

Dr. Frank Turck Kykykinpacianologaics.com

### WII-FM

#### What's In It For Me?



#### OUR AGENDA

- 1. What should a good theory of origin be able to explain?
- 2. What is the evidence for the origin of life?
- 3. Six reasons why Darwinism is not a good theory of origin

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- 1. The origin of the universe out of nothing
- 2. The design of the universe
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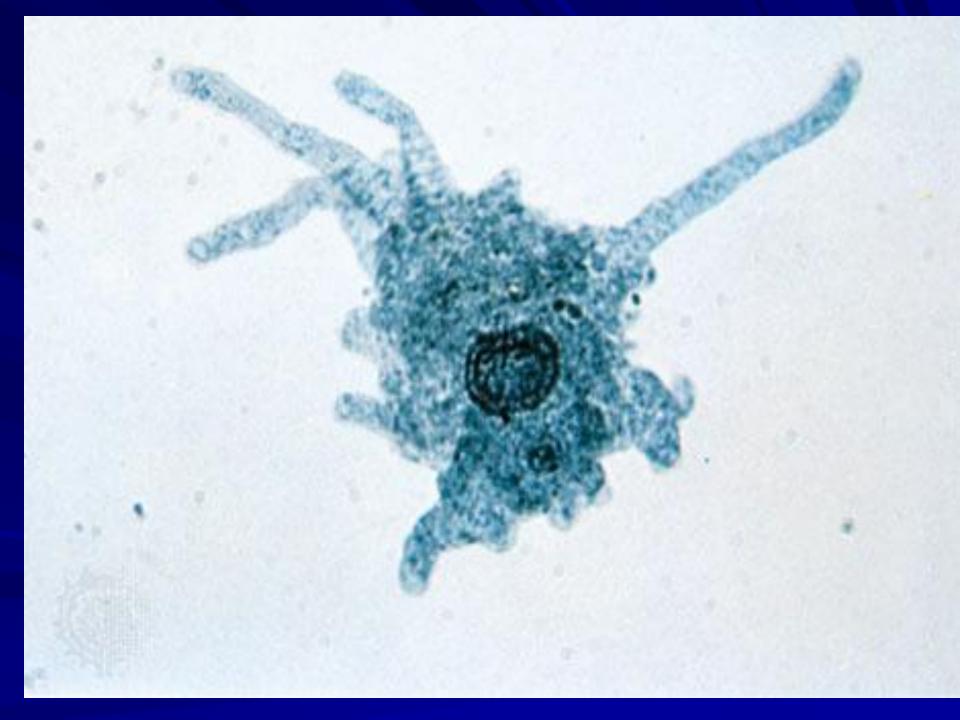
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For more details about the material contained in this presentation, see Chapters 3-6 in *I Don't* Have Enough Faith to Be an Atheist. Foreword by David Limbaugh I Don't Have Enough FAITH to Be an ATHEIST Norman L. Geisler Frank Turek

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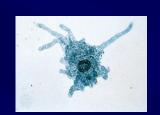


# Intelligent Design from an Intelligent Being (Mom)





This message is an example of specified complexity.



