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Is God's Existence Logical?

Scientific Truths vs. Myths Called Science

"Test all things; hold fast that which is good"
(1 Thessalonians 5:21, NKJV)

Is there a God?

Is the belief in God scientific?

Do multiple scientific truths and facts support the biblical record?

Do many scientists rely on impossible myths when they discount the idea that the universe had a Divine Creator?

Can you prove that there is a God?

Does the physical world support its chance arrival or an intelligent design?

Where did life come from?

Learn the truth!

Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good (KJV).

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1. Is It Logical to Believe in God?

Is there a God?

Is it logical to believe in God?

Does it make scientific sense to believe in God in the 21st century?

This book will earnestly strive to provide information to help answer those questions. Although this book will not convince those who have already made up their minds to the contrary, it is hoped that those who are more open-minded will realize that it is logical to believe in the existence of God.

Two Choices

First of all, we need to realize that there are only two choices: there either was, at the earliest juncture, a Creator God (or similar power, the term “God” will be used throughout this book) which started the universe or there was not.

If there was not, then the universe is completely random like many believe, and life has no purpose.

If there was a God, does this God still exist? If so does this existence affect our lives?

Because there now is existence (and we do not intend to debate this point), then something has always existed.

Either God always existed or physical things like energy and matter have always existed.

If there was no God, then, somehow, the physical has always existed.

Truth and Logic

Many who believe in God have merely assumed the existence of God.

Why?

Usually because they were taught it from childhood. It has been believed in the circles in which they have lived or associated.

The Apostle Paul was inspired to write:

²¹ Prove all things; hold fast that which is good. (1 Thessalonians 5:21, KJV)

If you believe in God, have you proved it?

What about secular scientists?

Well, they should prove their beliefs as well.

Yet the vast majority of people who accept evolution, whether they think they are scientists or not, at least passively, have accepted it because of their environment as well as exposure to it in school. Long ago, evolution became the scholarly “IN” thing.

The opposite belief, special creation, is not widely taught. Sadly, many who teach a divine creation do not always teach a view that is consistent with scripture and truth.

Most people have not truly objectively examined evolution. Furthermore, proponents often utilize the psychological ploy that it is a badge of scholarly status to accept evolution, and a stamp of ignorance or intellectual inferiority to doubt the theory/evolutionary model.

Consider that this basically means that people tend to believe what they do simply because they have been taught it, or because it has been accepted in their particular social environment.

In general, most people's beliefs—religious or otherwise—are formed without examination or proof!

Christians are supposed to believe in truth (John 8:31-32, 45-46, 14:6) and logic (cf. Isaiah 1:18; Job 36:3, ISV; 1 Peter 3:15; Acts 19:8-9).

Now, what is science? *Merriam-Webster* defines science as follows:

- 1 : the state of knowing : knowledge as distinguished from ignorance or misunderstanding
- 2 a : a department of systematized knowledge as an object of study ...
- 3 a : knowledge or a system of knowledge covering general truths or the operation of general laws especially as obtained and tested through scientific method

Therefore, real scientists should believe in truth and logic.

Yet:

¹⁶ The lazy man is wiser in his own eyes Than seven men who can answer sensibly. (Proverbs 26:16)

Sadly, most who consider themselves scientists throw aspects of truth and logic out when they are discussing the origin of the universe or the origin of life. They take a non-scientific approach that they like to portray as wise. They tend to very dismissive of biblical truth, without having solid reasons.

In this book, we will examine various opinions of some scientists and call attention to fallacies that some have concluded.

Matter and Entrophy

Matter, as much as is scientifically known (this author has a Ph.D. in one of the sciences), is essentially composed of atoms which are composed of subatomic particles such as protons, neutrons, and electrons (no one really knows what protons, neutrons, or electrons are composed of—though some type of energy appears probable—there are also quarks and other items that seem to be involved).

The Bible teaches:

¹⁸ Let's reason together (Isaiah 1:18, ISV).

Scientists, publicly, support the idea of logic and reason.

Yet, even though it is UNreasonable, the laws of physics and biology are bypassed by those who prefer a non-deity view of the universe.

For example, Newton's first law of motion says that an object at rest stays at rest and an object in motion stays in motion with the same speed and in the same direction unless acted upon by an unbalanced force.

So, consider that electrons "orbit" the nucleus of atoms (the nuclei normally consist of protons and neutrons) at incredible speeds. They are always orbiting in a diffuse (disorderly) cloud-like motion.

As much as we humans know motion, it is not possible for something to start moving without being affected by something else; thus it would not seem to be logical that electrons would be in motion unless something started them to be in motion.

Science supports the belief that the physical universe could not have existed eternally. If it was infinitely old, it would have entered into a state of entropy long ago. Entropy is the second law of

thermodynamics which states that all things are moving toward chaos and non-usable energy.

Here is how *Merriam-Webster* defines entropy:

1 *thermodynamics* : a measure of the unavailable energy in a closed thermodynamic system that is also usually considered to be a measure of the system's disorder, that is a property of the system's state, and that varies directly with any reversible change in heat in the system and inversely with the temperature of the system; broadly : the degree of disorder or uncertainty in a system

2 a : the degradation of the matter and energy in the universe to an ultimate state of inert uniformity

Entropy is the general trend of the universe toward death and disorder. —James R. Newman

b : a process of degradation or running down or a trend to disorder

In other words, everything is running down.

So, as the universe exists, somehow it must have started.

Oscillating Universe or the Big Bang?

The fact of radioactivity also suggests that matter has not always existed. Radioactive substances are in a state of constant disintegration, thus if they would have been disintegrating forever, there would be no radioactive matter left. And science has proved that radioactive matter still exists.

To get around this point, some scientists have suggested that the atomic structure of matter is reconfigured every several billion/trillion years through a hypothesis known as the oscillating universe theory: it is an interesting idea, but one that there is absolutely no proof for—as well as one that violates the known laws of physics as well as the known pattern of the universe.

One of its major tenets is that as energy is exhausted from our expanding universe (hence they accept the earlier point that motion cannot continue without an external source), the gravity of the universe finally brings all matter together for a later reconfiguration (and explosion). This concept is absurd: it is like saying that after all material in an explosion stops moving that the attraction of all the material will bring it back together. I used to use firecrackers as a child and can tell you this does not happen. I understand about the effects of gravity and friction, but there is no friction in outer space, thus there is nothing to slow the expansion down.

Furthermore, the Hubble telescope has proved that the rate of expansion of the universe is increasing, rather than decreasing, thus totally disproving the oscillating universe theory. Many scientists now have concluded that, without some change, the universe will expand forever. An expanding universe is consistent with what the Bible teaches (Isaiah 9:7). I always felt that the oscillating universe theory violated the known laws of physics and was an attempt by some scientists to try to persuade themselves that the universe had no beginning and that there was no God.

But that is not true and nor is it logical.

Instead of the oscillating universe theory, more now considered scientists refer to the beginning of the universe as the “Big Bang.”

Essentially, the Big Bang is explained as an explosion that resulted in the random development of matter and the rest of the universe.

Now, the fact that it appears that there seems to be substantially more matter than antimatter (which in theory would be 50-50 if a non-Divine 'Big Bang' produced the universe) also suggests that the universe was designed (some say that perhaps there is a huge amount of antimatter). If matter/antimatter is not 50-50, then that violates a law of parity/balance in physics.

Scientists know this is a problem, but do not wish to acknowledge a Creator as the solution. Consider the following:

The Big Bang should have created equal amounts of matter and antimatter in the early universe. But today, everything we see from the smallest life forms on Earth to the largest stellar objects is made almost entirely of matter. Comparatively, there is not much antimatter to be found. Something must have happened to tip the balance. ...

Matter and antimatter particles are always produced as a pair and, if they come in contact, annihilate one another, leaving behind pure energy. During the first fractions of a second of the Big Bang, the hot and dense universe was buzzing with particle-antiparticle pairs popping in and out of existence. If matter and antimatter are created and destroyed together, it seems the universe should contain nothing but leftover energy. (The matter-antimatter asymmetry problem. CERN.org, accessed 03/18/18)

But since we have a physical universe with more than leftover energy, there must have been a reason.

The abundance of matter over antimatter is a reason that physicists should consider the possibility of a Divine Creator.

Mathematicians Support the Idea that the Physical Universe Had a Beginning

Mathematicians at Tufts University have concluded that the physical universe must have had a beginning and that the ideas that it did not are mathematically flawed:

For instance, one idea is that the universe is cyclical with big bangs followed by big crunches followed by big bangs in an infinite cycle.

Another is the notion of eternal inflation in which different parts of the universe expand and contract at different rates. These regions can be thought of as different universes in a giant multiverse.

So although we seem to live in an inflating cosmos, other universes may be very different. And while our universe may look as if it has a beginning, the multiverse need not have a beginning...

Audrey Mithani and Alexander Vilenkin at Tufts University in Massachusetts say that these models are mathematically incompatible with an eternal past. Indeed, their analysis suggests that these three models of the universe must have had a beginning too.

Their argument focuses on the mathematical properties of eternity—a universe with no beginning and no end. Such a universe must contain trajectories that stretch infinitely into the past.

However, Mithani and Vilenkin point to a proof dating from 2003 that these kind of past trajectories cannot be infinite if they are part of a universe that expands in a specific way.

They go on to show that cyclical universes and universes of eternal inflation both expand in this way. So they cannot be

eternal in the past and must therefore have had a beginning. “Although inflation may be eternal in the future, it cannot be extended indefinitely to the past,” they say.

