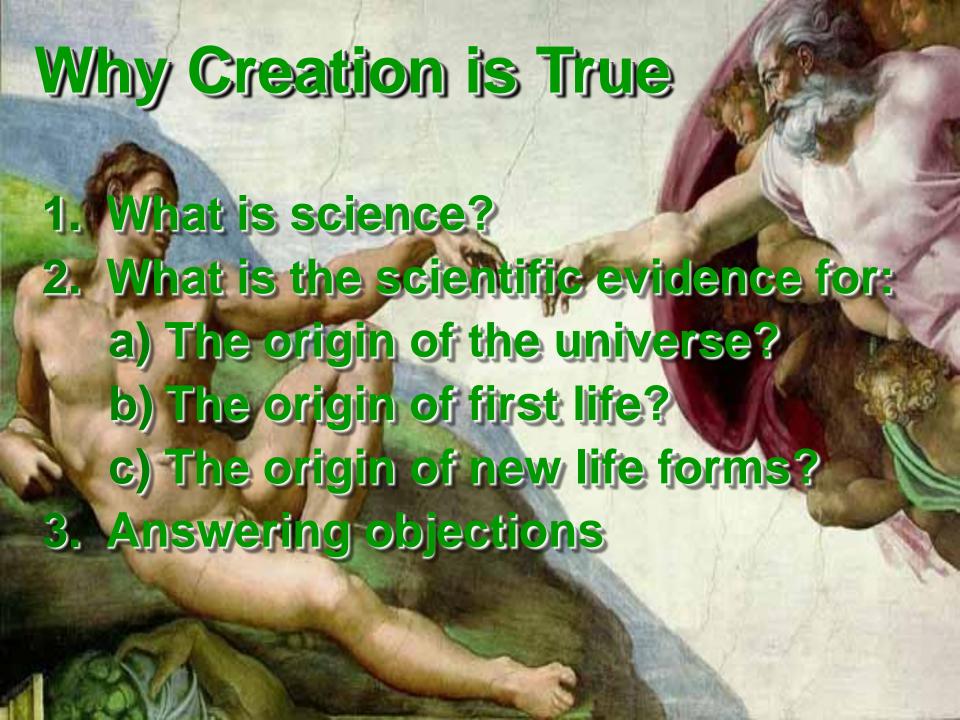
For more details about the material contained in this presentation, see Chapters 3-6 in *I Don't* Have Enough Faith to Be an Atheist. Foreword by David Limbaugh I Don't Have Enough FAITH to Be an ATHEIST Norman L. Geisler Frank Turek



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)

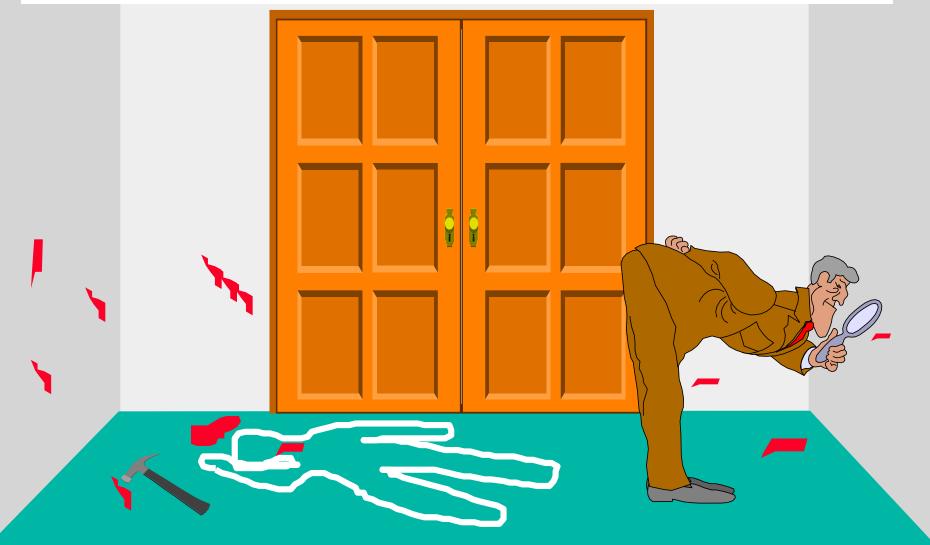
Archaeology

Criminal Investigations





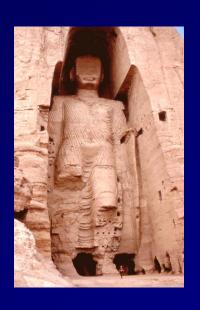
Since we cannot repeat actual past events, origin questions require that we look for clues to discover the cause of those past events.



What Caused an Unseen Past Event?

Past: Intelligent Designer







1000 BC 1 AD 1000 2000

Principle of Uniformity

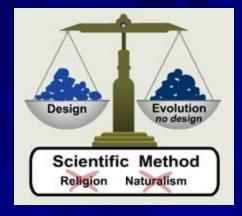
Causes in the past were like those in the present

Science is Built On Philosophy

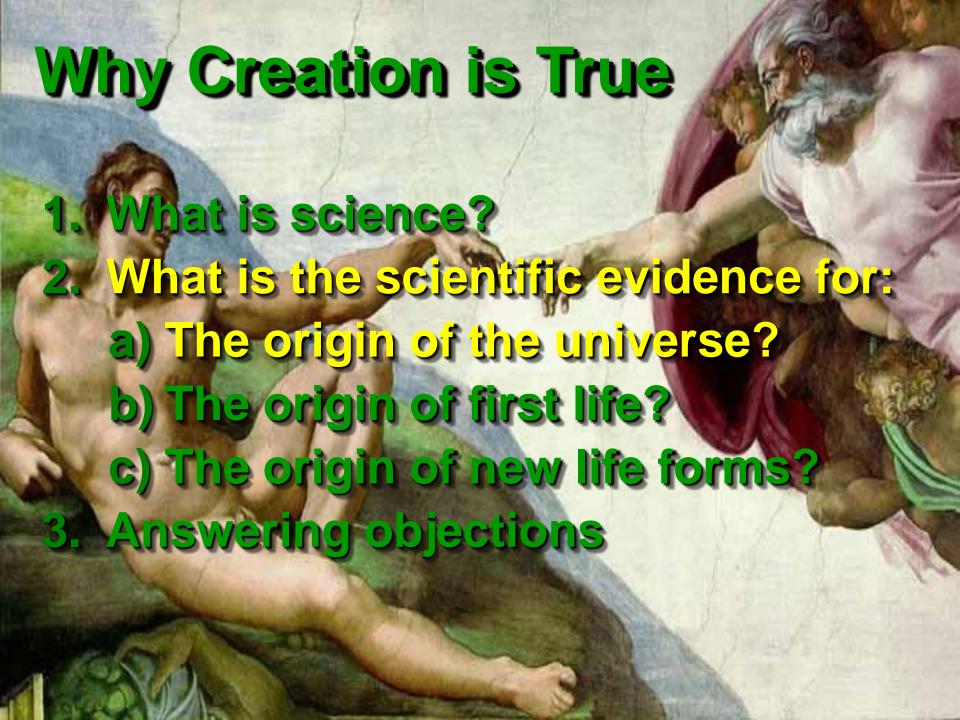
The Heart of the Debate

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.

What is Intelligent Design?



"The theory of intelligent design (ID) holds that certain features of the universe and of living things are best explained by an intelligent cause rather than an undirected process such as natural selection. . . Design detection is used in a number of scientific fields, including anthropology, forensic sciences . . . and the search for extraterrestrial intelligence (SETI). An inference that certain biological information may be the product of an intelligent cause can be tested or evaluated in the same manner as scientists daily test for design in other sciences."



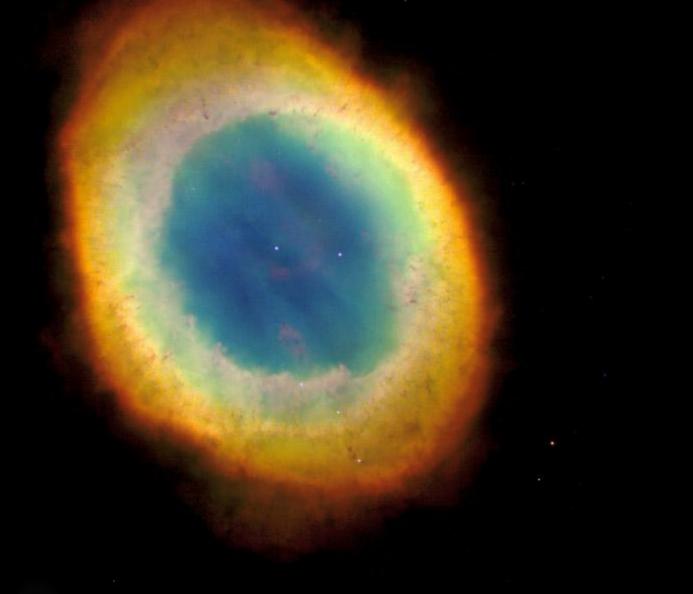
Three Great Arguments for the Existence of God

1. Beginning: Cosmological Argument

2. Design: Teleological Argument

3. Morality: Moral Argument

Was the Universe caused?