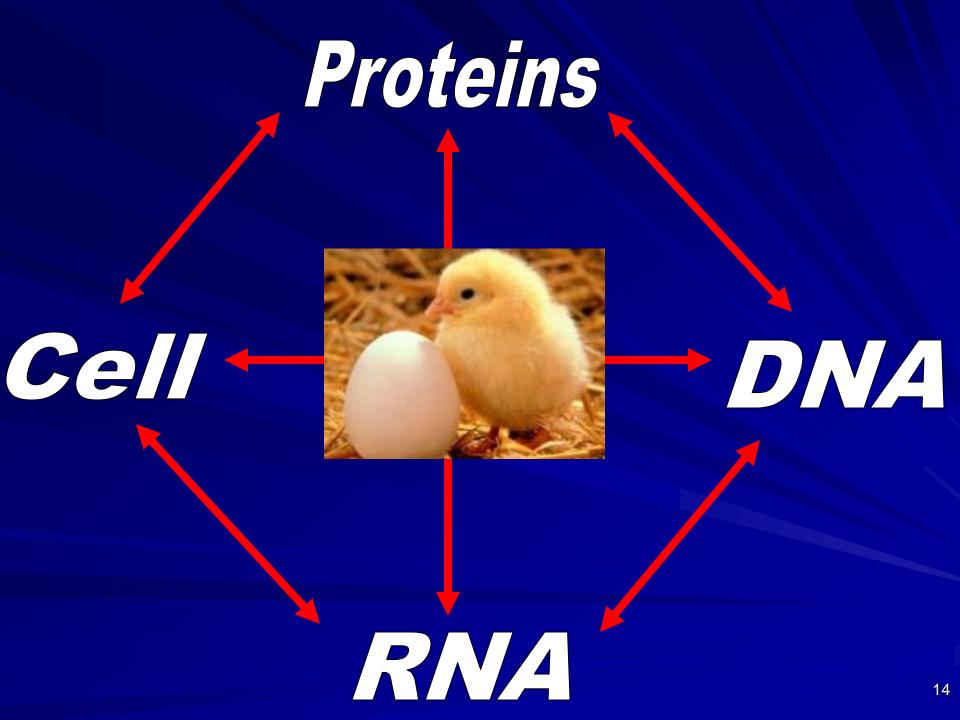
#### Amoeba's DNA = Message

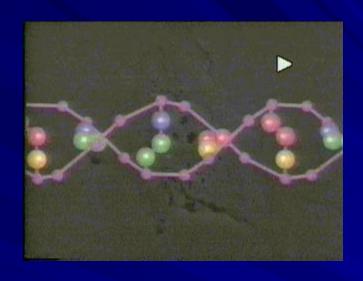




= 1,000 Volumes of an Encyclopedia

# The First Life Requires an Intelligent Cause!



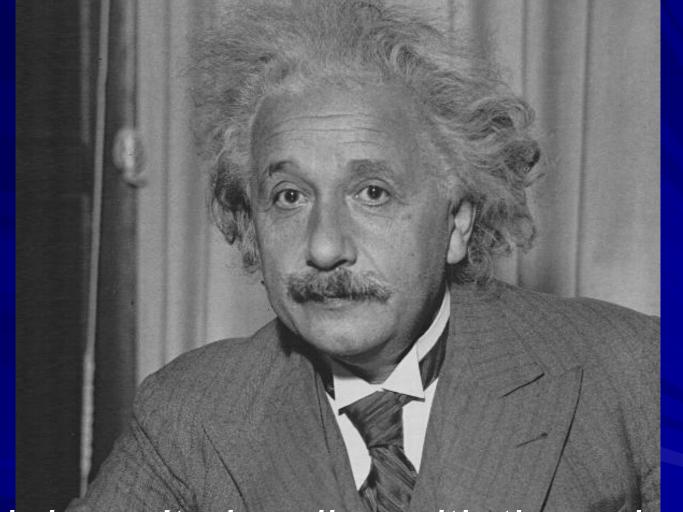


- DNA of one human cell = 5 million pages of information (25,000 two hundred page books)
- All of that is crammed into the nucleus of a cell.
   The width of a typical cell is about 1/10<sup>th</sup> the width of a human hair.
- You have about 75 TRILLION cells!

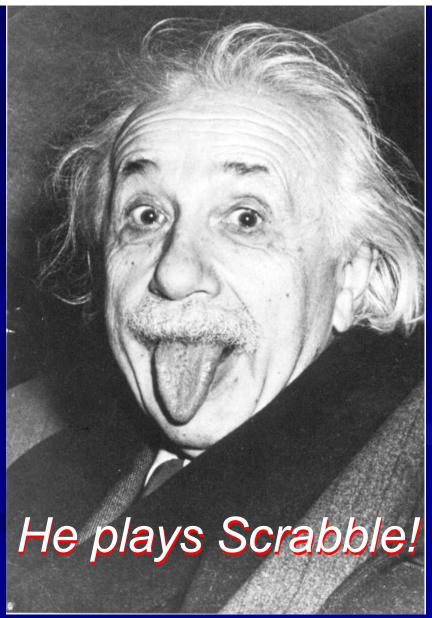
#### Illustration:

If a house represented your little toe, the cells of your toe would be represented by baby peas that filled the house. And *each* of those peas would contain the information of 25,000 two hundred page books!

How could the four blind forces of nature cause even your little toe?



"God doesn't play dice with the universe."



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#### Natural Selection Can't Explain New Life forms as evidenced by:

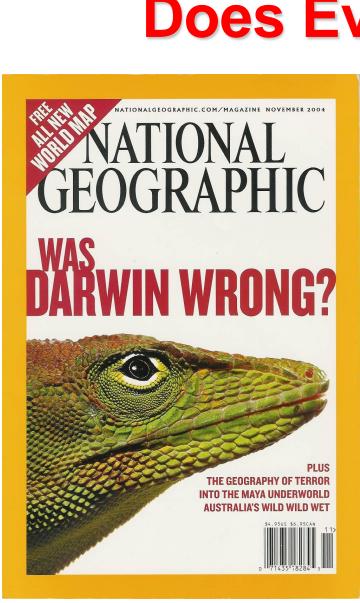
- 1. Genetic limits
- 2. Change is cyclical not directional
- 3. Irreducible complexity
- 4. Transitional forms would be non-viable
- 5. Molecular isolation— no ancestral relationships
- 6. Fossil record

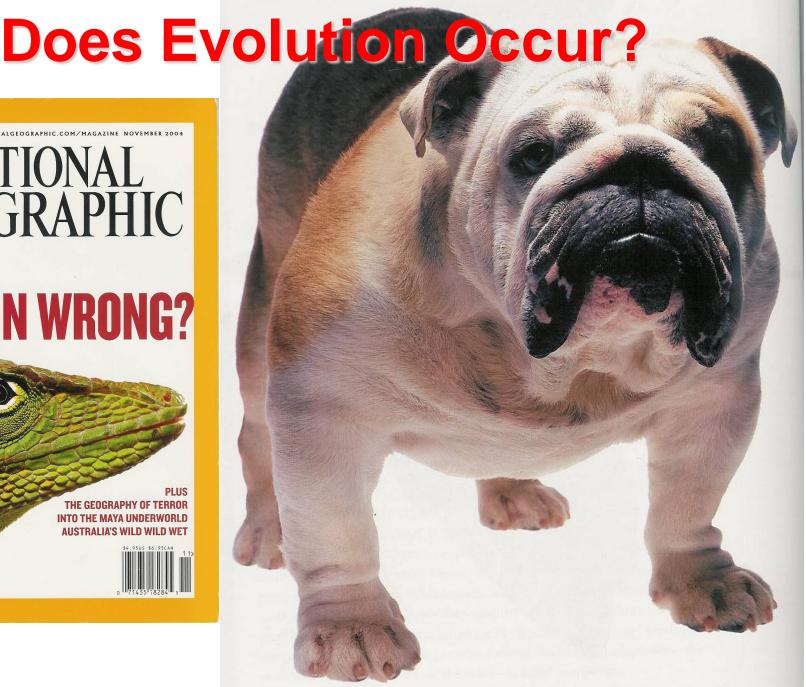
Natural Selection may help explain survival of the species but not arrival of the species