They treat the emergent model of the universe differently, showing that although it may seem stable from a classical point of view, it is unstable from a quantum mechanical point of view. “A simple emergent universe model...cannot escape quantum collapse,” they say.

The conclusion is inescapable. “None of these scenarios can actually be past-eternal,” say Mithani and Vilenkin. (KFC. Mathematics of Eternity Prove The Universe Must Have Had A Beginning. MIT, April 24, 2012.)

And if the physical universe had to have a beginning, then something that was not physical must have started it.

Consider the following three-point philosophical argument:

1. All that begins to exist has a cause.
2. The universe had a beginning to exist.
3. Therefore, the universe had a cause.

Now, this leads to the logical conclusion that a non-physical entity that did not have a beginning, like God (Isaiah 57:15), must have done so. And that is what the Bible teaches (Genesis 1:1).

Perhaps it should be pointed out that the Bible also agrees with the conclusion of the Tufts’ researchers that the universe can continue to expand/inflate forever (cf. Isaiah 9:6-7; Luke 1:33).

Scripture and properly understood science are compatible (and I am not declaring that there cannot be any flaws in the Tuft’s mathematical

model, though I agree with the conclusions that the universe had to have had a beginning and can continue to expand).

Although some will claim that they believe in science and not religion, the reality is that the theory of randomly-formed matter is treated like a religion. It is not based upon observable scientific facts. It is more of a hoped for explanation of a creation without a Creator. It is an illogical position that is wrong.

Certain scientists and their supporters might claim that since they cannot see God that they cannot believe in God. Yet, various forms of atomic particles cannot yet be seen, (gravitons and gluons, for example), yet they are believed to exist because of the effects that they appear to cause. Yet, the same logic can also be shown to demonstrate that there is a God. Furthermore, it should be noted that science has also failed to ever disprove that there is a God. Instead, many foolishly seem to wish to hold on to that false belief.

The Bible itself teaches:

¹ The fool has said in his heart, "There is no God." (Psalms 14:1)

Why?

Because belief in God is logical. The universe demonstrates the existence of a Creator God (Romans 1:20).

Some of why it is logical to believe the Bible is addressed later in this book (as far as to why it is logical to believe in the Christian Bible, you may also wish to check out the free online book: *Proof Jesus is the Messiah* at www.ccog.org).

The Existence of Atoms Help Demonstrate that God Exists

Consider the existence of atoms as discussed by Robert McMinn:

Although the existence of atoms is considered an undisputed scientific truth today, it has not always been so. In the early history of man's search for physical knowledge, some believed in atoms and some did not. But what can the current proof of the existence of atoms tell us about the existence of God?... I had to see the atoms, it seems, before I really believed they existed. My co-workers did not. They had proven to themselves the existence of atoms long before they could see them.

How could they do this? Because things that are unseen may often be made known by things that are seen. One may have faith in the unseen on that basis. Then, when one finally sees what has previously been unseen, one's faith is confirmed by sight. This is why the existence of atoms has become a scientifically accepted truth. Scientists were willing to believe in the unseen atom because of its specific effects on what they could see, long before they could actually see an image of the atom itself.

Just as the existence of invisible atoms can be proved by their effects on what is visible, so can the existence of an invisible God be proved by the characteristics of the visible universe. Paul wrote, "For since the creation of the world His invisible attributes are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead, so that they are without excuse" (Romans 1:20). It is certainly foolish to deny the existence of invisible atoms in the presence of so much visible evidence to the contrary. For the same reason, only "the fool has said in his heart, 'There is no God'" (Psalm 14:1).

Just as the existence of actual atoms can be proved by an image of atoms, the existence of God can be proved by the image of God, that is, Jesus Christ (2 Corinthians 4:4). Just as

we are blessed in modern times to see the things men like Democritus and John Dalton longed to see, so also are we blessed to have the teaching and example of Jesus Christ. Jesus said, “But blessed are your eyes for they see, and your ears for they hear; for assuredly, I say to you that many prophets and righteous men desired to see what you see, and did not see it, and to hear what you hear, and did not hear it” (Matthew 13:16-17).

Just as scientific knowledge is increased in those who believe in the existence of atoms even though they have not seen them, blessed are those who believe in God who have not seen Him. Jesus told Thomas, “because you have seen Me, you have believed. Blessed are those who have not seen and yet have believed” (John 20:29).

Although it may seem comical to us now, Democritus and others were widely ridiculed for their belief in the idea of the atom – the very idea that even children today have come to accept without question. Similarly, the day will come soon when the existence of God will no longer be debated, for “no longer will a man teach his neighbor, or a man his brother, saying, ‘Know the Lord,’ because they will all know me, from the least of them to the greatest” (Hebrews 8:11). (McMinn R. Atoms and the existence of God. Commentary, July 28, 2011)

Physical evidence supports the existence of God. And while there have been photographs claimed of atoms (I personally saw one in 2018 that was stated to be strontium), there were individual atoms well before humans had the technology to “see” them.

2. Stephen Hawking's and Richard Dawkins' Delusions

In the 21st century, researchers like the late Stephen Hawking and Richard Dawkins have improperly influenced people. They were convinced they were right, but a logical assessment of several of their positions shows otherwise.

Stephen Hawking Claimed NOTHING Preceded the Big Bang

Most considered scientists hold to what has been called the naturalist view of the universe. Essentially, they take the view that only the material world can exist. They either deny the existence of God or do not tend to think that any spirit-being is of particular relevance.

The prevailing cosmological model in the scientific community for the earliest known period of the universe is called the "Big Bang."

The bulk of the naturalist crowd currently seem to accept the Big Bang theory, yet what supposedly preceded it has long been a puzzle to them.

In what may have been his last major public interview, the late theoretical physicist and atheist Stephen Hawking gave his answer to what precipitated his "Big Bang":

We've heard a lot about the Big Bang. It's the moment when something impossibly tiny began to grow over the next billions of years to become the universe that we know (at least partially) today.

But what was there before it? Anything? Nothing? Some small, inaudible bangs?

Neil deGrasse Tyson, on his "Star Talk" show, sat his fellow physicist Stephen Hawking down and asked for his view.

Hawking offered a simple and direct answer.

“Nothing was around before the Big, Big Bang,” Hawking said.

He explained that Einstein’s Theory of Relativity insists space and time form a continuum curved by the matter and energy in it.

For Hawking, therefore, the beginning of the universe is best described by a Euclidean approach.

“Ordinary real time is replaced by imaginary time,” he said. Honestly, that happens to me all the time. I imagine time has gone by at a certain pace, only to discover I’ve been imagining things.

For Hawking, however, imaginary time “behaves like a fourth direction of space.” (Matyszczyk C. Stephen Hawking explains what happened before Big Bang. Cnet, March 3, 2018)

So, Dr. Hawking claimed that out of nothing everything physical came into existence.

Well, that defies logic.

Notice something else from the late Dr. Hawking:

“One can regard imaginary and real time as beginning at the South Pole, which is a smooth point of space-time where the normal laws of physics hold,” said Hawking. “There is nothing south of the South Pole, so there was nothing around before the Big Bang.” (What The Universe Looked Like Before The Big Bang, According To Stephen Hawking. IFL Science! March 6, 2018)

By definition, there is nothing in nothing, hence nothing cannot create everything.

Dr. Hawking was not the only one pushing this. People like astrophysicist Alex Filippenko of the University of California claim that even if there was nothing before the Big Bang, that the “laws of physics” would still be there. Why would the “laws of physics,” which by Dr. Filippenko’s supposition existed eternally, have changed nothing at any PARTICULAR time into everything?

That would not have happened.

WHY would there be “laws of PHYSics” without anything PHYSical?

Well, there could be if there was a Lawgiver—God—but otherwise that makes no sense.

Matter and energy are physical, not spiritual. If there was nothing physical, then there must have been something non-physical (consider spiritual) that caused it to come into existence

Here is a bit more on the Big Bang and Dr. Hawking:

The Big Bang theory is the idea that the entire universe began as a pinprick that has been expanding ever since—essentially, that the only reason the universe feels so vast is because it’s had 13.8 billion years to get that way. The idea itself has held up pretty well, although scientists still aren’t quite sure what force is driving all that growth.

And of course, the theory itself doesn’t do anything to explain where precisely that first dot of the universe came from in the first place, hence the brainteaser. And we do mean it when we say brainteaser—Hawking’s explanation includes this

excellent line: "Ordinary real time is replaced by imaginary time, which behaves like a fourth direction of space."

But don't let that scare you off; his main point is surprisingly easy to grasp: Hawking approaches the problem by offering a detailed analogy, comparing space-time to any other continuous, curved surface, like the surface of the Earth. "There is nothing south of the South Pole," Hawking says. The same principle holds with the universe: "There was nothing around before the Big Bang." (Bartels M. Watch Stephen Hawking Explain What He Thinks Came Before the Big Bag. Newsweek, March 3, 2018)

Dr. Hawking's logic is based on a guess that uses a mathematical model to essentially predict effects that science have no way of measuring for absolute accuracy and certainty. This is a false musing that led to his conclusion being wrong. A detailed analogy is not proof. Relying on IMAGINARY TIME as the cause of the universe is not correct, despite Dr. Hawking trying to make his view sound like it has a real scientific base.

