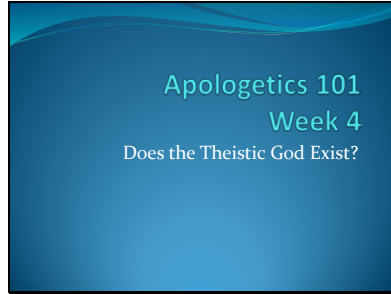
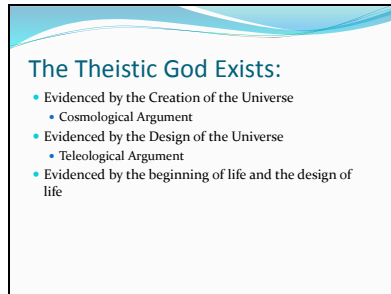


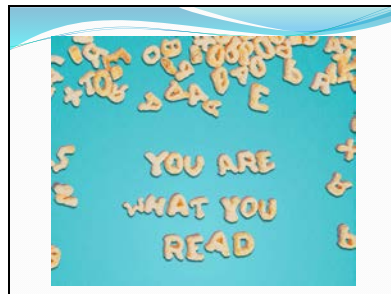
Slide 1



Slide 2



Slide 3



Slide 4

First Life

- Where did first life come from?
 - Naturalist say life generated spontaneously from non-living chemicals by natural laws
 - This theory got even harder to justify in 1953 with the discovery of DNA

Slide 5

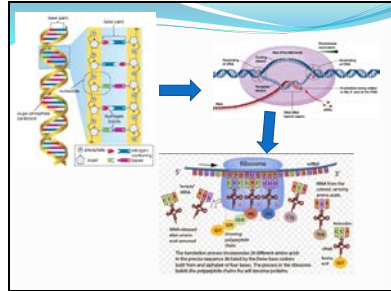


Slide 6

DNA

- Specified Complexity – it is complex and contains a specific message
 - Simple amoeba – contains enough information to fill all 30 volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica
- DNA message is the code to produce the proteins in your body
- Proteins are required for the DNA message to be read

Slide 7



Slide 8

First Life

- Spontaneous Generation of life has never been observed
- Why would natural laws be able to do what science has not been able to do?
- Maybe Aliens did it?
- But Wait!! What about Urey-Miller Experiment

Slide 9

The diagram shows the Urey-Miller experiment apparatus. It consists of a glass flask containing water (H₂O) and a mixture of gases (CH₄, NH₃, H₂, and H₂O). The flask is connected to a vertical tube that leads to a condenser. The condenser is connected to a flask containing a mixture of organic compounds. The apparatus is used to simulate the conditions of the early Earth's atmosphere and to test the hypothesis that organic molecules could be synthesized from inorganic precursors.

- Atmosphere is wrong
- Amino Acids do not spontaneously join in water

http://www.evolutionnews.org/2012/12/top_five_problo67431.html

Slide 10

Do you believe in Evolution?

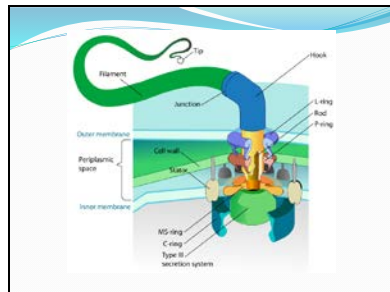
- Microevolution – Change within a species
 - Bacteria responding to antibiotics
 - Darwin's finches
- Macroevolution – Change from one species to another
 - Natural Selection – Survival of the fittest
 - Mutation

Slide 11

Problem with Macroevolution

1. Genetic Limits – Appears to be genetic limits within a species
 - Dog breeders have only been able to produce dogs
2. Cyclical Change – Change within species types appears to be cyclical
 - Darwin's finches – long beaks and short beaks
3. Irreducible Complexity – Biological system composed of interacting parts that contribute to the basic function
 - Flagella

Slide 12



Slide 13

Problem with Macroevolution

- 4. Non-Viability of Transitional Forms –
 - Reptiles → Birds
 - How does organism survive without scales and not quite feathers
- 5. Molecular Isolation – All living things have DNA thus a common ancestor??
 - Common ancestor or common creator?
 - We all live in the same biosphere so it does make sense that we are biochemically similar

Slide 14

What about Fossils

- Where are the transitional fossils?
- Nearly all fossils show up abruptly and fully formed in a strata from the Cambrian period – biology big bang

The history of most fossil species includes two features particularly inconsistent with gradualism: 1) Stasis. Most species exhibit no directional change during their tenure on earth. They appear in the fossil record looking much the same as when they disappear. 2) Sudden Appearance. In any local area, a species does not arise gradually by steady transformation of its ancestors; it appears all at once and "fully formed".
Harvard paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould (an evolutionist)

Slide 15

God of the Gaps

- When someone falsely believes God caused an event that can be explained by natural causes
 - Ex. Lightning
- We don't say an Intelligence created the Universe of Life because we don't have evidence but instead that is where the evidence points

Slide 16

Why are there still Darwinists

1. By admitting God – Darwinists would be admitting they are not the highest authority on truth
2. Don't have absolute authority when it comes to explaining causes
3. They lose the authority to debate what is Right & Wrong for themselves

Slide 17

Next Week

Moral Law
&
Do Miracles Exist