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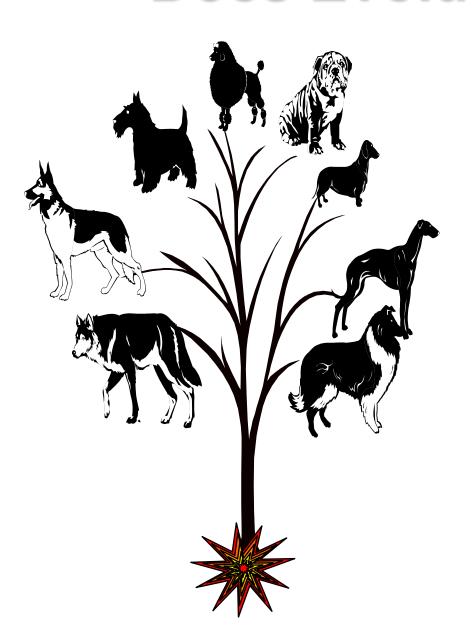
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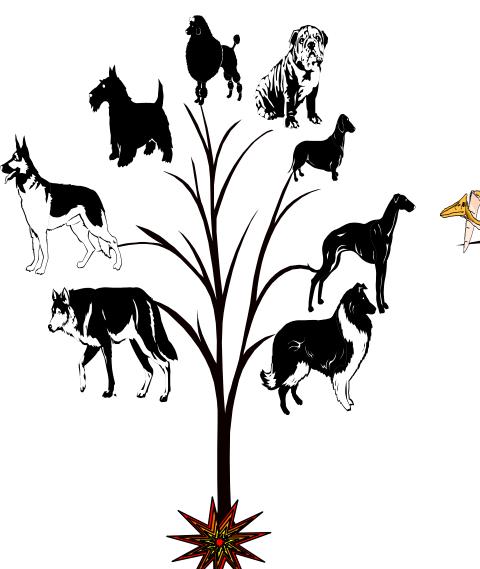
#### **Does Evolution Occur?**

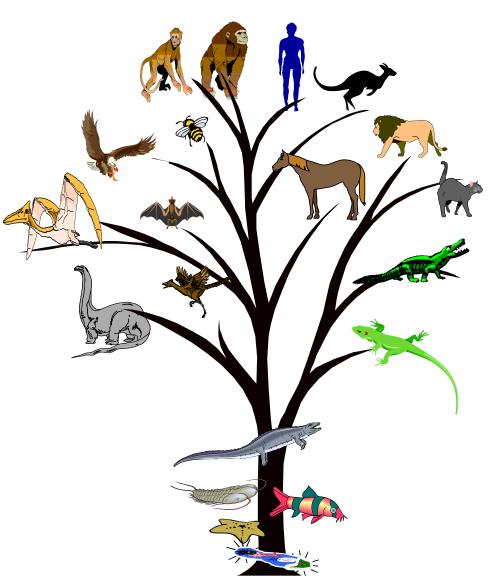


Dog Breeding: An example of "Evolution"

### Breeding in short time

### Macroevolution over long time

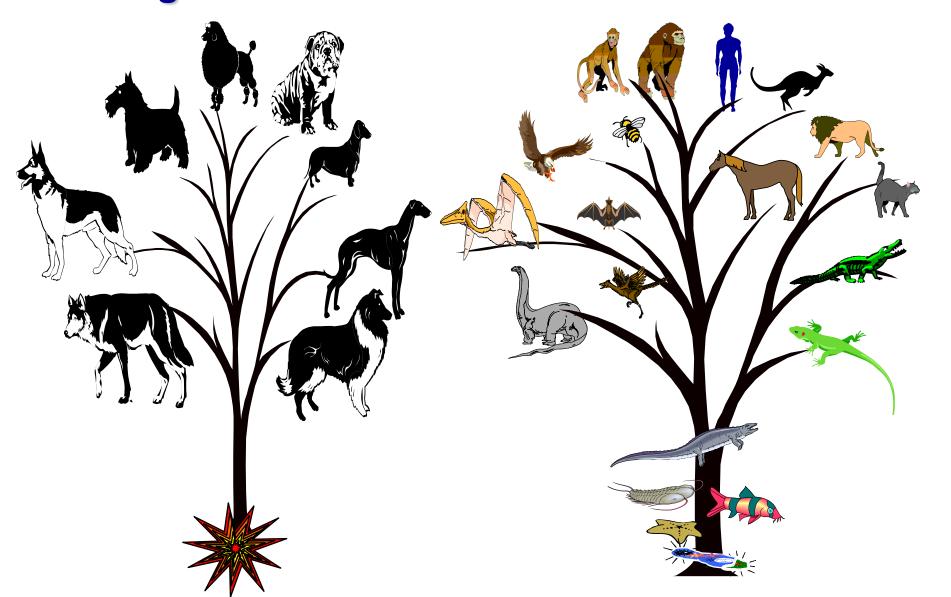




# But...

If intelligent breeding meets genetic limits . . .

how can *non-intelligence* exceed them?