We must remain vigilant and not be easily taken in by these philosophies just because some science authority had an epiphany that incorporates an elaborate mathematical model (Colossians 2:8). A mathematical model for support does not mean it is accurate, factual, incontestable, or absolute. Intellectualized concepts and laws do not just spring up from nothing (itself) and then be the CAUSE of the universe! Yet, that's the underlying illogical facet in the theory they expect us to accept.

It would be best if the skeptical theorists would stop "kicking the can" down the road and come to admit that INTELLECTUALIZED concepts and laws as the initial cause of all things must by reasonable induction have required an INTELLIGENT MIND! Otherwise where, why, and how did these inherently intellectualized properties exist before the

universe existed? Of course, the skeptic will by stubborn necessity invent another theory to accredit purely to nature, even though the rationale lacks any real sense! That question for the irreligious skeptic is their Achilles heel, a type of kryptonite, their weakness. That point is where logic will always fail for them! Regardless of how fancy their mathematic calculations and speculations have been, that question will forever remain inefficiently answered so long as they continue to deny the existence of the self-existing, sovereign intelligence of our Creator God.

To say there was nothing is not scientific. Oh yes, Dr. Hawking claimed that somehow time caused it. Yet, this is a myth, a philosophical deception, that scientists like the late Dr. Hawking have told themselves.

But God is spiritual and created the universe. Those who think that with nothing the universe popped up without God are really being absurd.

The Apostle Paul also wrote the following to Timothy about some who were:

⁷ always learning and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth. ⁸ Now as Jannes and Jambres resisted Moses, so do these also resist the truth: men of corrupt minds, disapproved concerning the faith; ⁹ but **they will progress no further, for their folly will be manifest to all,** (2 Timothy 3:7-9)

People like Dr. Hawking have tried to demonstrate they are continuously learning when they propose various guesses. Yet he and others like him have NOT been able to come to the knowledge of the truth. He and the bulk of the adherents of evolution have NOT been progressing rationally in terms of the cause of the beginning of the universe, but have been RESISTING THE TRUTH, and the folly of their positions is apparent. Dr. Hawking's statement, "there was nothing

around before the Big Bang,” and then philosophically assigning “Imaginary Time” per mathematical equations and self-sustaining intellectualized “physical laws” to that nothing is a public manifestation to all that the sceptic’s explanation for the origin of the universe without a Creator God is folly.

Consider also:

¹² There is a way that seems right to a man, But its end is the way of death. (Proverbs 14:12)

While all die, Dr. Hawking died “having no hope and without God in the world” (Ephesians 2:12) as other naturalists and humanists also have.

Having a naturalistic, humanistic, view of the universe limits ones access to true knowledge. Hence those with such views tend to cling to impossible explanations.

The only logical explanation of what preceded the physical universe is that something not physical always existed and brought the universe into existence.

That is what the Bible teaches.

God preceded the universe as He inhabits eternity:

²⁷ The eternal God (Deuteronomy 33:27).

²⁶ Behold, God is great, and we do not know Him; Nor can the number of His years be discovered (Job 36:26).

¹⁵ ... the High and Lofty One Who inhabits eternity, whose name is Holy (Isaiah 57:15).

¹⁸ Known to God from eternity are all His works. (Acts 15:18)

⁵ He does great things which we cannot comprehend. (Job 37:5)

Now eternity is a difficult concept for humans to fully grasp. While most of us seem to have no problem envisioning that we could live forever, the idea of something not having a physical beginning is totally foreign to our lives' experiences—while that is true for physical matter; the truth is that the Spirit of God is eternal.

With the help of the inspired Scriptures we can understand a fraction of the reality of how God is eternal. God is the Alpha and the Omega, the Beginning and the End (Revelation 1:11,18; 21:6; 22:3). God does understand the universe!

Scientists can comprehend aspects of the truth about the universe, yet they have distorted truth with their musings.

Notice the following:

Rep. Louie Gohmert (R-Texas) cited an exchange with the late Texas entertainer Bob Murphey to disprove atheism during a prayer rally in Washington, D.C. Wednesday.

"Bob Murphey used to say, 'You know, I feel so bad for atheists, I do,'" Gohmert recalled at "Celebrate America," a three-week-long revival event. "Think about it, no matter how smart they think they are, an atheist has to admit that he believes the equation: nobody plus nothing equals everything."

"How embarrassing for an intellectual to have to say 'Yeah, I believe that,'" Gohmert said, citing Murphey. "Nobody plus nothing equals everything."

Gohmert delivered his final point to a chorus of applause as he concluded, “You couldn’t get everything unless there was something that was the creator of everything and that’s the Lord we know.” (Ashtani S. Louie Gohmert Proves God’s Existence With One Simple Equation. Huffington Post, July 10, 2014)

As a scientist, I have long known that proponents of evolution treat the subject more like a religious view than a scientific theory.

This is somewhat also what the 2008 Ben Stein movie *Expelled: No Intelligence Allowed* revealed—that movie also documented that scientists who are willing to acknowledge a Creator or Intelligent Designer have been academically chastened and stifled.

The Bible warns that the ungodly “suppress the truth in unrighteousness” (Romans 1:18).

The reason that many teach evolution, but not creation, is NOT because spontaneous generation is true, which it isn’t, but because of personal atheistic-leaning views and/or evolution’s current academic acceptance.

The Dawkins Delusion

As it turns out, anti-creationists have their opinions about why they do not believe that the God of the Bible created the universe or began life.

For example, in 2006, the world saw the release of Richard Dawkins’ book *The God Delusion* (Dawkins R. The God Delusion. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2006). It quickly became a best-seller. It sold over 3,000,000 copies and was on the *New York Times* best-seller list for months.

Dr. Dawkins' book is not written like a defense for atheism as much as it seems to be opposed to religions that claim the Bible (including Islam). Non-believers seem to have gravitated towards many of his views for a further way to try to rationalize not accepting religion.

My own read of Dr. Dawkins' book concluded that he had negative experiences with religious people throughout his life, which led him to his conclusions. In most of the book, he basically gives his opinions on various matters and provides opinions of others (it is NOT written as any type of documented proof of his beliefs—and it is NOT an intellectually-honest basis for discounting the true God of the Bible).

Claims, positions, and comments in *The God Delusion* include:

1. "God of the Old Testament is arguably the most unpleasant character in all fiction ... Yahweh" (p. 31)
2. Considers aspects of biblical morality hateful (p.31).
3. Discounts prayer claiming studies disprove it (pp. 61-64).
4. Disputes Thomas Aquinas' claimed proofs of God, but without disproving them—but mainly poking fun at them (pp 77-79).
5. Claims that philosophical arguments to prove God exists rely on regression, and that those who use them improperly claim proof of God (p. 78).
6. "I think that the oddest case I have seen attempted for the existence of God is the Bayesian argument recently put forth by Stephen Unwin" (p.105). He then claims that Bayesian calculation involves personal opinions, and thus he would change some of the numbers if he were to do it, to arrive at a different conclusion (pp. 107-109).
7. "The origin of life was the chemical event, or series of events, whereby the vital conditions of natural selection took place" (p. 137). He indicates that DNA or RNA is also needed (p. 137).
8. "our time and space did indeed start with the big bang, but this was just the latest in a long series of big bangs" (p.145).

9. The reasoning that ‘intelligent design’ theory is lazy and defeatist—classic ‘God of the Gaps’ reasoning” (p. 155)
10. Discounts miracles (pp. 178-179).
11. Seemingly calling religion a “virus” that was probably developed to better control children (pp. 174-179).
12. There are a lot of religious hypocrites (pp. 211-213).
13. Claims morality derives from Darwinism survival (pp. 214-220).
14. Biblical characters are often shown as sinners and the Bible should not be respected, etc. (pp. 237-259).
15. Religion is anti-homosexual (pp. 289-291).
16. Religion is anti-abortion (pp. 291-298).
17. Roman Catholic Church has been a problem in many ways including hypocrisy and pedophilia (pp. 315-321; there were also comments about Protestants and Muslims throughout the book).

None of those items disproves the existence of God.

Disliking God, biblical morality, calling the Old Testament fiction, and not believing in prayer does not disprove the existence of God.

Not accepting conclusions of philosophical and/or mathematical arguments does not disprove the existence of God.

The origin of life spontaneously forming with RNA and/or DNA at the same time is impossible. Even if it were possible, this does not disprove the existence of God.

Whether or not God used one or more “big bangs” to form the universe does not disprove the existence of God.

Dr. Dawkins uses expressions like “God of the gaps” to basically say that creationists claim God for most anything that science cannot fully

explain. Essentially he is indicating that a “God argument” is something reactive and not proactive.

Yet, prior to musings like the oscillating universe and evolution, Bible believers already believed that God was the Creator of all matter in the universe, was the Lifegiver, was the Designer, etc.

Furthermore, the fact that scientists like Dr. Dawkins cannot adequately explain how matter randomly became life does not mean the “God of the Gaps” argument from creationists is lame or even wrong. Beyond the limits of known science, it is unreasonable and impossible to insist that life formed randomly. While I do agree with Dr. Dawkins that many who claim to believe in some type of deity are delusional and claim God is involved in things that God may not have been, his “God of the Gaps” comment in no way disproves the existence of God.

Discounting miracles, claiming religion is a “virus,” and speculating that it was developed because of children does not disprove the existence of God.

Consider also that Jesus said that there were a lot of religious hypocrites in His day (e.g. Matthew 6:2,5,16). The fact that others have been religious hypocrites since does not have any bearing on whether or not God exists.