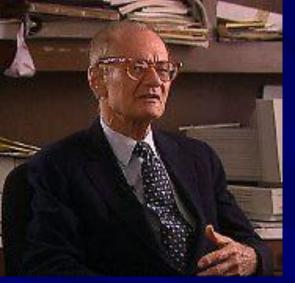


Evidence that the Universe Had a Beginning

SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS NIVERSE IS EXPANDING RADIATION AFTERGLOW GREAT GALAXY SEEDS **ENSTEIN'S GENERAL RELATIVITY**

Philosophical Reason: Time cannot be infinite

Kalam Cosmological Argument



The bottom line from Dr. Robert Jastrow, agnostic astronomer and founder of Goddard Institute for space studies:

"For the scientist who has lived by his faith in the power of reason, the story ends like a bad dream. He has scaled the mountains of ignorance; He is about to conquer the highest peak; As he pulls himself over the final rock, he is greeted by a band of theologians who have been sitting there for centuries."

(Jastrow, God and the Astronomers, 116)

Three Great Arguments for the Existence of God

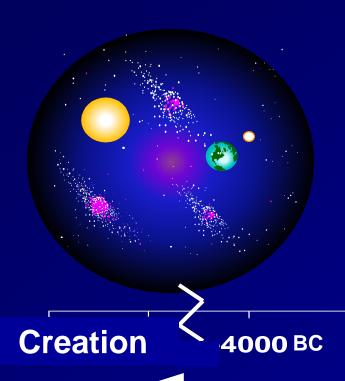
- 1. Cosmological Argument
- 2. Teleological Argument
 - A. Every design had a designer
 - B. The universe and life have highly complex design
 - C. Therefore, the universe and life had a Designer

If you found this watch in the woods, would you think it was made by natural law?

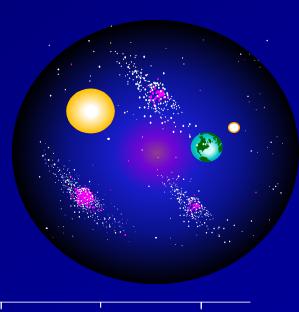


What Caused the Universe?





Intelligent Design or Natural Law?



2000

1 AD

Principle of Uniformity

2000 BC

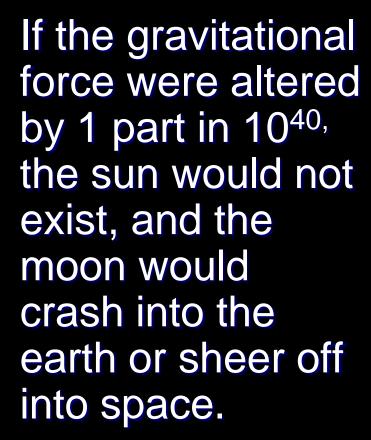
Causes in the past were like those in the present

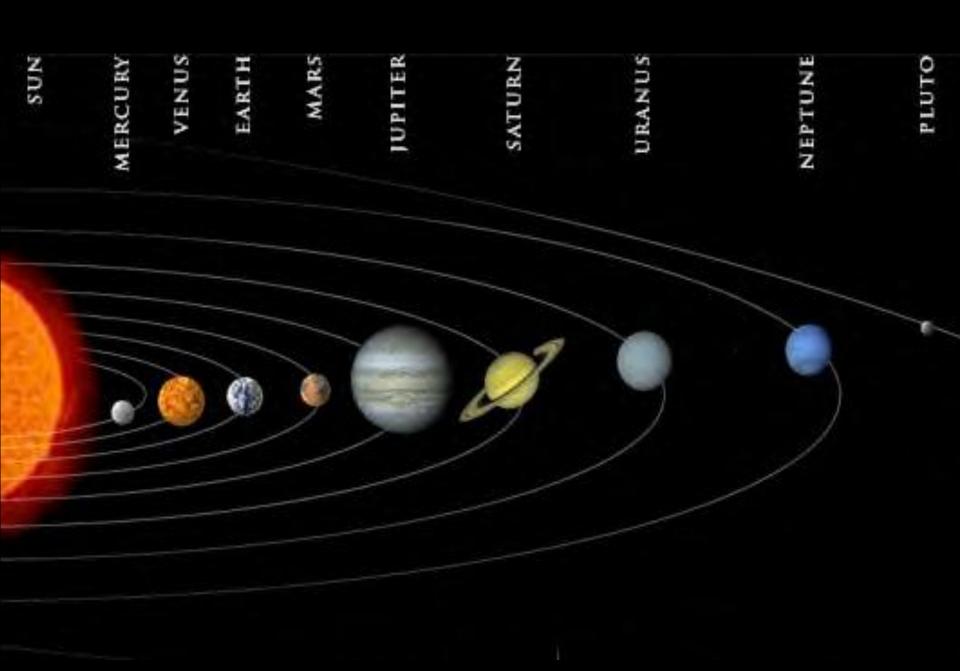
Lour sun is the perfect age, mass, brightness, & generation for life

anything else, we're not here

The Anthropic Principle

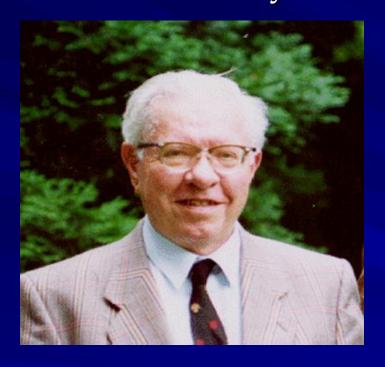








Eminent Astronomer Fred Hoyle



Nobel Laureate

"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."

Supernatural Plan?

Arno Penzias



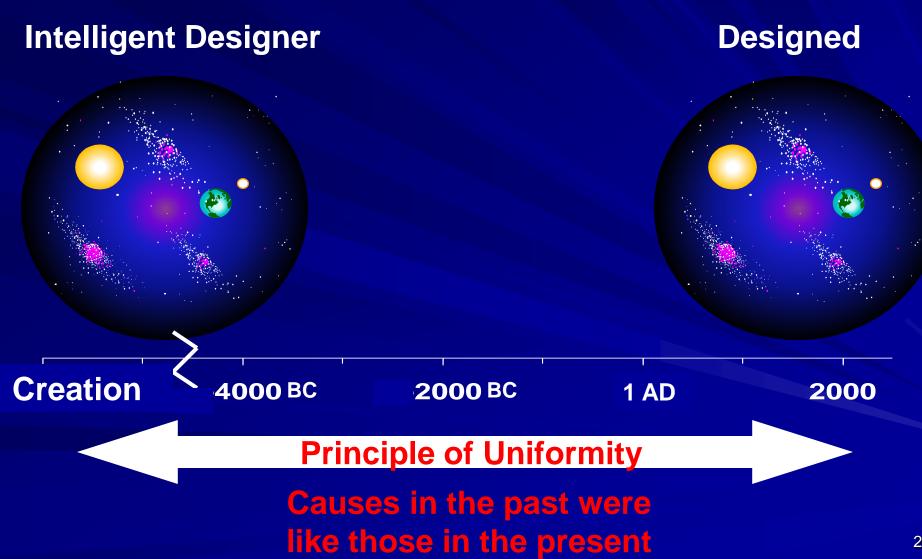
Nobel Laureate

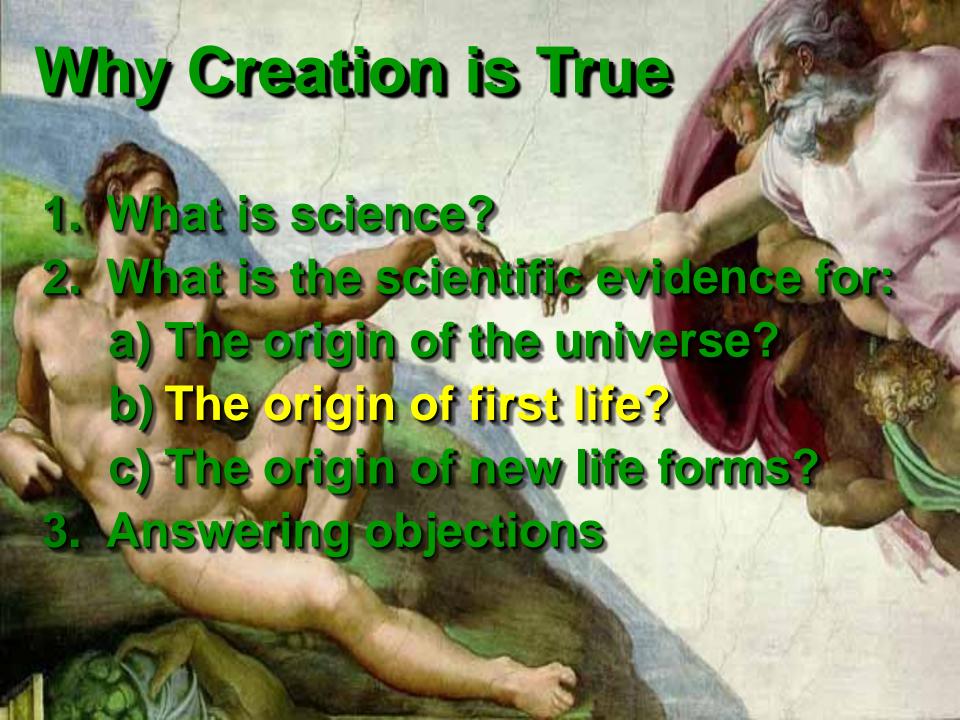
"Astronomy leads us to a unique event, a universe that was created out of nothing and delicately balanced to provide exactly the conditions required to support life....The observations of modern science seem to suggest an underlying one might say, supernatural plan." (Nobel Laureate Arno Penzias, signs of intelligence, 168)

Conclusion

In light of the Anthropic Principle, I don't have enough faith to be an atheist!