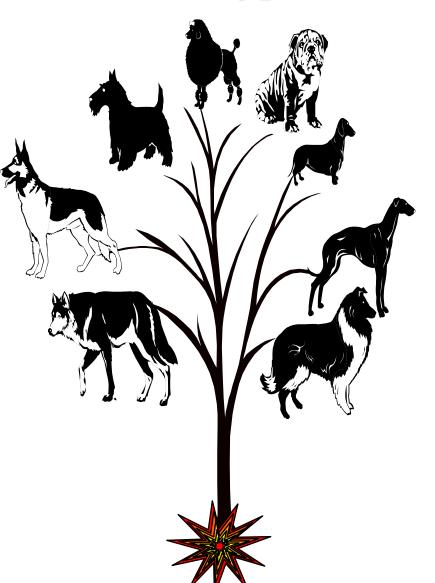
# Critical Distinction: Micro vs. Macro

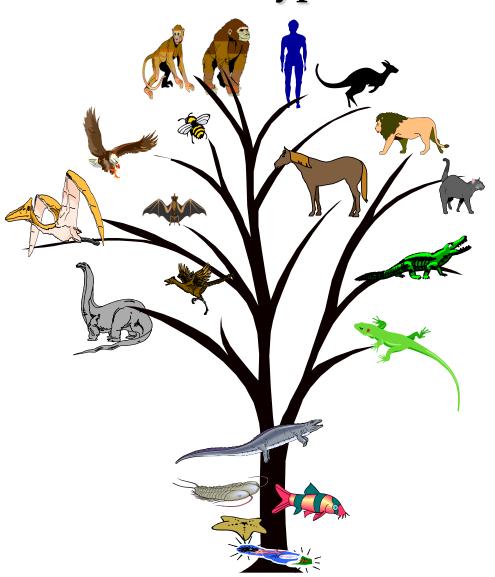
Microevolution (adaptation within a type) is an observed process where life forms experience limited genetic variations that allows them to adapt to and survive the stress caused by environmental changes.

Macroevolution (adaptation into a new type) is an extrapolation from microevolution that has never been observed. It is the ultimate "just so" story of the Darwinists.

# Microevolution within type: YES

# Macroevolution across types: NO





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# Change attributed to Natural Selection is Cyclical not Directional



The origin of finches is unexplained! (Survival not arrival)

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#### Darwinism is Dead



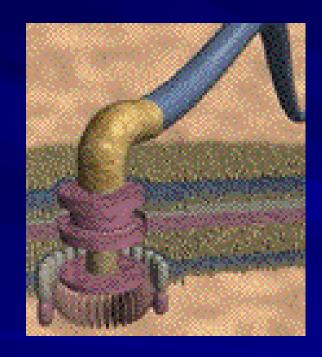
"If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed, which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight changes, my theory would absolutely break down."

Charles Darwin

# Darwin's Black Box

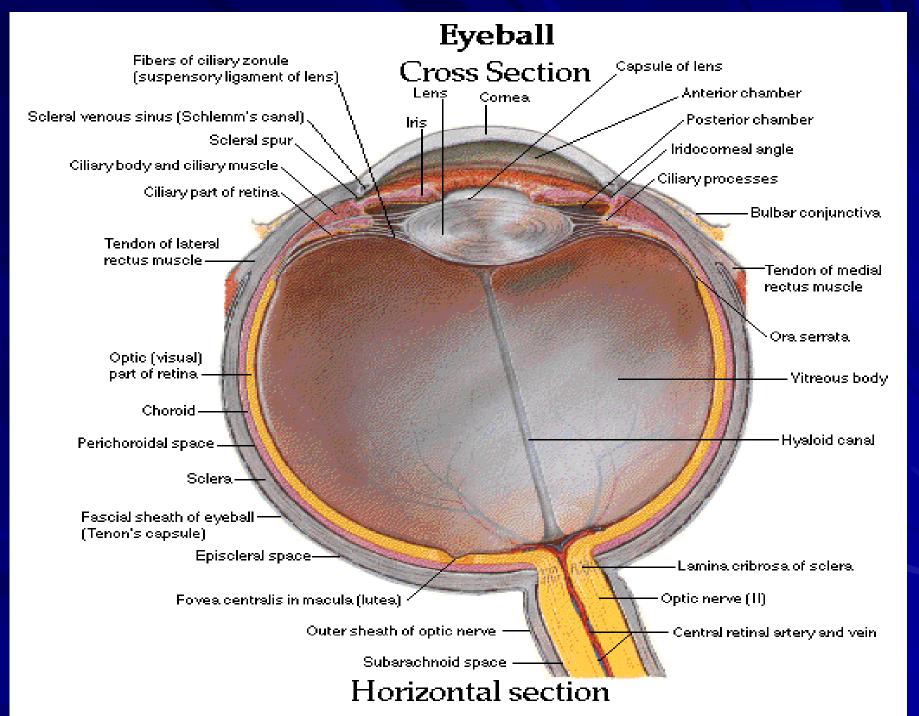
THE
BIOCHEMICAL CHALLENGE
TO EVOLUTION

#### Irreducible Complexity



The Bacterial Flagellum

- Width of a E coli bacterium cell is 1/1000<sup>th</sup> the width of a human hair (line up 12,500 in one inch)
- 240 Distinct Proteins
- Microscopic outboard motor on its tail
- Runs at an incredible 100,000 rpm
- Takes only a quarter turn to stop, shift directions and start spinning 100,000 rpm in the opposite direction!
- Irreducibly Complex
   – must have been created all at once

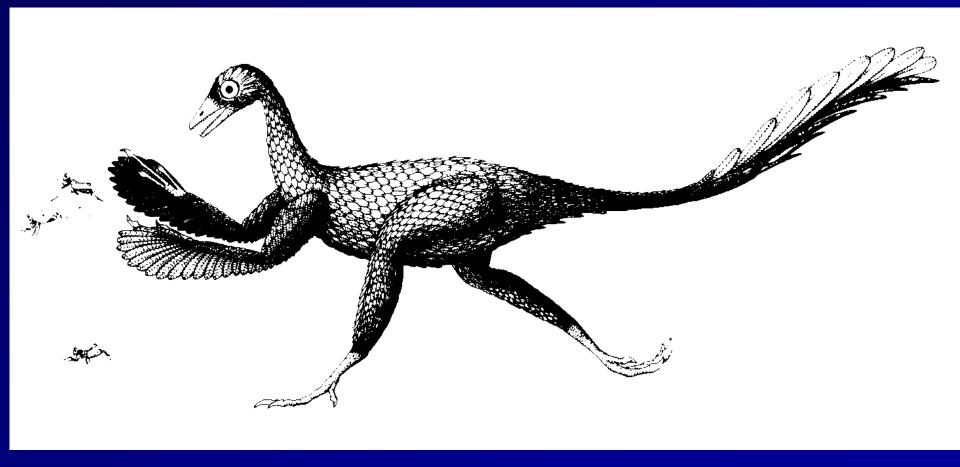


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# Transitional form from reptile to bird: How would it survive?