The Darwinian concept of “survival of the fittest” would tend to be opposed to the development of morality. Furthermore, Dr. Dawkins’ position on this does not disprove the existence of God.

The Bible teaches “all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God” (Romans 3:23). The fact that the Bible shows that various ones sinned does not disprove the existence of God.

Of course, there are religious teachings that are opposed to homosexuality and abortion. “Natural selection” and “survival of the

fittest” would also seem opposed to both. But, again, this has no bearing on whether or not there is a God.

As far as the Roman Catholic Church goes, it admits to some of the problems that Dr. Dawkins points out in his book. But faults of the Church of Rome do not disprove the existence of God.

The real *God Delusion*, in my opinion, is that those who believe that book disproves the existence of God, are themselves being delusional.

3. Biblical Astronomy and Prophecy

God understands the entire universe and the Bible is His word.

Despite views of certain critics, the Bible as originally written has no contradictions (cf. John 10:35) and is profitable for teaching (2 Timothy 3:16-17). These teachings include creative (Isaiah 45:1-7), astronomical (Isaiah 40:22), and prophetic ones (Isaiah 46:9-11).

The Bible has long held correct views that differ from those held by the general populace.

Consider that when most in the world thought that the world was flat, the Bible itself had a statement that showed it was round:

²² It is He who sits above the circle of the earth, (Isaiah 40:22)

The *Commentary: CRITICAL, PRACTICAL AND EXPLANATORY, on The Old and New Testaments* on this verse states “circle — applicable to the globular form of the earth.” The original Hebrew word translated as circle is **גִּיָּר** means a compass, circle, or sphere.

Now further consider that the fact that the earth revolves around the sun once a year was not generally understood until the days of Copernicus in the 16th century. But the Bible had that information in it over 2000 years earlier as the following suggests:

²² And a feast of weeks thou dost observe for thyself; first-fruits of wheat-harvest; and the feast of in-gathering, at the revolution of the year. (Exodus 34:22, Young’s Literal Translation)

The original Hebrew word translated as revolution is **תְּקוּפָה** essentially means to go round or revolution of time. The Hebrew word **לְתִקְוַפָּה** in 2 Chronicles 24:23 is also considered to mean revolution, and in

context, supports the view of an annual revolution of the Earth around the sun.

Consider further the following related to the Earth itself:

¹² Hast thou commanded morning since thy days? Causest thou the dawn to know its place? ¹³ To take hold on the skirts of the earth, And the wicked are shaken out of it, ¹⁴ It turneth itself as clay of a seal And they station themselves as clothed. (Job 38:12-14, Young's Literal Translation)

The above is showing that the Earth turns (from the Hebrew word תַּהֲפֹּךְ). That was not the common view for some time. Furthermore, Galileo got in trouble with the Church of Rome in the 17th century for teaching that.

The fact that biased religious leaders did not properly understand the Bible does not mean it was not accurate. It was and still is.

Now, there is something else from the Bible to consider (two different translations):

⁷ ... Hanging the earth upon nothing, (Job 26:7, Young's Literal Translation)

⁷ ... He hangs the earth on nothing. (Job 26:7, NKJV)

This is of interest, because while the Bible clearly teaches that the Earth is not on top of anything, that was not the ancient view. The ancients believed that the mythological titan Atlas (who the Atlantic Ocean is named after) or a great turtle (tortoise) held up the Earth.

Since the writers of the Bible were inspired by God, they reported information that many of the 'educated' of their time did not

understand. Thus, it is of no surprise that many of the more educated today still do not understand the truth about what it teaches.

Prophecy Shows God Has Infinite Understanding

Prophecies show that God exists.

For example, did you know that the Bible teaches that something from the sky, most likely a comet, will crash into the waters of the earth?

Over 1,900 years ago, notice what the Apostle John was inspired to write in the Book of Revelation 8:10-11:

¹⁰ Then the third angel sounded: And a great star fell from heaven, burning like a torch, and it fell on a third of the rivers and on the springs of water. ¹¹ The name of the star is Wormwood. A third of the waters became wormwood, and many men died from the water, because it was made bitter.

And while that does not have to be a prophecy about a comet, it certainly sounds like one.

Why?

In addition to looking like a star falling from the heavens and looking like a torch, comets appear with cyanogen (cyanogen gives comets a green hue). Astronomers state hydrogen cyanide on comets may be their source of cyanogen gas.

Interestingly, if cyanogen gas mixes with water to form hydrogen cyanide. Hydrogen cyanide has an almond odor and bitter taste, and reportedly causes death at relatively low concentrations.

And thus, for Bible skeptics, the fact that before humans had any idea that comets could produce a poisonous bitter water, it is recorded in

the Bible. This should be additional evidence to those willing to see that the Bible has been inspired by God.

Furthermore, over 1,900 years ago, the Apostle John was inspired to write that a government leader would arise who would essentially control all buying and selling (Revelation 13:16-18). When that was written, this would have been impossible for any government to successfully do. But now, in the 21st century with growing electronic payments, that is now possible.

John also wrote that in the end times a 200 million man army would form (Revelation 9:16). There was not close to that number of males on the planet when he wrote that, let alone that many males capable of being in an army. But that is possible now.

God can make predictions and make them come to pass:

⁹ Remember the former things of old, For I am God, and there is no other; I am God, and there is none like Me, ¹⁰ Declaring the end from the beginning, And from ancient times things that are not yet done, Saying, 'My counsel shall stand, And I will do all My pleasure,' ¹¹ Calling a bird of prey from the east, The man who executes My counsel, from a far country. Indeed I have spoken it; I will also bring it to pass. I have purposed it; I will also do it. (Isaiah 46:9-11)

For example, God inspired Isaiah to write (around 700 B.C.) the following:

²⁴ Thus says the Lord, your Redeemer, And He who formed you from the womb:

"I am the Lord, who makes all things, Who stretches out the heavens all alone, Who spreads abroad the earth by Myself; (Isaiah 44:24)

²⁸ Who says of Cyrus, 'He is My shepherd, And he shall perform all My pleasure, Saying to Jerusalem, "You shall be built," And to the temple, "Your foundation shall be laid."' (Isaiah 44:28)

¹ "Thus says the Lord to His anointed, To Cyrus, whose right hand I have held — To subdue nations before him And loose the armor of kings, To open before him the double doors, So that the gates will not be shut: ² 'I will go before you And make the crooked places straight; I will break in pieces the gates of bronze And cut the bars of iron. ³ I will give you the treasures of darkness And hidden riches of secret places, That you may know that I, the Lord, Who call you by your name, Am the God of Israel. ⁴ For Jacob My servant's sake, And Israel My elect, I have even called you by your name; I have named you, though you have not known Me. ⁵ I am the Lord, and there is no other; There is no God besides Me. I will gird you, though you have not known Me, ⁶ That they may know from the rising of the sun to its setting That there is none besides Me. I am the Lord, and there is no other; ⁷ I form the light and create darkness, I make peace and create calamity; I, the Lord, do all these things.' (Isaiah 45:1-7)

Notice that God tied in His ability to predict Cyrus, centuries before Cyrus rose up, with His Creation.

Cyrus did rise up and also had the Jews rebuild the temple:

Jews ... returned to their city, Jerusalem and rebuilt their temple there under the auspices of Cyrus, that Persian conqueror who ... in 539 B.C. overthrew Nabonidus, the last of the Chaldean rulers in Babylon. (Wells H. Outline of History. Jazzybee Verlag, 1919, p. 98)

in 538 [B.C.] Cyrus granted to the Jews, whom Nebuchadrezzar had transported to Babylonia, the return to Palestine and the

rebuilding of Jerusalem and its temple” (Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. 6, 1958, p. 940 as cited by Christian Courier, accessed 03/30/18).

The fulfillment of the Cyrus prophecies, thus, should serve as proof that God is real and His existence is logical.

God also inspired Isaiah to write that the Babylonian empire would be destroyed by the Medes (Isaiah 13:1,17). That happened:

Babylon fell to the Persians in 539 B.C.E. The Persians were an Indo-European-speaking people related to the Medes. Both peoples probably formed part of the great waves of Indo-European migrations into the Mediterranean, the Near East, and India. (Spielvogel JJ. *Western Civilization: A Brief History*, Volume 1, 8th edition. Cengage Learning, 2013, p. 38)

While some Bible skeptics try to claim that there were multiple authors of Isaiah and that Cyrus was not predicted, scripture shows that Isaiah wrote the multiple “parts” of that book (c.f. Matthew 3:3,4:14,12:17,13:14,15:7; Mark 7:6; Luke 3:4, 4:17, etc.)—and he lived prior to the reign of Cyrus.

For another example, God inspired Daniel the prophet to write (around 600 B.C.), that a Persian king would stir up the Greeks, under a mighty ruler the Greeks would establish an empire, and that empire would split into four kingdoms (Daniel 11:2-4).

Almost three centuries later, in 334 B.C., Alexander the Great began his conquest of Persia and basically finished it in 330 B.C. Alexander died in 323 B.C. and his empire was later divided into four pieces:

Alexander the Great (356–323 BC) died suddenly at the age of 32, leaving no apparent heir or appointed successor. Some 40 years of internecine conflict followed his death ... The Battle of

Ipsus, fought in Phrygia, Asia Minor (present-day Turkey) in 301 BC between rival successors, resulted in the empire's irrevocable dissolution ... four main kingdoms ... emerged after the battle. The kingdom of Cassander (circa 358–297 BC), consisted of Macedonia, most of Greece, and parts of Thrace. The kingdom of Lysimachus (circa 361–281 BC), included Lydia, Ionia, Phrygia, and other parts of present-day Turkey. The kingdom of Seleucus (died 281 BC; later the Seleucid Empire), comprised present-day Iran, Iraq, Syria, and parts of Central Asia. The kingdom of Ptolemy I (died 283 BC) included Egypt and neighboring regions. (Kingdoms of the Successors of Alexander: After the Battle of Ipsus, B.C. 301. World Digital Library. Accessed 03/30/18)

These Cyrus and Alexandrian matters are historical facts.