What Caused the Universe?





Conclusion So Far

- Since the finite universe (time, space and matter) came into existence, then there must be something infinite (outside of time, space and matter) that brought it into existence. That Being must be powerful, eternal, and immaterial.
- In light of the Anthropic Principle, that Being must also be intelligent.
- Those are exactly the attributes the Bible applies to God.

Context: Before we look at the origin of life, we know that this is a theistic Universe!





Origin of First Life

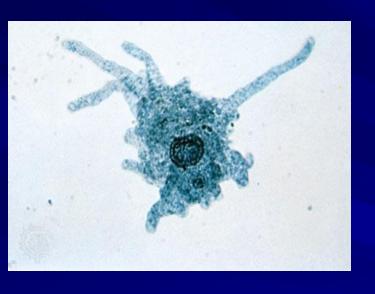
(Only two possibilities)

Intelligent Intervention (Intelligent Design)

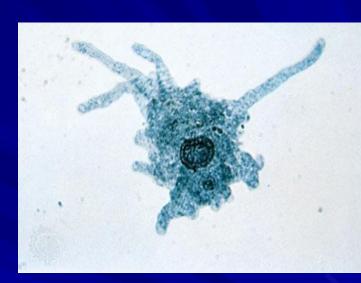
No Intelligent Intervention (Naturalistic Spontaneous Generation)

What Caused First Life?

Same type of cause



Intelligent Design or Natural Law?



Distant PastToday



Principle of Uniformity

Causes in the past were like those we observe today

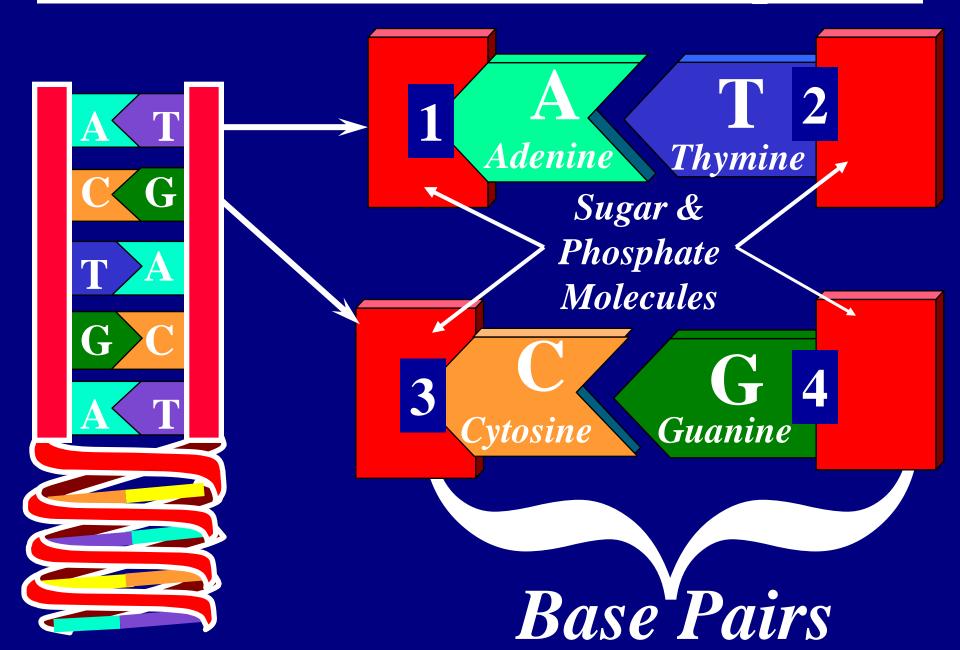
Intelligent Design from an Intelligent Being (Mom)







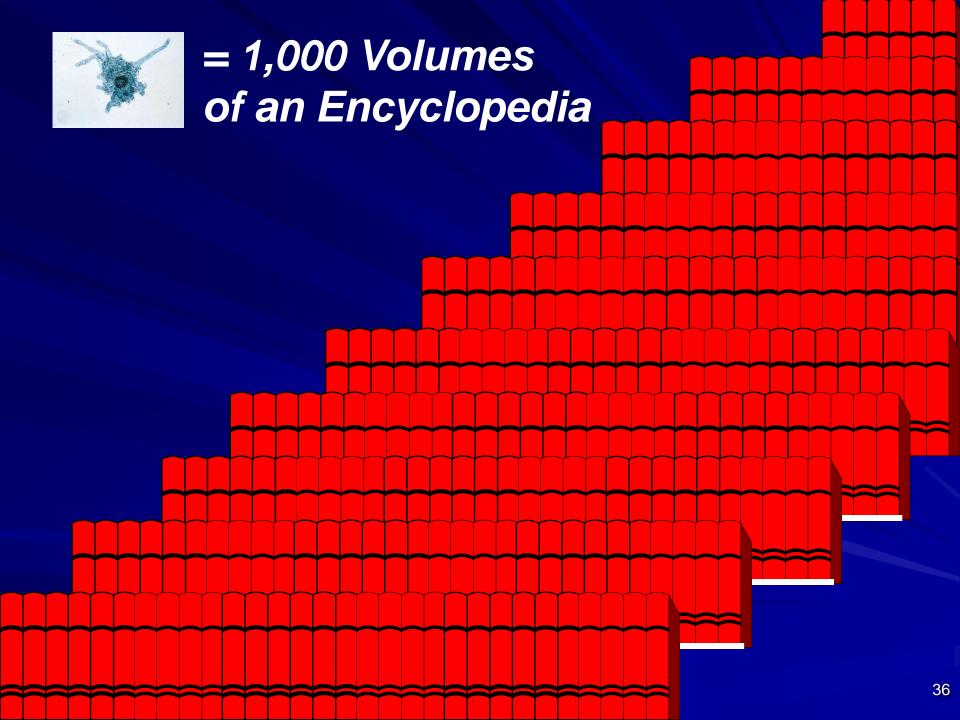
DNA's Four Letter Genetic Alphabet

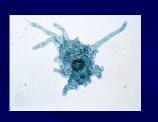




Amoeba's DNA = Message







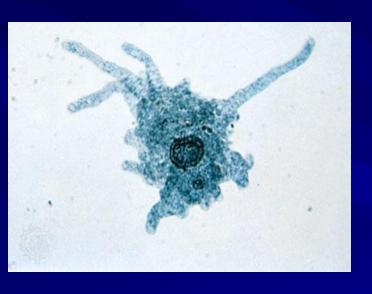
= 1,000 Volumes of an Encyclopedia

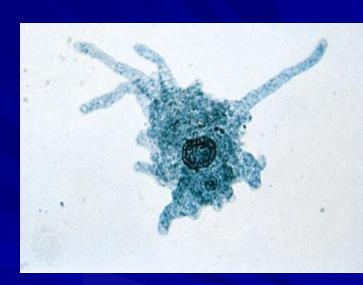
The First Life Requires an Intelligent Cause!

What Caused First Life?

