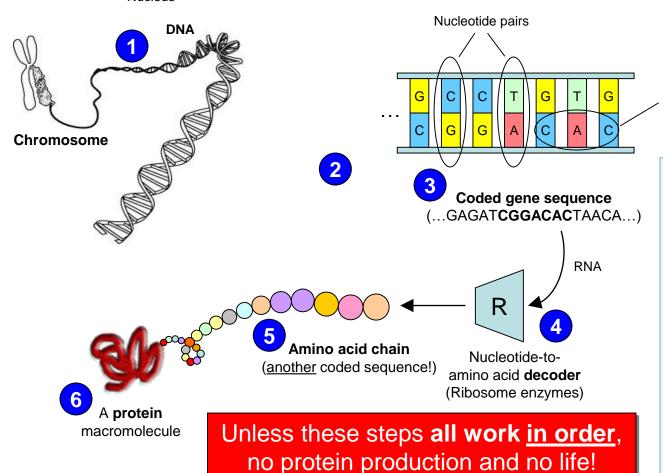
OK, proteins are **critical for life**. But where do they **come from**?



Nucleus

- Energy-production sites
- Protein-production sites
- Protein-modification sites
- Protein-destruction sites
- Structural components (physical stability)
- Motorized "molecule movers"
- Waste-disposal sites
- Much, much more!

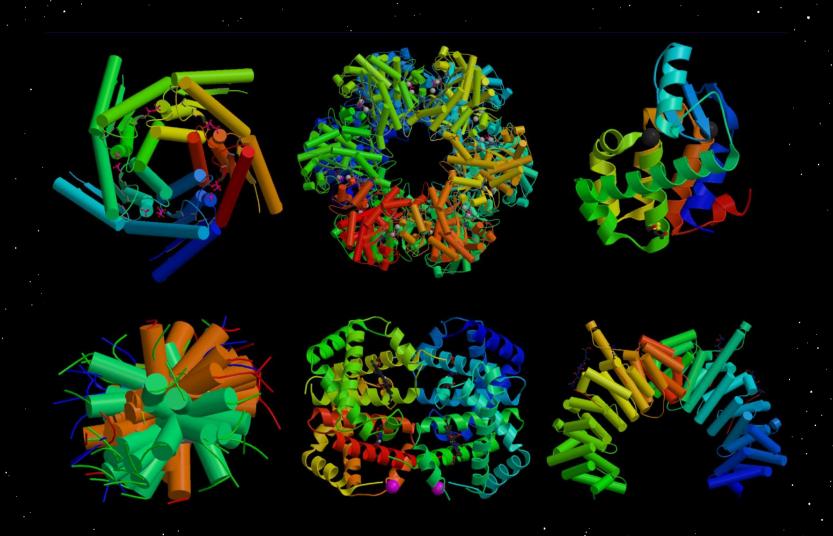
Protein Production



Each set of 3 nucleotides form a "codon" (e.g. CAC) representing one of 20 different **amino acids** (Note the redundancy—such a scheme reduces mutation error!)

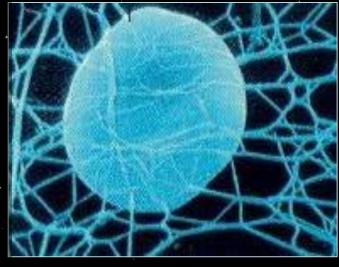
- 1. Chromosome is unwound, revealing the DNA
- 2. The gene (blueprint) representing the desired protein is selected
- 3. The nucleotide-coded gene sequence is read and copied (RNA)
- 4. One of 20 different amino acids is produced for each codon
- Amino acids are ordered and bonded together
- 6. The completed protein is ready to do its job

Six of the estimated 100,000 proteins in the human body!



Blood Clotting

- Bleeding must stop quickly
 - Shock, death can result
- Process: Coagulation (clotting)
- Fibrous strands trap cells
 - Strands are the protein Fibrin
- Strands formed through a complex sequence of events called the clotting cascade
 - Also causes platelets to get "sticky"



Red blood cell trapped in a fibrin strand web

- At least 15 different proteins involved in process
 - They have no other function except to create Fibrin
- Later, a second process dissolves the clots

NTRINSIC PATHWAY Damaged surface Kininogen Kallikrein EXTRINSIC PATHWAY Trauma Tissue VIII. factor Prothrombin Thrombin (II_a) Fibrin FINAL Fibrinogen COMMON (l_a) PATHWAY $XIII_a$ Cross-linked fibrin clot

Clotting Cascade

A fibrin clot is formed by the interplay of the intrinsic, extrinsic, and final common pathways. All paths rely on inactive proteins ("factors") being activated to finally produce **Thrombin** and then **Fibrin**. Both slow and fast clotting is possible, depending on the situation. Inactive clotting factors are shown in red; their activated counterparts are in yellow. A striking feature of this process is that the activated form of one clotting factor catalyzes the activation of the next factor, hence the name "cascade."

Could this process have evolved over long, long periods of time?

Figure the Odds...

- Without God, you must believe life "just happened"
- Proteins, enzymes, amino acids, DNA and everything else evolved from chemicals that happened to be "lying around"
 - Of course, no explanation how those chemicals got there
 - Yet another big problem for evolutionists
- Little written about the evolution of microbiological systems
 - What is written often contains phrases like "appeared,"
 "arose," "was born," "sprung forth," or "came into being"
 when referring to how complex proteins came about
 - Defies logic and scientific/mathematical training!
- Let's do some math on tPA, one of the proteins needed for blood clotting...



Figure the Odds...

- Animals with blood-clotting cascades have roughly 10,000 genes and 30,000 gene pieces
- Odds of getting the right gene pieces together to make tPA is 30,000 to the 4th power or 1 in 8.1x10¹⁷
 - Enormous luck involved in getting just the right pieces in just the right places at just the right time
 - If Tennessee lottery had same odds, and 1,000,000 people played every year, it would take 1000 billion years before anyone would win!
- Scientists say Earth is "only" 4.5 billion years old
- And remember, 15 proteins necessary for clotting!
- And all 15 must exist together for clotting to work!

"Biologists make great scientists but lousy mathematicians."

Heed the Master's Words

So, how did those proteins come to exist?

- Genesis 1:1, "In the beginning, God created..."
- God planned and designed it all!

Thus says the LORD, "Heaven is My throne and the earth is My footstool. Where then is a house you could build for Me? And where is a place that I may rest? For My hand made all these things, thus all these things came into being," declares the LORD.

Isaiah 66:1-2

In Conclusion

Many, O LORD my God, are the wonders you have done. The things you planned for us no one can recount to you; were I to speak and tell of them, they would be too many to declare.

Psalm 40:5 (NIV)

The world's a huge stockpile of GOD-wonders and God-thoughts. Nothing and no one comes close to you! I start talking about you, telling what I know, and quickly run out of words. Neither numbers nor words account for you.

Psalm 40:5 (The Message)

Next week:

- Quick review of this quarter
- Science and religion in conflict
 - Our culture of confusion
 - Spiritual warfare
- Believing without the need for "full proof"