Additionally, there were biblical prophecies fulfilled by other historical figures like Antiochus Epiphanes.

Godless evolutionists have no such proof—instead they tend to prefer to not believe that the prophecies were written when they were. In the case of Daniel, he used some “Old Persian” words that were believed to have only been used prior to the 4th century B.C., hence that is additional evidence of an early date for his book to have been written (McDowell J, McDowell S. Evidence That Demands a Verdict, 2017, pp. 578-579).

Irrespective of how skeptics try to date certain prophecies, they should know that Jesus fulfilled prophecies written many centuries before He was born (the dating of the Dead Sea scrolls provides additional proof that the prophecies of the Hebrew scriptures were written before Jesus was born, as well as support for early dating of Isaiah and Daniel). There have been around two hundred fulfilled prophecies related to Jesus, some of which were fulfilled after He left the earth (for many details, checkout our free online book: *Proof Jesus was the Messiah*).

As far as Jesus goes, He Himself foretold that many false leaders would rise up and claim Him (Matthew 24:5)—and that certainly has happened throughout history. Jesus also said people would claim to prophesy and cast out demons in His name (Matthew 7:22)—and that certainly has happened. How many others in history have made such bold claims about themselves and had them repeatedly confirmed for centuries later?

Jesus also claimed that without repentance the major coastal city of Ephesus would lose its importance (Revelation 2:5). Centuries later, Ephesus lost its prominence and, ended up, via silting, to be about 6 miles (10 kilometers) away from the coast!

The prophet Daniel was told to write that in “the time of the end; many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall increase” (Daniel 12:4). We have had a virtual knowledge explosion in the 21st century because of computers and the internet. And certainly people travel substantially more than they did 2,600 years ago.

Hence, we have historical fulfillments, including ones confirmed outside of scripture, of biblical prophecies. These were not “lucky guesses” or coincidences. There are simply too many to discount them that way.

More biblical prophecies will be fulfilled in the future.

Since most considering themselves scientists overlook and do not take fulfilled biblical prophecies seriously and/or accept inaccurate conclusions of Bible critics, they cut themselves off to additional evidence that they should accept the biblical narrative on creation.

Instead of believing proofs and truth, many scientists and naturalists, instead, foolishly cling to myths and impossibilities. They do not understand the universe as God does.

God's understanding is infinite (Psalm 147:5). Scientists have come up with many opinions and theories which they have changed over the centuries as human understanding is not infinite.

4. Evolution: Improbable or Impossible?

Just how solid is the foundation of the theory of evolution? Is it based on improbabilities as its critics suggest and some supporters admit, or is it absolutely impossible?

Can aspects of God's existence be proven (1 Thessalonians 5:21, KJV) or is evolution a more logical conclusion?

This section of the book will provide information to assist those interested in the truth prove which is more logical.

Probabilities or Impossibilities?

Some who claim evolution is improbable point out the fact that various amino acids (which always occur 50:50 in nature in the levo and dextro forms) must have for some unknown reason, only congregated in the levo forms which are the only forms in living proteins (other than the membranes of some bacteria).

These amino acids would then have had to line up in liquid in a particular sequence for certain proteins, including genes, to be produced. This improbability has been estimated to be so high that it could not have been expected to happen by chance (also, even having amino acids in sequence would not cause them to form the necessary proteins without some type of external catalyst).

It has been claimed that it takes 150 amino acids in the proper sequence to produce a functional protein. Consider the odds as calculated by Dr. Stephen Meyer:

This calculation can be made by multiplying the three independent probabilities by one another: the probability of incorporating only peptide bonds (1 in 10^{45}), the probability of incorporating only left-handed amino acids (1 in 10^{45}), and the

probability of achieving correct amino-acid sequencing (using Axe's 1 in 10^{74} estimate).

Making that calculation (multiplying the separate probabilities by adding their exponents $10^{45+45+74}$) gives a dramatic answer. The odds of getting even one functional protein of modest length (150 amino acids) by chance from a prebiotic soup is no better than 1 chance in 10^{164} .

It {is} almost impossible to convey what this number represents, but let me try. We have a colloquial expression in English, "It's like looking for a needle in a haystack." . . . Now consider that there are only 10^{80} protons, neutrons, and electrons in the observable universe. Thus, if the odds of finding a functional protein by chance on the first attempt had been 1 in 10^{80} , we could have said that's like finding a marked particle – proton, neutron, or electron (a much smaller needle) – among all the particles in the universe (a much larger haystack). Unfortunately, the problem is much worse than that. With odds standing at 1 chance in 10^{164} of finding a functional protein . . . the probability is 84 orders of magnitude (or powers of ten) *smaller* than the probability of finding the marked particle in the whole universe. Another way to say that is the probability of finding a functional protein by chance alone is a trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion times smaller than the odds of finding a single specified particle among all the particles in the universe.

And the problem is far worse than that . . . Axe's experiments calculated looking for a relatively short protein by chance alone. More typical proteins have hundreds of amino acids . . . RNA polymerase . . . has over 3,000 functionally specified amino acids. (Meyer S. Signature in the Cell: DNA and the Evidence for Intelligent Design. Zondervan, 2009, pp. 212-213)

Functional cells require more than one protein, hence the probability against these amino acids randomly forming some type of even primitive cell is enormous.

On the other hand, some supporters of evolution point out the belief that since there are vast numbers of stars (between 10^{22} to 10^{24} per a European Space Agency estimate viewed online 04/04/18), and probably several planets per star, there are enough possible random sequences to overwhelm the probability in favor of such improbable occurrences. But that does not seem to be the case.

One version of this theory, embraced by some who believe aliens inhabit other planets, is known as the *Drake Equation*. Of course, those who make this argument must realize that the probability of any planet other than Earth having what it takes to support life is remote (the *Drake Equation*, which was developed based on assumptions in the 1960s, seemingly vastly overstates the percentage/number of apparently suitable planets).

However, even supporters of that have noticed a problem known as *Fermi's paradox*. The *Fermi paradox* "is the apparent contradiction between high estimates of the probability of the existence of extra-terrestrial civilization and humanity's lack of contact with, or evidence for, such civilizations" (Drake Equation, Wikipedia, viewed 09/03/14).

"The Fermi paradox is a conflict between arguments of scale and probability that seem to favor intelligent life being common in the universe, and a total lack of evidence of intelligent life having ever arisen anywhere other than on the Earth" (Fermi Paradox, Wikipedia, viewed 04/04/18). So, it is reported that there is a "total" lack of evidence.

Consider also the following report in 2018:

Researchers at Oxford University's Future of Humanity Institute came to the conclusion that humans are alone in the universe while examining the so-called "Fermi Paradox" — which ponders why scientists believe in extraterrestrials despite having zero proof.

"We find a substantial probability of there being no other intelligent life in our observable universe, and thus that there should be little surprise when we fail to detect any signs of it," researchers say in the report ...

There's likely no intelligent life outside of Earth — so there's no need to waste time theorizing about humanity's relationship with aliens, notes the paper, dubbed "Dissolving the Fermi Paradox." (O'Neill N. Scientists say humans are alone in the universe. NY Post, June 26, 2018)

The above researchers concluded that calculations about life on other planets are based on overly optimistic probabilities. So is the fact that other planets do not appear to have enough phosphorus to sustain life (Adamson A. Substantial Lack Of Phosphorus In The Universe Makes Finding Alien Life Unlikely. Tech Times, April 5, 2018).

But despite these issues, the supporters of the *Drake Equation* tend to point to evolution as at least a possibility for the origin of life.

Thus, in debates about origins, both creationists and evolutionists tend to argue that the laws of probability support their position. But, probability estimates I have reviewed (from both sides) greatly favor the creationist position.

Notice also the following:

Science Increasingly Makes the Case for God

In 1966 ... the astronomer Carl Sagan announced that there were two important criteria for a planet to support life: The right kind of star, and a planet the right distance from that star. Given the roughly octillion—1 followed by 24 zeros—planets in the universe, there should have been about a septillion—1 followed by 21 zeros—planets capable of supporting life.

With such spectacular odds, the Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence, a large, expensive collection of private and publicly funded projects launched in the 1960s, was sure to turn up something soon. Scientists listened with a vast radio telescopic network for signals that resembled coded intelligence and were not merely random. But as years passed, the silence from the rest of the universe was deafening. Congress defunded SETI in 1993, but the search continues with private funds. As of 2014, researchers have discovered precisely bubkis—0 followed by nothing.

What happened? As our knowledge of the universe increased, it became clear that there were far more factors necessary for life than Sagan supposed. His two parameters grew to 10 and then 20 and then 50, and so the number of potentially life-supporting planets decreased accordingly. The number dropped to a few thousand planets and kept on plummeting.

Even SETI proponents acknowledged the problem. Peter Schenkel wrote in a 2006 piece for *Skeptical Inquirer* magazine: “In light of new findings and insights, it seems appropriate to put excessive euphoria to rest. . . . We should quietly admit that the early estimates . . . may no longer be tenable.”