Past: Our School Curriculum says *Natural Law*

Today: Intelligent Designer





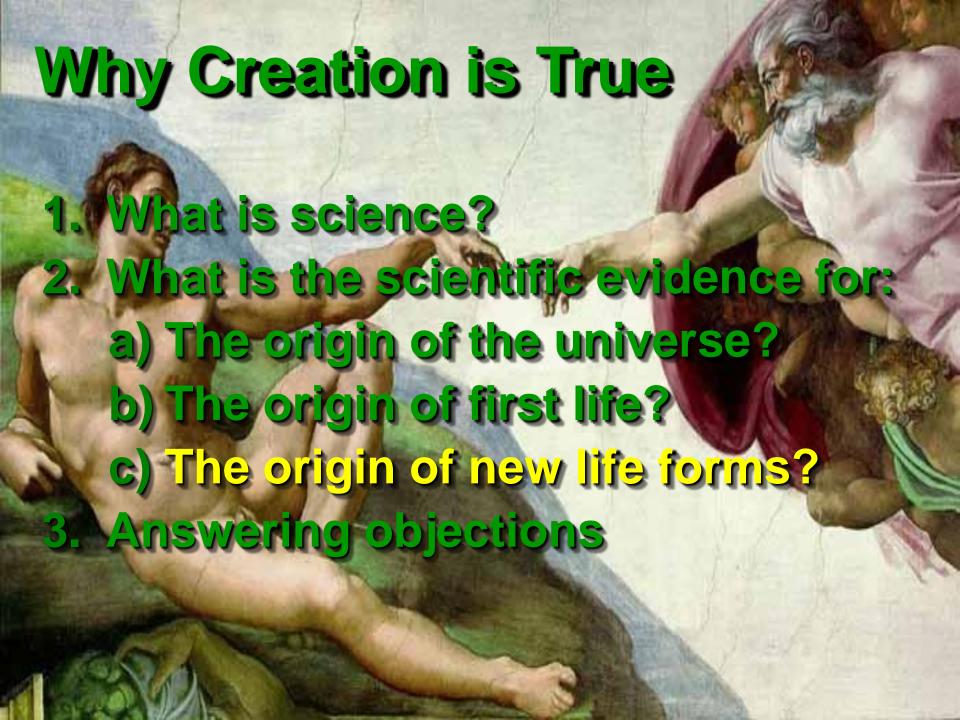
Distant Past

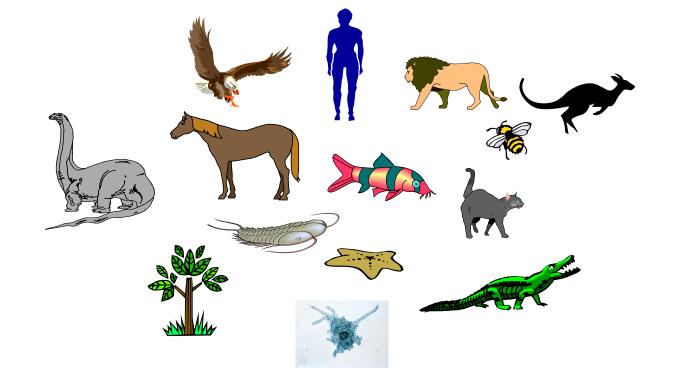
Today



Principle of Uniformity

Causes in the past were like those we observe today





Origin of New Life Forms (Only two possibilities)

Intelligent Intervention (Intelligent Design)

No Intelligent Intervention (Naturalistic Macro Evolution)

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

Where is the Evidence?

William Dembski, Ph.D.



Baylor University

"Strict Darwinism asserts that Darwin's mechanism of random variation and natural selection is able to account for all the complexity and diversity we see in living forms. The evidence simply does not support this claim."

(World, July/August 2002, p 46)

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

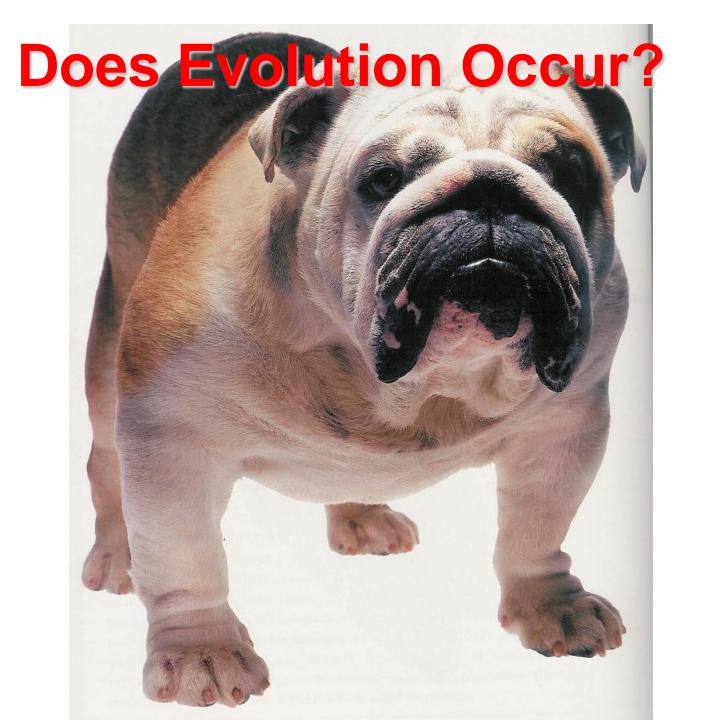
- 1. Genetic limits
- 2. Change is cyclical not directional
- 3. Irreducible complexity
- 4. Transitional forms would be non-viable
- 5. Molecular isolation— no ancestral relationships
- 6. Fossil record

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

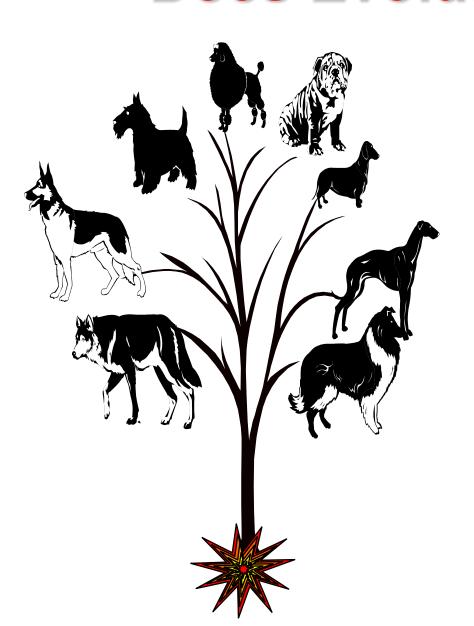
Natural Selection Can't Explain New Life forms as evidenced by:

- 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



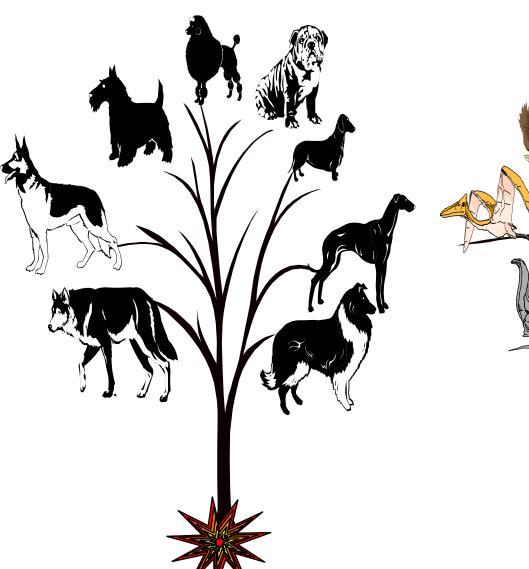
Does Evolution Occur?

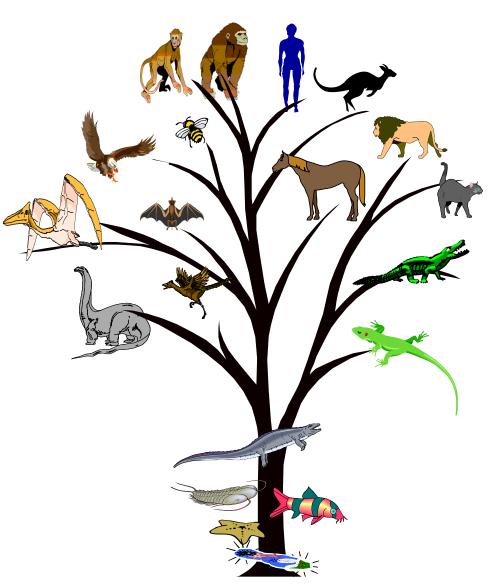


Dog Breeding: An example of "Evolution"

Breeding in short time

Macroevolution over long time

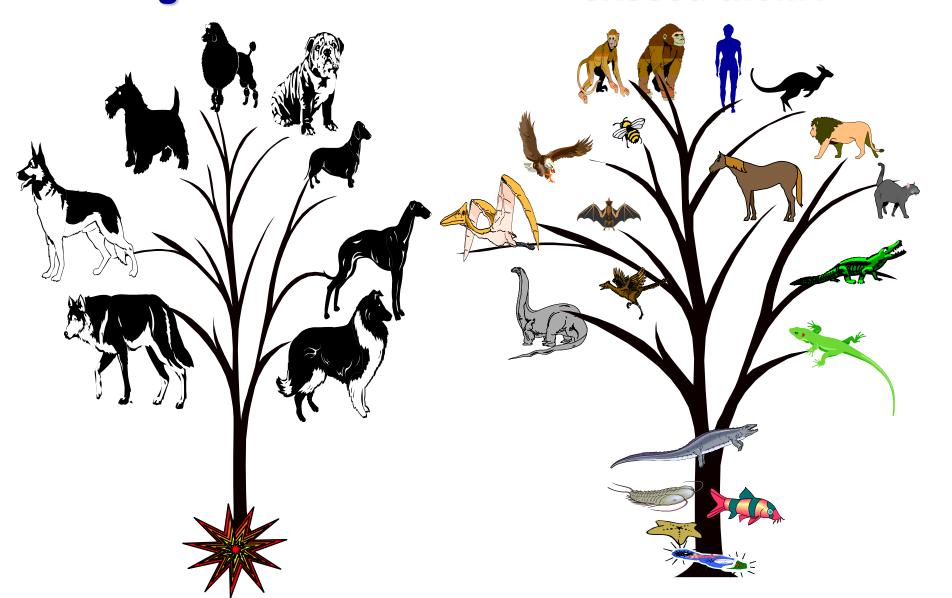




But...