## Feathers are irreducibly complex shaft barb barb hamuli anterior barbule posterior barbules (from Tyne and Berger)

## Natural Selection Can't Explain New Life forms as evidenced by:

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## No Ancestral Relationship

"At a molecular level [comparing protein sequences] there is no trace of the evolutionary transition from fish  $\rightarrow$  amphibian  $\rightarrow$  reptile  $\rightarrow$  mammal. So amphibia, always traditionally considered intermediate between fish and the other terrestrial vertebrates, are in molecular terms as far from fish as any group of reptiles or mammals! To those well acquainted with the traditional picture of vertebrate evolution the result is truly astonishing."

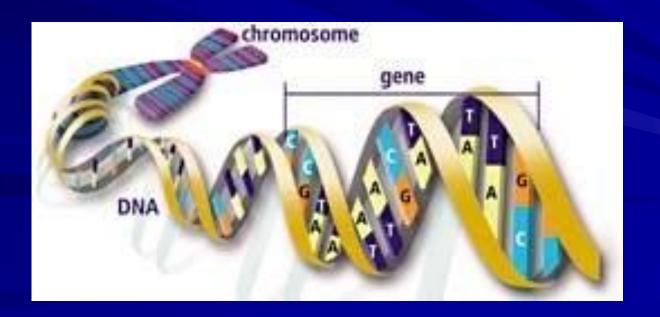
Michael Denton, Evolution: A Theory in Crisis, 285.



## What about DNA Similarity?

Charles Darwin was a scientific god.

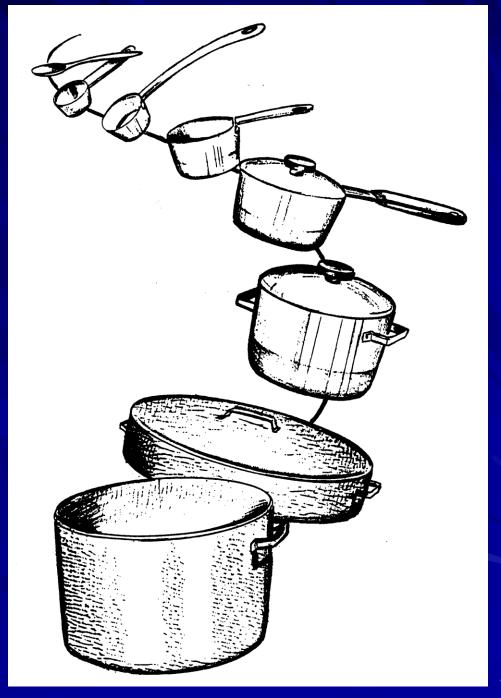
Charles Darwin was a scientific dog.



## What about DNA Similarity?

- DNA similarity is about 90% between apes and man but also between mice and man!
- DNA similarity could be evidence of a common creator rather than a common ancestor!
- Could a food chain exist without a common genetic code?
- Darwinists must explain the vast dissimilarity between living things (e.g. the bee, the octopus, the venus fly trap, mildew, the peacock, the porcupine, the human brain, etc.)

Does similarity of design prove that the pot evolved from the tea spoon?



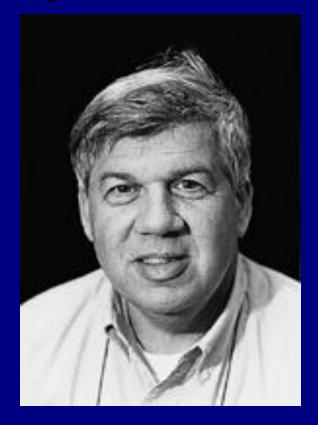
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# Trade Secret: Fossil Record Doesn't Support Darwinism