As factors continued to be discovered, the number of possible planets hit zero, and kept going. In other words, the odds turned against any planet in the universe supporting life, including this one. Probability said that even we shouldn't be here.

Today there are more than 200 known parameters necessary for a planet to support life—every single one of which must be perfectly met, or the whole thing falls apart. Without a massive planet like Jupiter nearby, whose gravity will draw away asteroids, a thousand times as many would hit Earth's surface. The odds against life in the universe are simply astonishing.

Yet here we are, not only existing, but talking about existing. What can account for it? Can every one of those many parameters have been perfect by accident? At what point is it fair to admit that science suggests that we cannot be the result of random forces? Doesn't assuming that an intelligence created these perfect conditions require far less faith than believing that a life-sustaining Earth just happened to beat the inconceivable odds to come into being?

There's more. The fine-tuning necessary for life to exist on a planet is nothing compared with the fine-tuning required for the universe to exist at all. For example, astrophysicists now know that the values of the four fundamental forces—gravity, the electromagnetic force, and the "strong" and "weak" nuclear forces—were determined less than one millionth of a second after the big bang. Alter any one value and the universe could not exist. For instance, if the ratio between the nuclear strong force and the electromagnetic force had been off by the tiniest fraction of the tiniest fraction—by even one part in 100,000,000,000,000—then no stars could have ever formed at all. Feel free to gulp.

Multiply that single parameter by all the other necessary conditions, and the odds against the universe existing are so heart-stoppingly astronomical that the notion that it all “just happened” defies common sense. It would be like tossing a coin and having it come up heads 10 quintillion times in a row. Really?

Fred Hoyle, the astronomer who coined the term “big bang,” said that his atheism was “greatly shaken” at these developments. He later wrote that “a common-sense interpretation of the facts suggests that a super-intellect has monkeyed with the physics, as well as with chemistry and biology The numbers one calculates from the facts seem to me so overwhelming as to put this conclusion almost beyond question.”

Theoretical physicist Paul Davies has said that “the appearance of design is overwhelming” and Oxford professor Dr. John Lennox has said “the more we get to know about our universe, the more the hypothesis that there is a Creator . . . gains in credibility as the best explanation of why we are here.” (Metaxas E. Science Increasingly Makes the Case for God. The Yeshiva World, December 29, 2014)

Evolution is not even improbable.

As the origin of life, evolution is impossible. Teaching otherwise is a ‘scientific’ myth.

Are Functional Computers the Result of Random Chance?

It has been argued that the fact that there is natural law, design, and order in the universe, this proves that there was a law giver, designer, and order maker in the universe.

Before looking more at living systems, let's first consider computers.

Does anyone really think that functional laptop computers, for example, randomly have appeared anywhere in the universe, and when they did, they appeared with software on them and electricity to run them?

If you show almost anyone a functional laptop computer and ask, "Do you believe that someone made this or that it somehow possibly just appeared?" When I asked someone that specific question about the laptop I wrote this article on, she gave me a puzzled look like perhaps I meant something else as this did not seem to be logical to her. She then said that she felt that someone had to have made the laptop and that it did not randomly form. And that is what pretty much everyone would say. With a laptop computer, we could consider that the hardware is sort of like protein, the software sort of like DNA, and the battery sort of like food for living organisms. Could laptop computers just appear randomly with hardware, software, and electricity?

No thinking person would conclude that it did. If a functional laptop (or something like that) was found on Mars or elsewhere, people would logically conclude that it must have been made by some intelligent being.

Yet many seem to feel that life, which is so much more complicated even at the cellular level, randomly formed and it randomly came alive. This is illogical to believe, though many who consider themselves educated claim to believe it none-the-less.

Does a functional creation require a Creator? Notice some of what the Bible teaches on this subject:

¹⁹ Because what may be known of God is manifest in them, for God has shown it to them. ²⁰ For since the creation of the world His invisible attributes are clearly seen, being

understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead, so that they are without excuse, ²¹ because, although they knew God, they did not glorify Him as God, nor were thankful, but became futile in their thoughts, and their foolish hearts were darkened. ²² Professing to be wise, they became fools. (Romans 1:19-22).

Similarly, 1 Corinthians says:

²⁰ Where is the wise? Where is the scribe? Where is the disputer of this age? Has not God made foolish the wisdom of this world? ... ²⁷ But God has chosen the foolish things of the world to put to shame the wise, and God has chosen the weak things of the world to put to shame the things which are mighty (1 Corinthians 1:20,27).

God has designed the universe and the life within it. It is not wise or logical to believe otherwise.

What about Life?

Getting back to the probability and improbabilities argument, if it is granted that the necessary chain of amino acids randomly exist and come together, what will occur?

Why nothing, because amino acids of themselves are not alive. Furthermore, they would also have to have lined up with the occurrences of various other biological materials such as lipids and carbohydrates, which also must be combined at the correct time. But that still would not make anything alive.

Instead of accepting this reality, hard-line evolutionists then claim that it was possible that there was some change in the atmospheric conditions of the Earth (or some other planet whose life somehow

ended up on Earth) that allowed the non-living to somehow come alive.

While true scientists do not doubt that there have been different atmospheric conditions on Earth throughout its history, there is no scientific proof that any atmospheric condition could cause non-living matter to become even a primitive live cell (and the available evidence suggests that the Earth has not had the type of atmospheric conditions to cause non-living matter to come alive).

Actually, it is impossible for the non-living to become alive.

Yet, the belief many evolutionists falsely cling to is that life somehow sprang up from inanimate matter. A leading law of biology is *biogenesis*. The law of biogenesis states that life can only come from life.

But some so-called scientists have decided that they must disregard this—so they now call biogenesis a hypothesis—the Bible warns of “science, falsely so-called” (1 Timothy 6:20, KJV). Biogenesis has also been considered as a law of science, plus it is observable by scientific methods.

Abiogenesis, according to dictionary.com is “the original evolution of life or living organisms from inorganic or inanimate substances.” It is a hypothesis (guess) targeted at the cellular level that postulates how life arose from non-life. Abiogenesis is the foundation stepping stone that ‘conveniently’ has been proposed to allow for the theory of Evolution to have fully developed species to gradually evolve into all living organisms on the earth without an original Creator.

Abiogenesis is also called spontaneous generation. Abiogenesis should be considered to be a myth. It has never truly ever been observed, even though many have tried to make it happen. Therefore, since

attempts to prove it have always failed, we should realize that biogenesis is a scientific truth.

Since life comes from life, the logical conclusion is that something out of the dimensions of the normal material universe caused it. Christians and many religious people believe that was a spiritual entity, commonly referred to as God.

Now, the non-God theory of human-life would have us believe that protein-like substances came together as some type of unit, spontaneously came alive, somehow figured that it had to eat, somehow knew what to eat, figured out how to eat it, figured out how to digest what was eaten, then figured out how to reproduce so that it would not die out.

As someone who has studied molecular biology, I find this impossible to accept. Single-celled creatures are too complicated to have simply come together by random chance in order to live. The idea that this life somehow knew how to evolve and turn into humans over time is just as absurd.

This book will not attempt to deal with all aspects of evolution but will state that neither the fossil records nor empirical observation support the evolutionary concept that species gradually evolved from species to species leading to a change in taxonomic ranks, namely, class, phylum, kingdom, domain: Darwin thought that over time this would occur, but to this date (mid-2018), it still has not.

While there has been observation in speciation which remain within their general groups ("kinds"), just as the Bible describes (Genesis 1:20-25), there is no observation in a change of taxonomic ranks of the types mentioned above.

A Series of Impossibilities Should Lead One to Realize the Existence of God

The Bible teaches it is:

¹³ ... God who gives life to all things (1 Timothy 6:13).

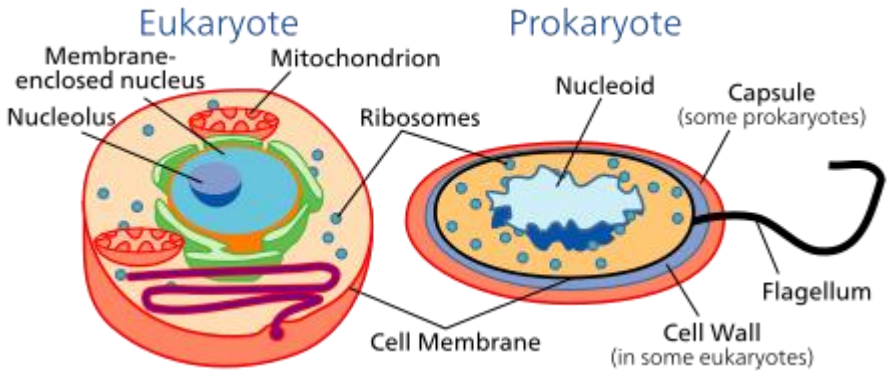
But many evolutionists will not allow for that, they believe that life spontaneously appeared.

Even if we allow the possibility of spontaneous primitive life to have occurred, what would happen?

The primitive life would have to die.

Part of the reason for this is that even a single-cell is so complex, and so full of various biological subsystems, that scientists have learned that many systems are essentially necessary for life to exist or continue. Science recognizes that living organisms must be self-contained, eat, digest, and reproduce to continue to exist.