If intelligent breeding meets genetic limits . . .

how can *non-intelligence* exceed them?



	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

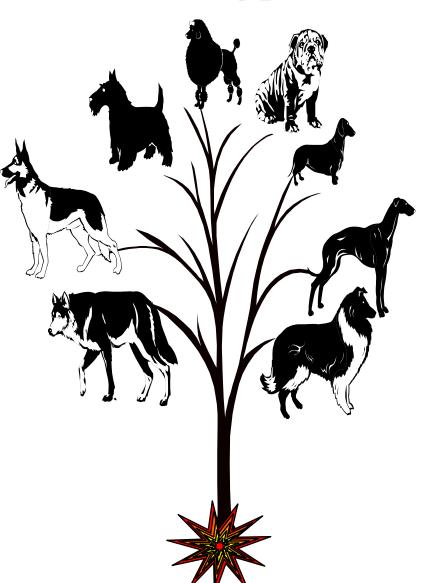
Critical Distinction: Micro vs. Macro

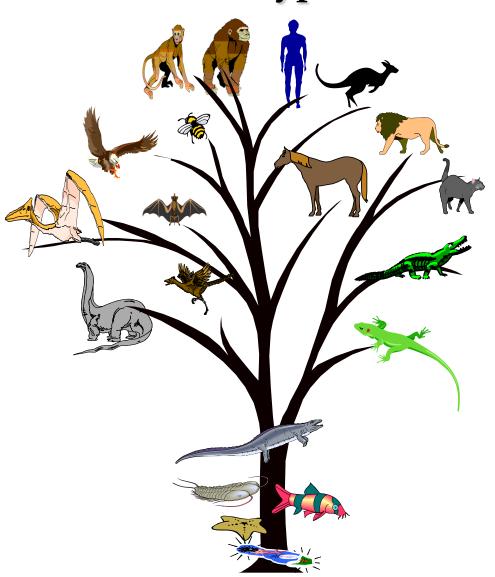
Microevolution (adaptation within a type) is an observed process where life forms experience limited genetic variations that allows them to adapt to and survive the stress caused by environmental changes.

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



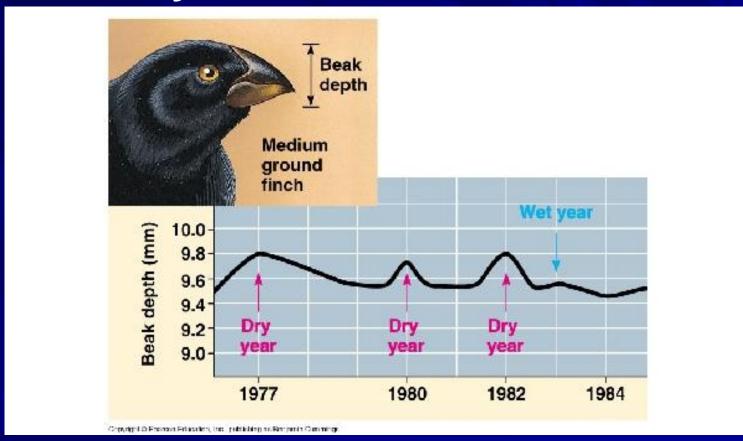


Natural Selection Can't Explain New Life forms as evidenced by:

- 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

Change attributed to Natural Selection is Cyclical not Directional



Still can't explain the origin of finches! (Survival not arrival)

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

Darwinism is Dead

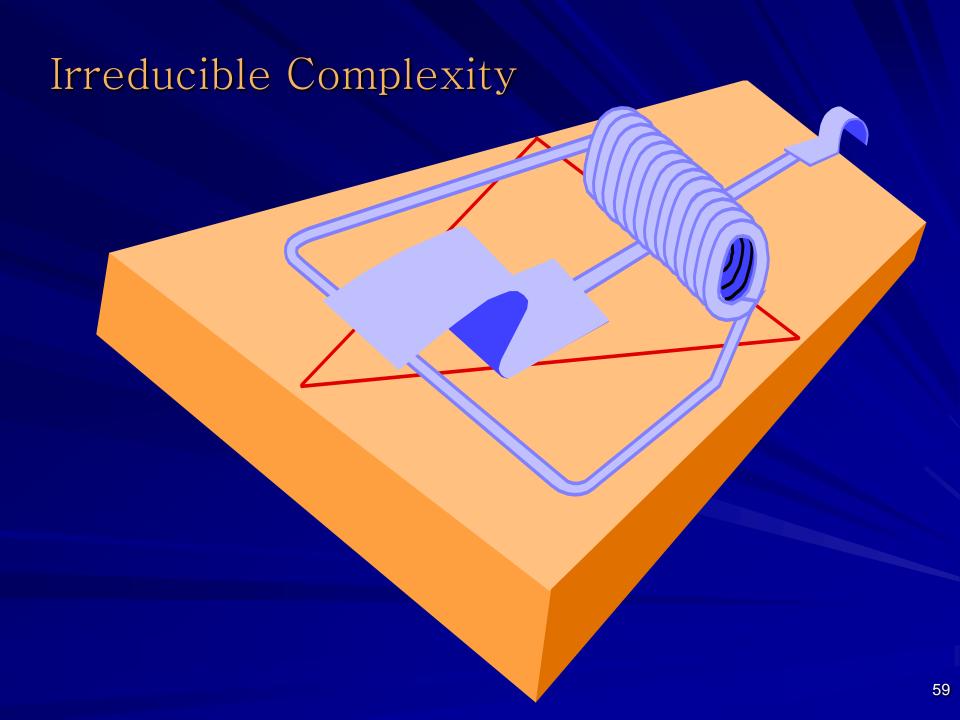


"If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed, which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight changes, my theory would absolutely break down."

Charles Darwin

Darwin's Black Box

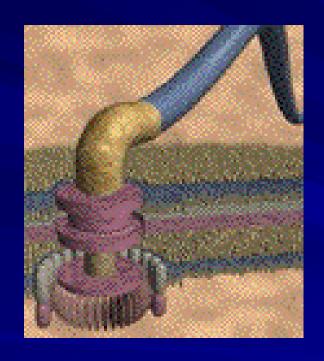
THE
BIOCHEMICAL CHALLENGE
TO EVOLUTION



Your Car is Irreducibly Complex

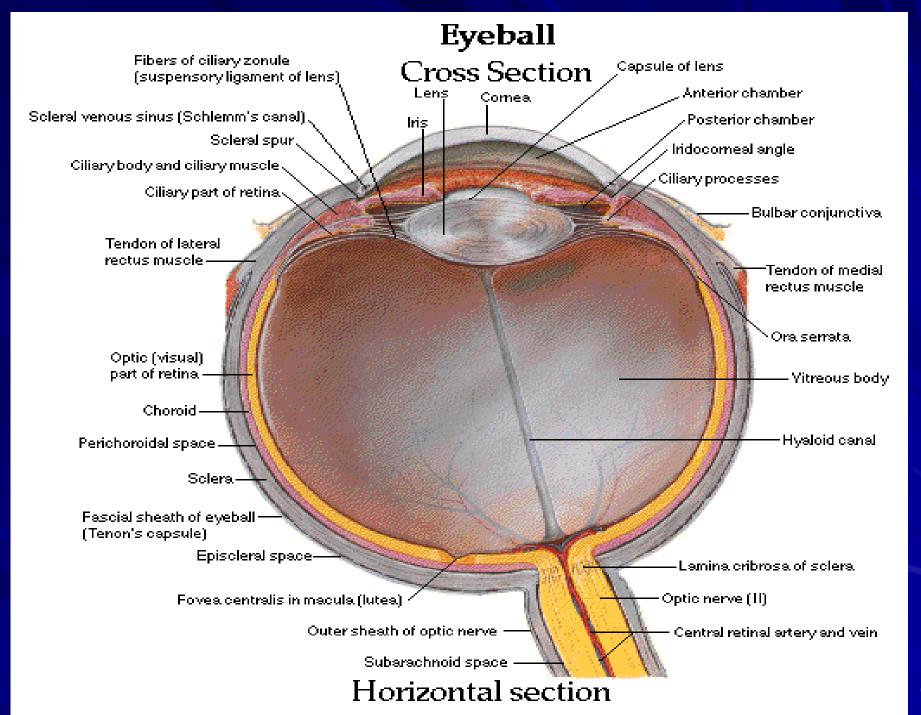


Irreducible Complexity



The Bacterial Flagellum

- Microscopic outboard motor
- 240 Distinct Proteins
- Runs at an incredible 100,000 rpm
- Stops on a microscopic dime. It takes only a quarter turn for them to stop, shift directions and start spinning 100,000 rpm in the opposite direction!
- Irreducibly Complex
 – must have been created all at once

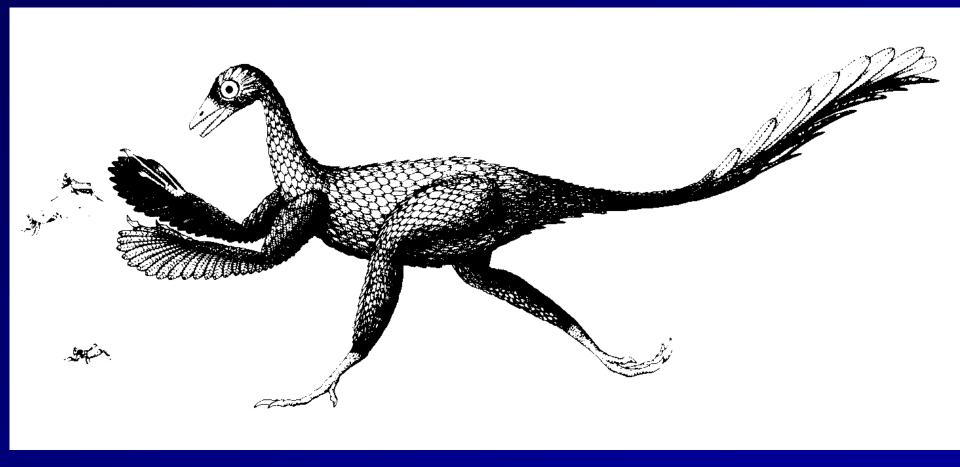


Natural Selection Can't Explain New Life forms as evidenced by:

- 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

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:

- 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

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?