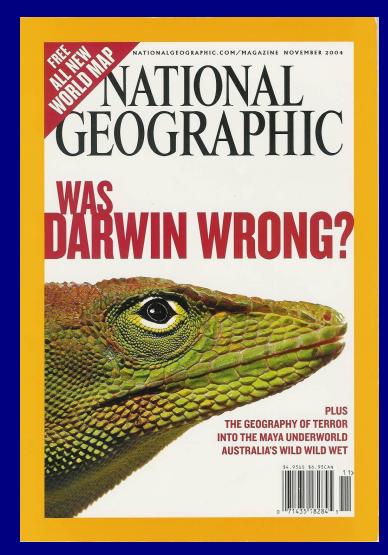
Stephen J. Gould



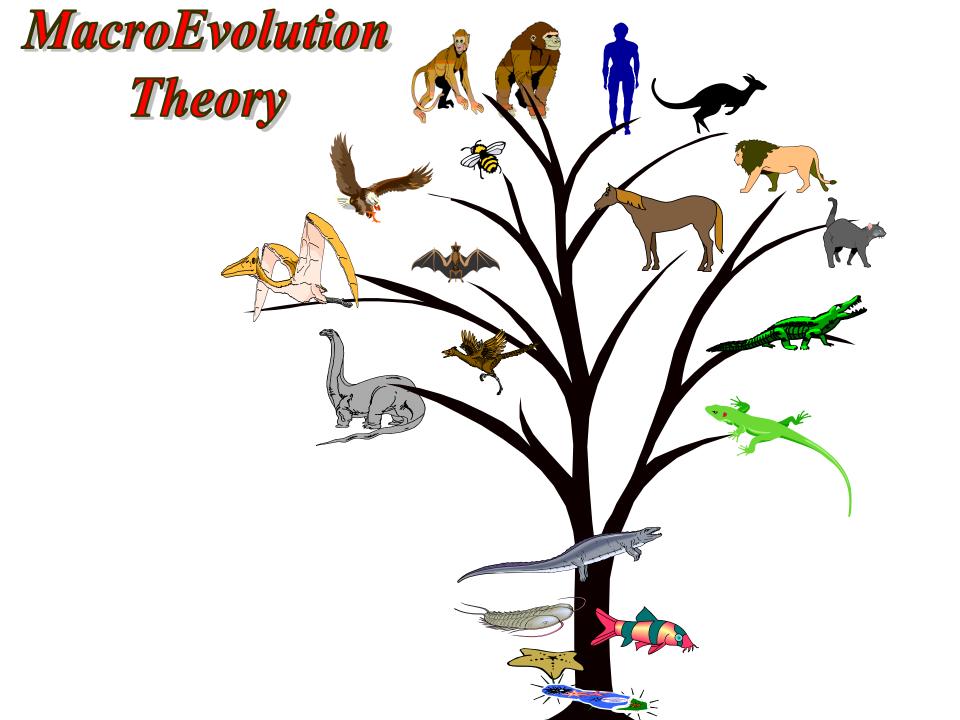
Harvard University

"The extreme rarity of transitional forms in the fossil record persists as the trade secret of paleontology. The evolutionary trees that adorn our textbooks have data only at the tips and nodes of their branches; the rest is inference, however reasonable not the evidence of fossils." (Harvard Paleontologist, Stephen J. Gould, Unshakable Foundations, 161)

## The Fossil Record is "Spotty"



"Illuminating but spotty, the fossil record is like a film of evolution from which 999 of every 1,000 frames have been lost on the cutting-room floor." (National Geographic, November 2004, 25.)

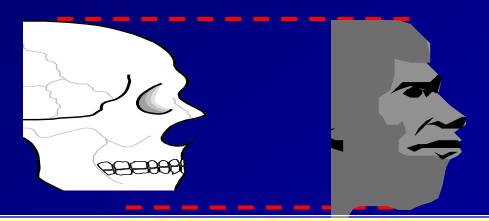




# Artists Conception of Same Fossilized Skull Fragment



Macroevolutionary Artist

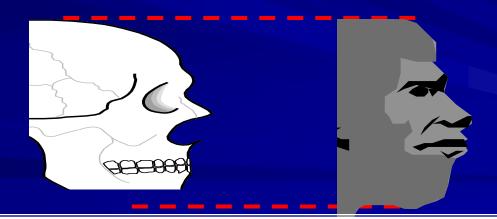


Design Model Artist

## 99% of Info is in Soft Biological Tissue, NOT Fossil Remains!



Macroevolutionary Artist



Design Model Artist

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# Evidence for ID

## We See Life That:

- 1. Arises only from existing life
- 2. Consists of millions of volumes of empirically detectable specified complexity
- 3. Changes cyclically within a limited range
- 4. Cannot be built or modified gradually
- 5. Is molecularly-isolated between basic types
- 6. Leaves a fossil record of fully formed creatures that appear suddenly, do not change, and then disappear

## Intelligent Design Can Explain

- 1. The origin of the universe out of nothing
- 2. The design of the universe
- 3. The origin of the four natural forces
- 4. The origin of the laws of logic
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## So why are there still Darwinists?

"It is not that the methods and institutions of science somehow compel us to accept a material explanation of the phenomenal world, but, on the contrary, that we are forced by our a priori adherence to material causes to create an apparatus of investigation and a set of concepts

that produce material explanations, no matter how counter-intuitive, no matter how mystifying to the uninitiated. Moreover, that materialism is absolute,

for we cannot allow a Divine Foot in the door."
(Richard Lewontin, New York Review of Books, January 9, 1997).

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## Objections to Intelligent Design

- 1. ID commits God-of-the-Gaps Fallacy
- 2. ID is not science
- 3. ID is Philosophy
- 4. ID is religiously motivated
- 5. Non-optimal design disproves omnibenevolent, omnipotent Designer

# Objection: ID commits God-of-the-Gaps Fallacy

#### **Answer:**

- 1. ID is not simply the *lack* of a natural explanation; it is positive, empirically detectable evidence *for* an intelligent cause.
- 2. ID makes the scientific observation that known natural laws cannot produce Specified Complexity (SC).

# Intelligent Design from an Intelligent Being (Mom)



This message is an example of specified complexity.

## **Objection:**

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#### **Answer:**

- 1. ID is not simply the *lack* of a natural explanation; it is positive, empirically detectable evidence *for* an intelligent cause.
- 2. ID makes the scientific observation that known natural laws cannot produce Specified Complexity (SC).
- 3. ID does not prevent the continued search for natural laws that can produce SC.
- 4. ID is falsifiable (i.e. if natural laws are observed creating SC).

# Objection: ID commits God-of-the-Gaps Fallacy

- 5. By contrast, macro-evolution is *not* open to falsification because most macro-evolutionists have a prior philosophical commitment to naturalism ("Evolution is a fact").
- 6. Many macro-evolutionists are actually committing the God-of-the-Gaps fallacy with their "Deity" natural selection (i.e. "natural selection" automatically becomes the cause whenever there's a gap in their knowledge).