There are basically two types of cells, prokaryotes and eukaryotes. They both have membranes and ribosomes. Prokaryotes have DNA containing nucleoids (considered to be primitive nuclei), while eukaryotes have fully developed nuclei. At least some prokaryotes also contain intracellular structures that can be seen as primitive organelles, which allows digestive abilities. Whereas all eukaryotes have organelles, digestive vacuoles and ingestive abilities via their vesicles. Eukaryotes contain 21 proteinogenic (protein creating) amino acids, and they all need to be in the right places and in the right proportions for life to exist.



Amino acids do not have such details. Of themselves, they are just a string of atoms/molecules and are not biological structures.

If precisely lined-up amino acids/proteins (with other substances coincidentally there) spontaneously became alive they would die because:

1. All living organisms need biological structures such as organelles and membranes. Within the membranes they contain intracellular water-soluble components. Without a membranous structure, the proteins would ultimately diffuse and destroy the living organism. Living organisms must be somewhat self-contained.
2. All living organisms need nourishment and direction. Since randomness would not have created the biological structure known as a DNA-containing nucleus (or some primitive equivalent, like a nucleoid), the cell would die. Even if it had some type of nucleus to provide direction, the nucleus would have to have come into existence with the ability to determine what to eat and how to find food, another impossibility.
3. Proteins cannot survive without DNA and DNA cannot exist without proteins, hence there is no way both happened at the same time.

4. Even if the cell had all the above with simultaneous protein and DNA, it would die, because there would have been no reason for it to have spontaneously generated a digestive system in order to utilize the food.
5. Even if evolutionists are granted all the improbabilities and impossibilities this book discusses, the primitive life would quickly die out as there would have been no reason for it to have spontaneously generated an ability to reproduce, nor would it have any innate ability to do so.

Let's look at this in a slightly different way:

1. If all the necessary amino acids were to align (as improbable as that would be), it will not become alive. So that step is impossible.
2. If this primitive amino acid "cell" were to somehow become alive, it would die. Why? Because cells contain intracellular water-soluble components, and it is a fact of physics that water-soluble components will dissipate/destroy without a membrane. Thus, going beyond this step is impossible.
3. If this "cell" did have a membrane, what would happen next? It would die. Why? Because it needs organelles to survive.
4. Even if it had some organelles it would not have the innate ability to deduce that it needed to eat as it did not form with a nucleus or nucleoid. The nucleus/nucleoid is the part of the cell that contains DNA and other instructions and it would not have randomly had DNA.
5. Presuming the primitive amino acid 'cell' is in liquid and it runs into food, what will happen? Yes, it will die. Why? Because it was not randomly formed with digestive ability, it will not be able to digest and utilize the food. Thus, going beyond this step is impossible.
6. Presuming it was randomly formed with a nucleus and digestive abilities, what will happen? It will die out. Why? Because it would also have had to be randomly formed with

the instructions that it needed to be able to reproduce as well as the ability to do so. Evolution as the origin of life is not just improbable, it is impossible.

It is in the Bible that we are told that when God made life He intended it to reproduce (Genesis 1:11,28,29).

God is different than the physical universe:

¹¹ He has made everything beautiful in its time. Also He has put eternity in their hearts, except that no one can find out the work that God does from beginning to end. (Ecclesiastes 3:11)

²⁴ God is Spirit (John 4:24).

⁵ Great is our Lord, and mighty in power; His understanding is infinite. (Psalm 147:5)

Scientists may claim that they know what happened at the beginning, but they are physical (not Spirit) and their understanding is finite, not infinite.

Furthermore, consider the fact that the ecosystem does not support the view that randomness could have caused it. Animals give off carbon dioxide and breath in oxygen, yet plants do the opposite. Furthermore, animals eat plants and plants are fertilized by the waste of animals. These are by design, not coincidence.

The fact that we have precipitation around the entire planet (cf. Matthew 5:45), or even have it at all, should give some pause to consider that there is a Sustainer of the universe.

In addition to rain, snow, and ice, there is also water around the world, including underground, that allows human beings to live all over the Earth as God instructed (Genesis 9:1; cf. 11:9).

Consider also the following:

⁸ But there is a spirit in man, And the breath of the Almighty gives him understanding. (Job 32:8)

This “spirit in man” is a reason humans can think as we do, have free will, and have a conscience/morality. Evolution does not have a proper explanation of that either.

The idea of an ‘intelligent design’ by a Spirit Being is the only explanation that does not defy scientifically provable knowledge—for all other explanations result in something that would not come alive, and even if it did, must die out.

Proteins cannot of themselves reproduce. Proteins need deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA).

DNA cannot exist without proteins, and proteins cannot exist without DNA (Pietzsch J. Understanding the RNAissance. Nature, c. 2003).

DNA can basically do nothing of itself, it needs proteins.

Does any truly scientifically rational person actually believe that DNA and proteins randomly developed and got together at the same time for life as we know it to exist without Divine intervention?

The answer should be obvious. No.

By the way, as mentioned before, God expects humans to realize that He exists through various aspects of His creation (Romans 1:20).

Thus, since life could not have randomly sprung forth from non-living matter, eaten, and reproduced, only a different type of entity (God) could have caused it to begin.

RNA First Hypothesis?

In order to get around the DNA issue, the 'RNA first hypothesis' states that reproductive life originated in a realm that's much less complex than DNA.

Yet, there are many problems with that. First, the RNA molecule would need information to function, just as DNA would, and so we're right back to the same problem how could that have randomly appeared with the right information. Consider also, for a single strand of RNA to replicate, there must be an identical RNA molecule close by.

Furthermore, notice something else that Dr. Stephen Meyer wrote:

RNA world advocates offer no plausible explanation for how primitive self-replicating RNA molecules might have evolved into modern cells that rely on a variety of proteins to process genetic information and regulate metabolism. (Meyer SC. Signature in the Cell: DNA and the Evidence for Intelligent Design. Zondervan, 2009)

Dr. Meyer also stated:

To have a reasonable chance of having two identical RNA molecules of the right length would require a library of ten billion billion billion billion billion billion RNA molecules--- and that effectively rules out any chance origin of a primitive replicating system. (Strobel L. The Case for a Creator. Zondervan, 2009)

The "RNA first hypothesis" does not make sense either.

Charles Darwin Admitted that Details Could “Absolutely Break Down” His Theory

It may be of interest to note that Charles Darwin, the human credited for the so-called scientific development of the theory of evolution (and to be technical, evolution is a model and not a scientific theory), wrote the following in his book *The Origin of the Species*:

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 (Darwin C. *The Origin of Species*. In Chapter 6, Difficulties on Theory. Cricket House Books LLC, 2010, p. 124).

And although he did not believe that was demonstrated to his satisfaction when he wrote that, the truth is that cellular life was simply much more complex than he at that time realized.

Thus, even Charles Robert Darwin’s writings contain an admission that he understood that additional complexity would disprove his theory (perhaps it should be noted that the discovery of DNA would seem to qualify as sufficient complexity that he was unaware of). Of course, scientists know that random amino acids also do not come with DNA. And while this was not known when Darwin first wrote the *Origin of Species*, as DNA had not yet been discovered by humans, this is known now.

Darwin himself seemed to acknowledge that life could not have started on its own. He seemed, to some degree, to rely on the biblical account in the Book of Genesis as he wrote:

There is a grandeur in this view of life, with its several powers, **having been originally breathed by the Creator** into a few forms or into one (*The Origin of Species By Charles Darwin*, 2nd and subsequent editions).

Thus, apparently Darwin recognized the impossibility of life starting on its own without a Creator (God). His statement seems to have been a reference to the following:

⁷ And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living being. (Genesis 2:7)

Charles Darwin acknowledged what modern evolutionists do not.

Darwin Denounced Those Who Made a Religion of His Origin Positions

What many do not know is that Charles Darwin disapproved of how many overly accepted his theories. And many scientists have accepted beliefs that are not highly logical.

The atheistic philosopher Karl Marx, who was an evolutionist and a contemporary of Charles Darwin, once called religion the “opium of the people.” Yet, in our day, Darwin’s theories and their successors have become the “opium,” or “religion,” of many who consider themselves to be educated alike.

Charles Darwin saw people making too much out of his writings when he was alive:

Darwin himself said: “I am in a hopeless muddle concerning the origin of things. Our ignorance of the derivation of things is very profound. I must be content to remain agnostic.”

However, as he lay dying, he embraced the concept of creation. He also reflected on his life work, saying: “I was a young man with unformed ideas. I threw out queries, suggestions, wondering all the time over everything; to my astonishment the ideas took like wildfire. People made a

religion out of them. (Keith B. Scopes II: The Great Debate : Creation Vs. Evolution. Huntington House, 1982, p. 47)

Sadly, many who wanted reasons NOT to believe in God pointed to his writings and claimed that they were more enlightened and/or scientific than the biblical account. They made a religion out of his theories.

Nobel Prize winner Dr. George Wald, from Harvard University, stated the following:

The reasonable view was to believe in spontaneous generation (life from nothing); the only alternative, to believe in a single, primary act of supernatural creation. There is no third position . . . **One has only to contemplate the magnitude of this task to concede that the spontaneous generation of a living organism is impossible.** Yet here we are, as a result I believe, of spontaneous generation. (Scott I. The God Solution: Are You Ready? Xlibris Corporation, 2013, p. 41)

This is an astounding admission. Dr. Wald is saying that he chose to believe the impossible. And “scientists” claim that those who believe in a Creator have blind faith with no proof, but instead believe the impossible!