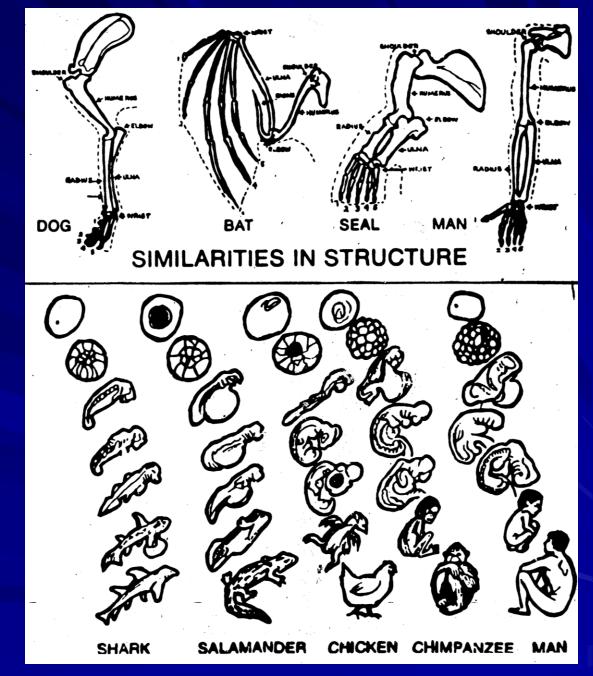
- **■Charles Darwin was a scientific god.**
- Charles Darwin was a scientific dog.

While the letters in the two sentences are identical and the order is virtually the same (greater than 90 percent), the slight difference in order yields opposite meanings. In the same way, only a slight difference in the order of the letters (A, T, C, and G) in living things may yield creatures that are far apart on the hypothetical evolutionary tree...

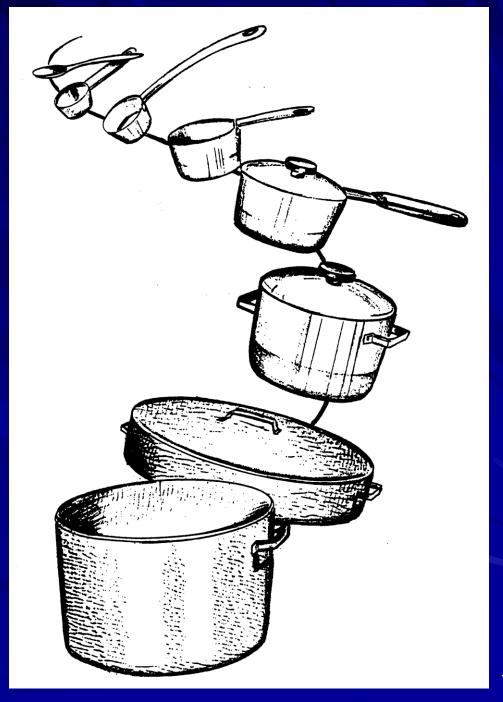
What about DNA Similarity?

- 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 structure prove a common ancestor or a common designer?

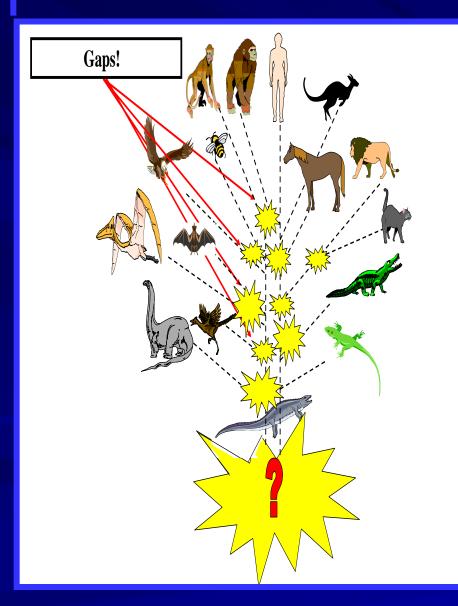


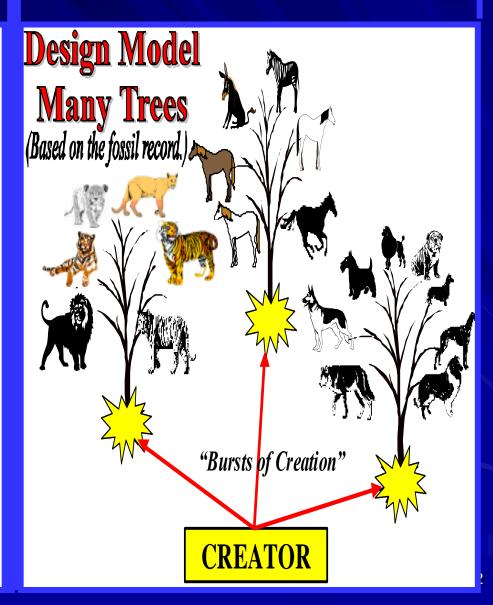
Does similarity of design prove that the pot evolved from the tea spoon?



COMMON ANCESTOR

COMMON CREATOR





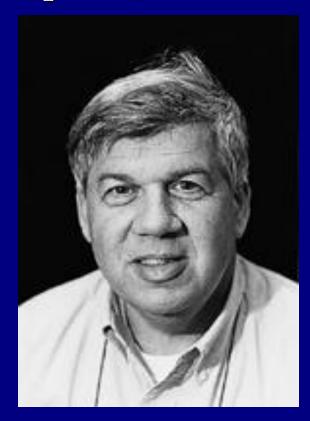
Natural Selection Can't Explain New Life forms as evidenced by:

- 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

Trade Secret

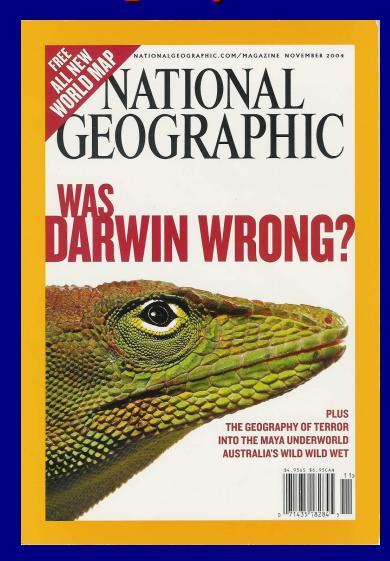
Stephen J. Gould



Harvard University

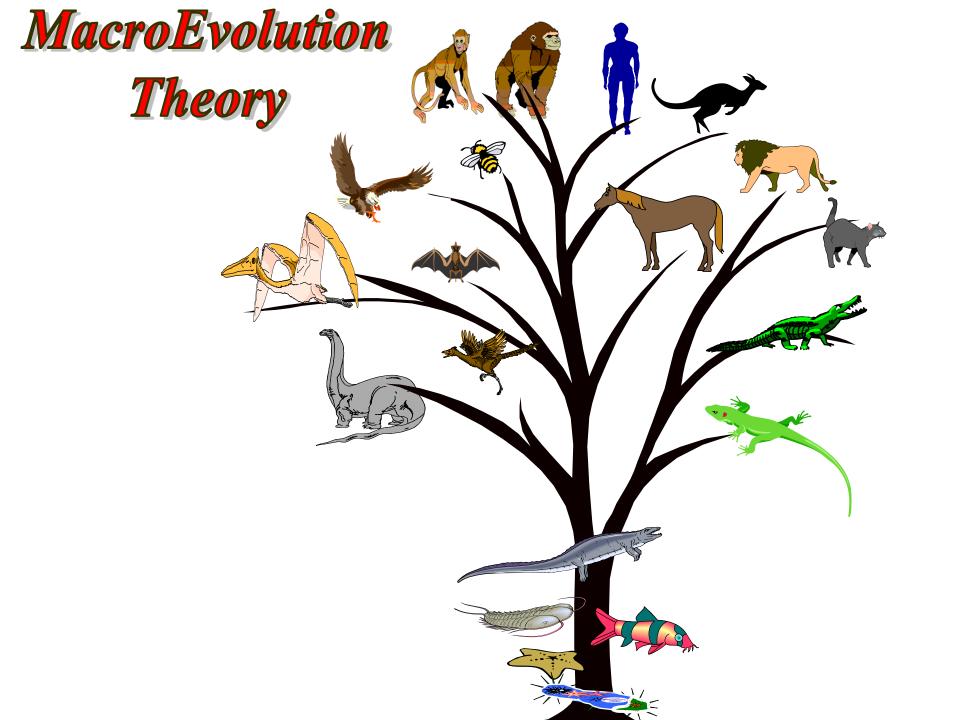
"The extreme rarity of transitional forms in the fossil record persists as the trade secret of paleontology. The evolutionary trees that adorn our textbooks have data only at the tips and nodes of their branches; the rest is inference, however reasonable not the evidence of fossils." (Harvard Paleontologist,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

"Spotty"-- How about non existent?