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## What is Science?



Science is a search for causes!

There are two types of causes:

- 1. Non-intelligent (natural)
- 2. Intelligent

#### TWO TYPES OF CAUSES

**INTELLIGENT** 

**NATURAL** 





Mount Rushmore

**Grand Canyon** 

## **Two Types of Science**

Empirical (Operation)

**Chemistry** 

**Physics** 

Forensic (Origin)

**Archaeology** 

**Criminal Investigations** 





# Objection: ID is not Science

#### **Answer:**

- 1. Science is a search for causes usually based on observation & repetition
- 2. Through observation & repetition we see:
  - Life only arising from existing life (it never arises spontaneously or without intelligence)
  - Life consisting of specified complexity (SC)
  - Only intelligence creating SC
- 3. Therefore, life seems to be the product of intelligence (ID)

# **Science is Built On Philosophy**

## The Heart of the Debate

The debate over origins is not a debate between the Bible and science. It is a debate between good science and bad science! Darwinists are practicing the bad science by ruling out intelligent causes before they look at the evidence. Like the opponents of Galileo, they ignore observation.

## Intelligent Design is . . .

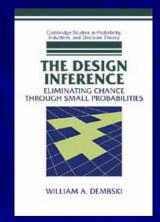
- 1. Empirically Detectable
- 2. Falsifiable
- 3. Also used in Archaeology, Forensic Science, Cryptology, SETI, etc.
- 4. Backed by Significant Scientific Research

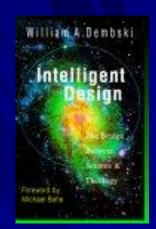
#### William Dembski

Ph.D, Mathematics,

Ph.D, Philosophy

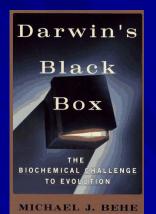






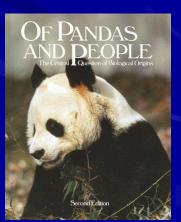
#### Michael Behe

Professor of Biochemistry, Lehigh University



## **Dean Kenyon**

**Professor of Biology, San Francisco State** 



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## Objection: ID is Philosophy

#### **Answer:**

- 1. Science cannot be conducted without philosophical assumptions such as:
  - A. A world exists that can be known.
  - **B.** Logic applies to the world.
  - C. Science is a search for causes in the world.
  - D. The scientific method—including the principles of causality and uniformity—helps us discover real causes of effects.
- 2. Macro-evolution and ID use such assumptions
- 3. A prior commitment to naturalism is philosophy and it results in bad science because it rules out too much.

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# Objection: ID is Religiously Motivated

#### **Answer:**

- 1. Some IDer's may be, but that doesn't mean ID is false.
- 2. Some macro-evolutionists may be, but that doesn't mean macro-evolution is false.
- 3. The objection is irrelevant: motivation isn't the issue, truth is.

## Objection: ID is Religiously Motivated

- 4. ID is theologically minimal. It doesn't:
  - a. Rely on religious books for its data (SC is detected empirically)
  - Make claims regarding the origin, age or geologic history of the earth
  - c. Make claims about the nature of the Designer (other than intelligence)
  - d. Demand a religious commitment to the Designer (Implication for public schools: it's not an establishment of religion to postulate that a Designer exists)

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### "Panda's Thumb" Objection

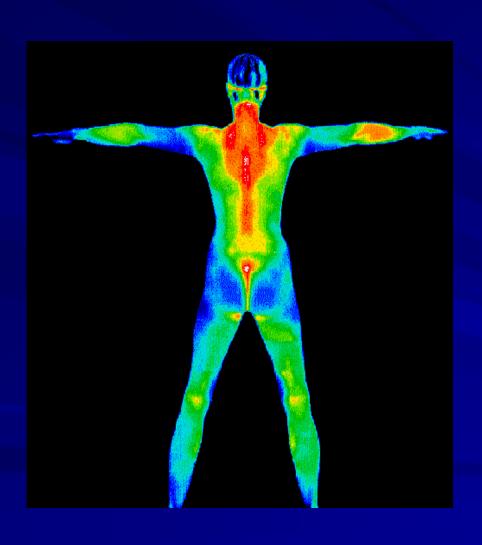


- 1. All design involves tradeoffs (e.g. laptop: portability vs. performance; car: comfort vs. fuel efficiency)
- 2. A design is sub-optimal only if it fails to achieve the intentions of the designer. How do Darwinists know the Panda's thumb is not exactly what the designer intended (Panda strips bamboo very well with thumb)?
- 3. Sub-optimal design is not *no* design. Your car may not be designed perfectly, but it still requires a designer.
- 4. Sub-optimal design does not disprove an omnibenevolent, omnipotent designer. Christians admit and give reasons for this fallen world.
- 5. This objection by Darwinists tacitly admits what ID proponents claim: design can be detected in nature.

#### Good Science vs. Bad Science

The debate over origins is not a debate between the Bible and science. It is a debate between good science and bad science! Darwinists are practicing the bad science by ruling out intelligent causes before they look at the evidence. Like the opponents of Galileo, they ignore observation.

## Life's Complexity



The human body contains 75 *trillion* cells.

If all DNA in a human were placed end-to-end it would reach the sun and back 400 times.

The cell contains ultrasophisticated molecular machines.

#### The Attributes of God from Science

#### From the Cosmological Argument we know that God is:

- 1. Self-existent, timeless, non-spatial, immaterial (since he created time, space, and matter, he must be outside of time, space, and matter). In other words, he is without limits-- he is infinite.
- 2. Unimaginably powerful, since he created the entire universe out of nothing.
- 3. Personal, since he chose to convert a state of nothingness into the time-space-material universe (an impersonal force has no ability to make choices).