"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.)

What would the fossil record book like if creation were true?

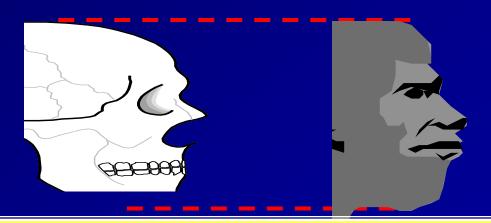




Artists Conception of Same Fossilized Skull Fragment



Macroevolutionary Artist

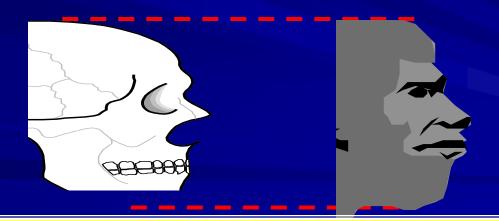


Design Model Artist

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



Macroevolutionary Artist



Design Model Artist

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

A Few Minor Problems with Darwinism: Darwinism Cannot Explain:

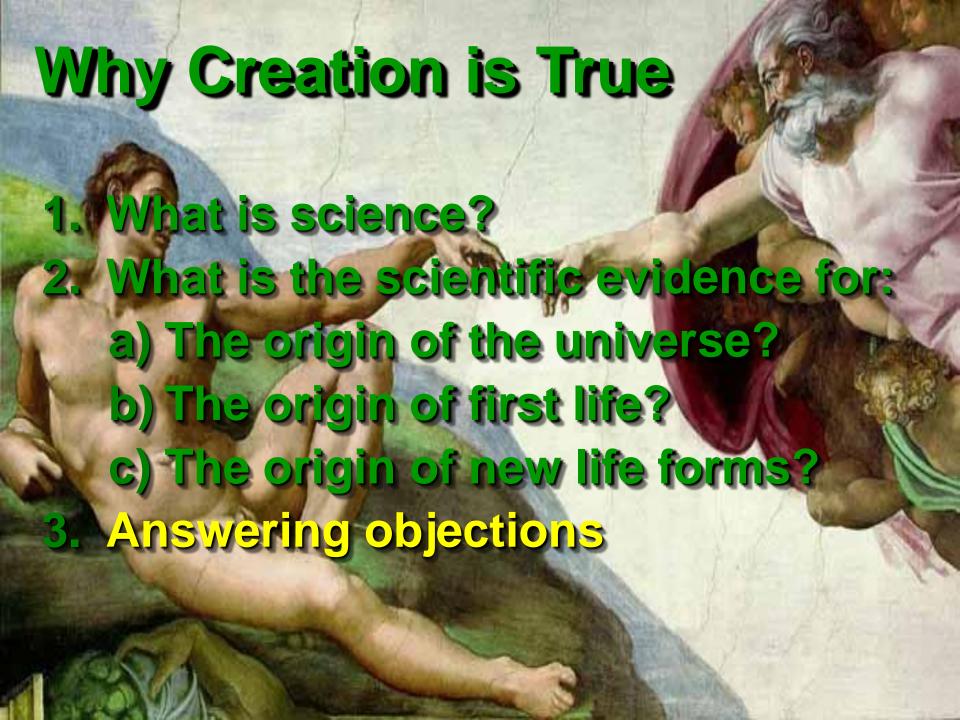
- 1. How something came from nothing (the origin of the universe)
- 2. How order arose from chaos (the design of the universe)
- 3. How life arose from non-life
- 4. How personality arose from non-personality
- 5. How intelligence arose from non-intelligence
- 6. How irreducibly complex biological systems could evolve gradually
- 7. The source of objective morality

Evidence for Creation. We See:

- 1. A universe that has exploded into being out of nothing
- 2. A universe with over 100 fine-tuned, life-enabling constants for this tiny, remote planet called Earth
- 3. Life that:
 - has been observed to arise only from existing life (it has never been observed to arise spontaneously);
 - consists of thousands and even millions of volumes of empirically detectable specified complexity (and is, therefore, more than just the nonliving chemicals it contains);
 - changes cyclically and only within a limited range;
 - cannot be built or modified gradually (i.e., is irreducibly complex);
 - is molecularly isolated between basic types (there's no ancestral progression at the molecular level);
 - leaves a fossil record of fully formed creatures that appear suddenly, do not change, and then disappear

Conclusion: Why Creation is True

- 1. Creation best explains the scientific evidence for the origin and design of the universe, and the origin and design of life and new life forms.
- 2. Creation is consistent with the Bible which has evidence confirming its truth beyond a reasonable doubt (see I Don't Have Enough Faith to Be an Atheist)
- 3. The main non-intelligent (naturalistic) competitor, Darwinism, fails to explain the evidence for creation (including the origin of the universe, life and new life forms).
- 4. There is no reason to posit theistic macro-evolution because creation better explains the evidence.



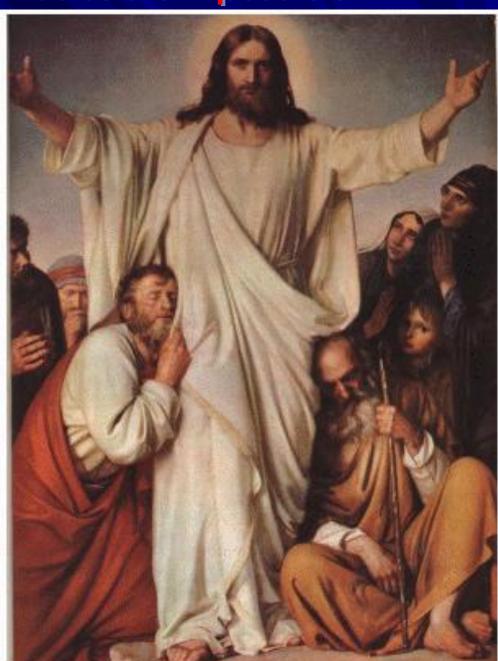
Objections to Biblical Creation

- 1. Miracles are not possible
- 2. The universe is old
- 3. Time and chance make anything possible

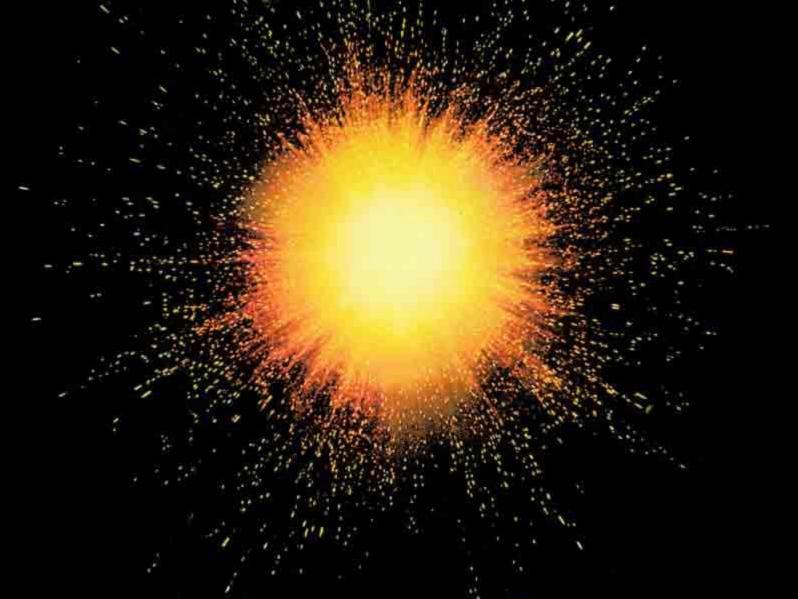
Some believe miracles are impossible







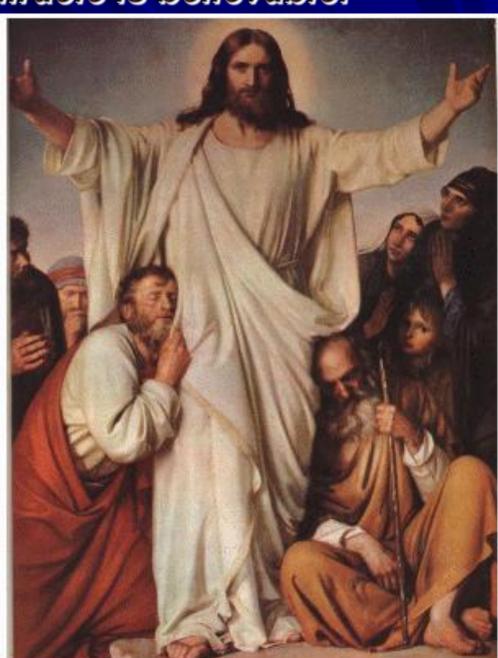
But, since the greatest miracle (creation) has already occurred...