#### From the Teleological Argument we know that God is:

- 1. Supremely intelligent, since he designed life and the universe with such incredible complexity and precision.
- 2. Purposeful, since he designed the many forms of life to live in this specific and ordered environment.

"A commonsense interpretation of the facts suggests that a super intellect has monkeyed with physics, as well as chemistry and biology, and that there are no blind forces worth speaking about in nature."

**World-renowned Astronomer Sir Fred Hoyle** 

Once I was a tadpole when I did begin:

Then I was a frog with my tail tucked in:

Then I was a monkey swinging in a tree:

Now I'm a professor with a PhD.



### The "Old Universe" Objection

- 1. The objection assumes:
  - a. The Bible unequivocally teaches that the universe is young (thousands of years);
  - b. The scientific data unequivocally demonstrates that the universe is old (billions of years).
- 2. Both assumptions can be challenged.

## Six-24 Hour Days?

- 1. The word for day (yom) in Genesis 1 could mean longer periods of time (cf. Gen. 2:4, Hosea 6:1-2, 2 Pet. 3:10)
- 2. The 3<sup>rd</sup> day seems to require longer than 24 hours (growth of vegetation including fruit bearing plants)
- 3. The 6<sup>th</sup> day also seems to require longer than 24 hours (naming of animals)
- 4. The 7<sup>th</sup> day is longer because it hasn't ended—God is still at rest since creation (Heb. 4:3-5)
- 5. For more, see Dr. Norman Geisler's Systematic Theology Vol. 2, Appendix 4.

## Old Universe? Assumptions in Science:

- 1. Light from the stars? Speed of light is assumed to be unchanged.
- 2. Radioactive dating? Decay rate is assumed to be unchanged. In uranium dating, beginning amount of lead is assumed to be zero.
- 3. Salt in Ocean? The deposition rate is assumed to be unchanged. The beginning amount of salt and minerals is assumed to be zero.

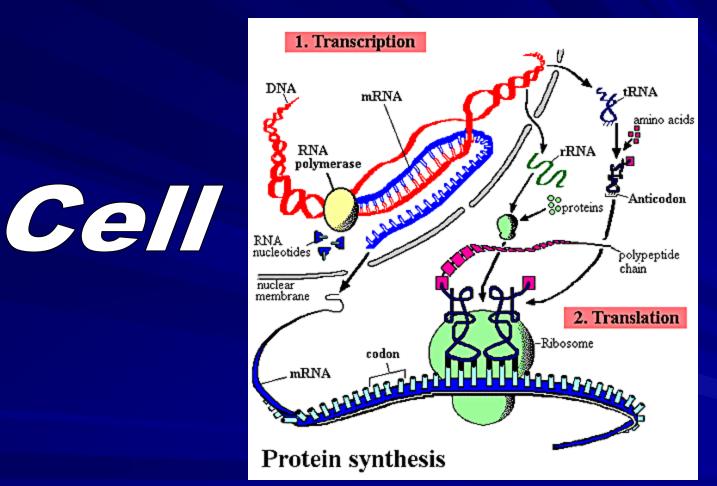
## "Old Universe" Objection: Conclusion

- 1. There is no conflict between science and the Bible. There is only conflict between some interpretations of the scientific and Biblical data.
- 2. The Universe may be old or it may be young. Science and the Bible are not definitive.
- 3. The only scientific and Biblical data that is definitive is that which points to a beginning—a creation. In other words, that creation occurred is more certain Biblically and scientifically than when it occurred. Creation out of nothing has strong Biblical and scientific support.

### What about Time and Chance?

- 1. Since time (as well as space and matter) had a beginning, there was a creation.
- 2. Time doesn't help evolution because more time results in more randomization (natural laws randomize things— the 2<sup>nd</sup> Law of Thermodynamics is the law of disorder).
- 3. "Chance" is not a cause—it is a word to describe mathematical possibilities. It has no causal power of its own. We can't use "chance" to cover our ignorance about what caused the universe or life.

## Proteins







### What is Natural Selection?

"The process in nature by which, according to Darwin's theory of evolution, only the organisms best adapted to their environment tend to survive and transmit their genetic characteristics in increasing numbers to succeeding generations while those less adapted tend to be eliminated."

**American Heritage Dictionary** 

### **Problems with Natural Selection:**

- Natural Selection can only work if an organism already has genetic characteristics (i.e. it already exists and is alive!).
- NS may help explain the survival of a species but not the arrival of a species.
- Natural Selection is a misnomer– It's blind (without intelligence or direction), so there is no "selection" going on.
- "Survival of the Fittest" is a tautology— it is circular. Since it merely defines survivors as the fittest, it doesn't prove anything.
- The mechanism of mutation, random variation, and time cannot explain the origin, complexity, or variety of life.

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#### The Crucial Differences

#### Artificial selection

Natural selection

Goal Aim (end ) in view

**Process** Intelligently guided process

**Choices** Intelligent choice of breeds

**Protection** Breeds guarded from

destructive forces

**Freaks** Preserves desired freaks

**Interruptions** Continued interruption to

reach desired goal

**Survival** Preferential survival

	The Crucial Differences	
	Artificial selection	Natural selection
Goal	Aim (end ) in view	No aim (end) in view
Process	Intelligently guided process	Blind process
Choices	Intelligent choice of breeds	No intelligent choice of breeds
Protection	Breeds guarded from destructive forces	Breeds not guarded from destructive forces
Freaks	Preserves desired freaks	Eliminates most freaks
Interruptions	Continued interruption to reach desired goal	No continued interruptions to reach any goal
Survival	Preferential survival	Nonpreferential survival