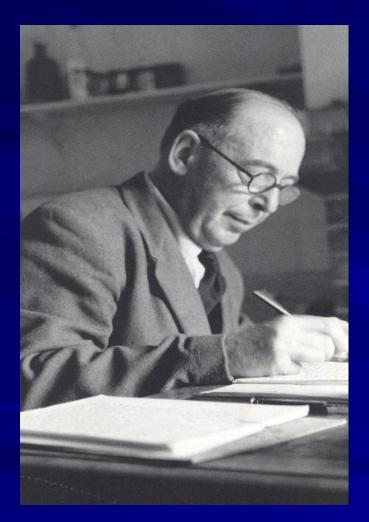
...every other miracle is believable!







If God then Miracles



"But if we admit God, must we admit miracles? Indeed, indeed, you have no security against it. That is the bargain."

C.S. Lewis Miracles, 109

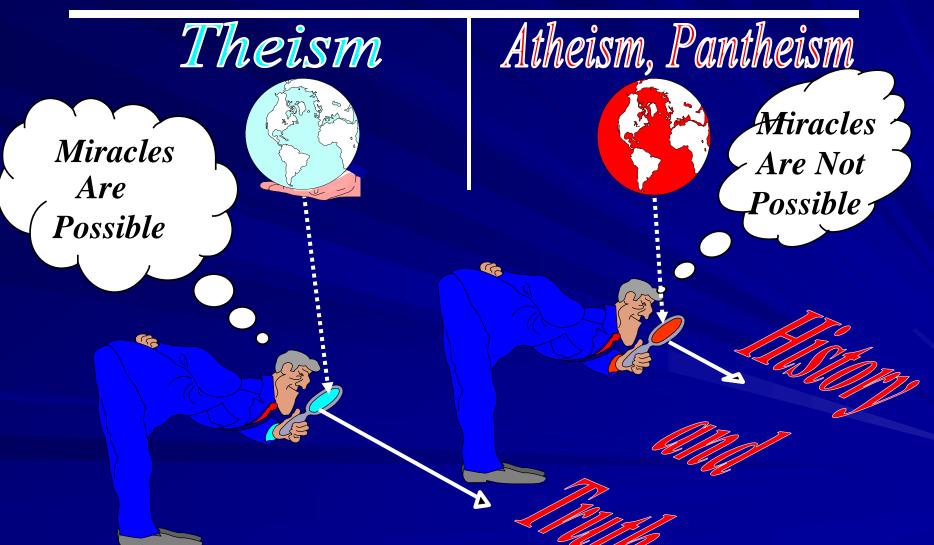
Naturalistic Worldview Rules Out Miracles Before Looking at the Evidence!

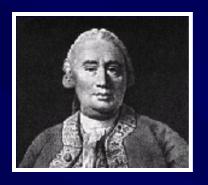


Richard Lewontin

"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).

YOUR WORLDVIEW CAN COLOR YOUR CONCLUSION

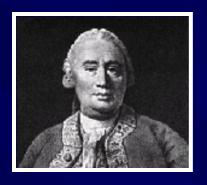




Did David Hume Prove Miracles are Not Credible?

David Hume's Objection:

- Natural Law is by definition a description of a regular occurrence.
- 2. A miracle is by definition a rare occurrence.
- 3. The evidence for the regular is always greater than that for the rare.
- A wise man always bases his belief on the greater evidence.
- Therefore, a wise man should never believe in miracles.

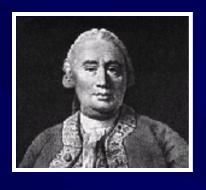


The Answer to Hume's Objection

The evidence for regular events is <u>not</u> always greater than that for the rare.

Examples from Hume's own world view:

- The Big Bang Theory is not based on regular events.
- 2. The origin of life on earth does not occur regularly.
- 3. Macro evolution cannot be repeated. (If it happened at all, it only happened once.)
- 4. The entire history of the earth cannot be repeated.



Other Errors of Hume

- 1. Even if Hume's objection were valid, it wouldn't disprove the *possibility* of miracles, only their *believability*. So even if a miracle actually occurred, Hume would say don't believe it.
- 2. Hume begs the question. He confuses the *probability* of an event with the *possibility* of an event. He *adds* evidence for all past regular events rather than *weighs* evidence for the rare event in question.

Objections to Biblical Creation

- 1. Miracles are not possible
- 2. The universe is old
- 3. Time and chance make anything possible

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 3rd day seems to require longer than 24 hours (growth of vegetation including fruit bearing plants)
- 3. The 6th day also seems to require longer than 24 hours (naming of animals)
- 4. The 7th 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.

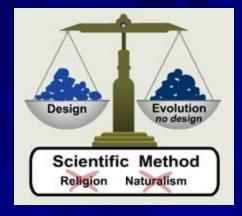
Objections to Biblical Creation

- 1. Miracles are not possible
- 2. The universe is old
- 3. Time and chance make anything possible

What about Time and Chance?

- 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 2nd 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.

What is Intelligent Design?



"The theory of intelligent design (ID) holds that certain features of the universe and of living things are best explained by an intelligent cause rather than an undirected process such as natural selection. . . Design detection is used in a number of scientific fields, including anthropology, forensic sciences . . . and the search for extraterrestrial intelligence (SETI). An inference that certain biological information may be the product of an intelligent cause can be tested or evaluated in the same manner as scientists daily test for design in other sciences."

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:

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).
- 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).

"We Cannot allow a Divine Foot in the Door"



Richard Lewontin

"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).

- 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 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)

Intelligent Design is . . .

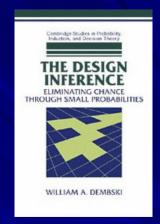
- 1. Empirically Detectable
- 2. Falsifiable
- 3. Also used in Archaeology, Forensic Science, Cryptology, SETI, etc.
- 4. Backed by Significant Scientific Research

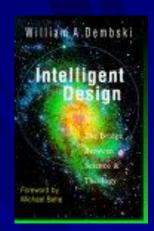
William Dembski

Ph.D, Mathematics,

Ph.D, Philosophy

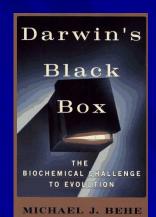






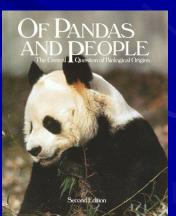
Michael Behe

Professor of Biochemistry, Lehigh University



Dean Kenyon

Professor of Biology, San Francisco State



- 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 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.

- 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 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)

- 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

"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.

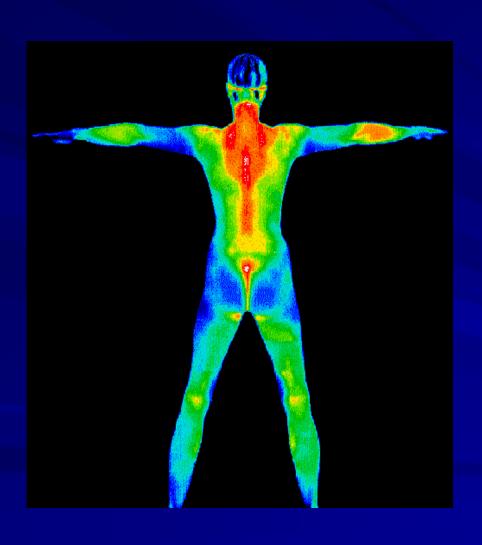
Good Science vs. Bad Science

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.

Darwinists Cannot Explain

- 1. How something came from nothing (the origin of the universe)
- 2. How order arose from chaos (the design of the universe)
- 3. How life arose from non-life
- 4. How personality arose from non-personality
- 5. How intelligence arose from non-intelligence
- 6. How irreducibly complex biological systems could evolve gradually
- 7. The source of objective morality

Life's Complexity



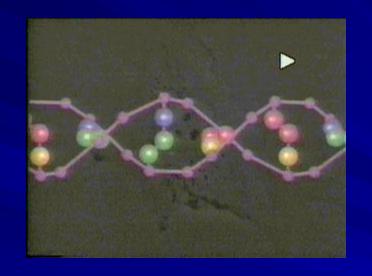
The human body contains 75 *trillion* cells.

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.

DNA's Four Letter Genetic Alphabet

DNA's Four Letter Genetic Alphabet



DNA of one human cell = 5 million pages of information (that's 25,000 two hundred page books)

You have about 75 TRILLION cells!

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.