Merriam-Webster’s dictionary defines impossible as “incapable of being or of occurring.”

It is a falsehood to believe in something that is impossible.

Consider the following from the Bible:

¹⁴ Blessed are those who do His commandments, that they may have the right to the tree of life, and may enter through the gates into the city. ¹⁵ But outside are dogs and sorcerers

and sexually immoral and murderers and idolaters, and whoever loves and practices a lie. (Revelation 22:14-15)

Would not professing belief in something you know is impossible be loving and believing a lie?

It rarely fails to astound me how the supposedly educated can insist that evolution is scientifically accurate and why they want people to mindlessly accept such a preposterous explanation of the origins of life.

The fact is that evolution functions as a false religion that many cling to. Therefore, many who hold to it do not bother to look into the truth about why they are on this planet nor what their life really is supposed to be about.

Darwin Was Wrong About the Appendix

One of the myths that Darwin began that was perpetuated throughout the 19th and 20th centuries was that the appendix was a vestigial organ for humans that they evolved out of needing.

The body's appendix has long been thought of as nothing more than a worthless evolutionary artifact, good for nothing save a potentially lethal case of inflammation.

Now researchers suggest the appendix is a lot more than a useless remnant. Not only was it recently proposed to actually possess a critical function, but scientists now find it appears in nature a lot more often than before thought. And it's possible some of this organ's ancient uses could be recruited by physicians to help the human body fight disease more effectively.

“Maybe it’s time to correct the textbooks,” said researcher William Parker, an immunologist at Duke University Medical Center in Durham, N.C. “Many biology texts today still refer to the appendix as a ‘vestigial organ.’”

Slimy Sac

The vermiform appendix is a slimy dead-end sac that hangs between the small and large intestines. No less than Charles Darwin first suggested that the appendix was a vestigial organ from an ancestor that ate leaves, theorizing that it was the evolutionary remains of a larger structure, called a cecum, which once was used by now-extinct predecessors for digesting food.

“Everybody likely knows at least one person who had to get their appendix taken out — slightly more than 1 in 20 people do — and they see there are no ill effects, and this suggests that you don’t need it,” Parker said.

However, Parker and his colleagues recently suggested that the appendix still served as a vital safehouse where good bacteria could lie in wait until they were needed to repopulate the gut after a nasty case of diarrhea. Past studies had also found the appendix can help make, direct and train white blood cells...

Moreover, the appendix appears in nature much more often than previously acknowledged. It has evolved at least twice, once among Australian marsupials such as the wombat and another time among rats, lemmings, meadow voles, Cape dune mole-rats and other rodents, as well as humans and certain primates...

Parker told LiveScience. “It’s just that Darwin simply didn’t have the information we have now.”

He added, “If Darwin had been aware of the species that have an appendix attached to a large cecum, and if he had known about the widespread nature of the appendix, he probably would not have thought of the appendix as a vestige of evolution.” (Choi CQ. The Appendix: Useful and in Fact Promising. Live Science, August 24, 2009)

I never accepted Darwin’s claims against the appendix and have known for many years that the appendix played a role in maintaining a properly functioning digestive system for humans.

I remember being taught that humans have an appendix and that it was a vestigial organ—“useless organ” that we were somehow stuck with after we supposedly evolved past the point of needing it.

But it is not true that the appendix is useless, only that scientists often do not know all the facts, then suggest that they do know.

The reality is that Darwin made a lot of assumptions that were unproven, and many of which have been scientifically proven to have been in error. He apparently realized that, which is why he was concerned that people made a religion about his writings.

There Was A Common Origin for All Humans

The Apostle Paul wrote:

²⁶ And He has made from one blood every nation of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, (Acts 17:26).

American paleoanthropologist Don Johanson correctly observed:

“There is a single common origin for humanity. No matter the shape of our eyes, no matter the color of our skin, no matter the shape of our hair, no matter what kind of culture we live in, we all carry those same genes in our body. We are united by our past. We are united by this common beginning.” (Lee E. Discovery of Lucy Skeleton Continues to be Relevant. VOA News, February 10, 2015)

Yet, paleoanthropologist Don Johanson still did not seem to accept the following:

²⁶ Then God said, “Let Us make man in Our image, according to Our likeness; let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air, and over the cattle, over all the earth and over every creeping thing that creeps on the earth.”

²⁷ So God created man in His own image; in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them. ²⁸ Then God blessed them, and God said to them, “Be fruitful and multiply; fill the earth and subdue it; have dominion over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air, and over every living thing that moves on the earth.” (Genesis 1:26-28)

²⁰ And Adam called his wife’s name Eve, because she was the mother of all living. (Genesis 3:20)

God made humans, and all humans since Eve have had Eve as their common single mother, and therefore, our common ancestor.

Even back in New Testament times, there were those who called error ‘science,’ which is what evolution as an explanation of the origin of life and the origin of the universe is. Notice:

²⁰ O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science falsely so called:

²¹ Which some professing have erred concerning the faith. (1 Timothy 6:20-21, KJV)

So, there have been those who claimed Christ who have been misled by intellectual leaders. The Apostle John was inspired to write:

²⁶ These things I have written to you concerning those who try to deceive you. (1 John 2:26)

Various scientists know that the facts do not support that life could have spontaneously began on planet Earth, so they keep looking for other explanations that they hope are more plausible. But have quite often come up with deceptive ones.

Many considered scientists point to random changes in DNA coding as explaining changes and randomness getting life to start. But that still would not explain DNA.

A 2014 television series titled *Cosmos: A Spacetime Odyssey* claimed to be a scientific documentary. Yet its science spokesperson, astrophysicist Neil deGrasse Tyson, had the audacity to claim that evolution was just as much of a scientific fact as gravity. That is absolute rubbish. The effects of gravity can be measured, gravitational pull can be calculated, gravity can be directly observed, and gravity is clearly repeatable. Yet, none of that is true of evolution.

While evolution is an opinion of how to view aspects of life and the fossil record, evolution cannot truly be measured, evolution cannot truly be mathematically calculated, evolution cannot be directly observed, and evolution is clearly not repeatable the way modern evolutionists explain it.

Gravity is not random, but some “scientists” foolishly claim its reality is equally scientific with evolution that many of them claim IS often the result of randomness (like mutations).

True science is compatible with the Bible—it is only that which is falsely called science that is not (cf. 1 Timothy 6:20-21, KJV; Romans 1:20-22). But it should also be noted that various ones who falsely claim Christianity (cf. Matthew 24:5) have long misrepresented that faith (and some of them also many aspects of the creation).

Many, whether they do or do not profess Christ, have intentionally overlooked what should be obvious. The Bible tells of those that are “always learning and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth” (2 Timothy 3:7).

As far as how trustworthy modern science is, consider the following:

Editors of World’s Most Prestigious Medical Journals: “Much of the Scientific Literature, Perhaps HALF, May Simply Be Untrue”

June 1, 2015

Lancet and the **New England Journal of Medicine** are the two most prestigious medical journals in the world. It is therefore striking that their chief editors have both publicly written that corruption is undermining science.

The editor in chief of **Lancet**, Richard Horton, wrote last month:

Much of the scientific literature, perhaps half, may simply be untrue. Afflicted by studies with small sample sizes, tiny effects, invalid exploratory analyses, and flagrant conflicts of interest, together with an obsession for pursuing fashionable trends of dubious importance, science has taken a turn toward darkness. As one participant put it, “poor methods get results”. The Academy of Medical Sciences, Medical Research Council, and Biotechnology and Biological

Sciences Research Council have now put their reputational weight behind an investigation into these questionable research practices. The apparent endemicity [i.e. pervasiveness within the scientific culture] of bad research behavior is alarming. In their quest for telling a compelling story, scientists too often sculpt data to fit their preferred theory of the world. Or they retrofit hypotheses to fit their data. Journal editors deserve their fair share of criticism too. We aid and abet the worst behaviors. Our acquiescence to the impact factor fuels an unhealthy competition to win a place in a select few journals. Our love of “significance” pollutes the literature with many a statistical fairy-tale. We reject important confirmations. Journals are not the only miscreants. Universities are in a perpetual struggle for money and talent, endpoints that foster reductive metrics, such as high-impact publication. National assessment procedures, such as the Research Excellence Framework, incentivize bad practices. And individual scientists, including their most senior leaders, do little to alter a research culture that occasionally veers close to misconduct.

Part of the problem is that **no-one is incentivized** [to offer incentives] **to be right**.

Similarly, the editor in chief of the **New England Journal of Medicine**, Dr. Marcia Angell, wrote in 2009:

It is simply no longer possible to believe much of the clinical research that is published, or to rely on the judgment of trusted physicians or authoritative

medical guidelines. I take no pleasure in this conclusion, which I reached slowly and reluctantly over my two decades as an editor of *The New England Journal of Medicine*.

In her must-read essay, Dr. Angell skewers drug companies, university medical departments, and medical groups which set the criteria for diagnosis and treatment as being rotten with corruption and conflicts of interest.

And we've previously documented that the government sometimes uses raw power to cover up corruption in the medical and scientific fields.

Postscript: Corruption is not limited to the medical or scientific fields. Instead, corruption has become systemic throughout every profession ... and is so pervasive that it is destroying the very fabric of America.

(Editors of World's Most Prestigious Medical Journals: "Much of the Scientific Literature, Perhaps HALF, May Simply Be Untrue"... June 1, 2015. Washington G. Zero Hedge.)

Those who think science is the measure of all truth might want to check the data first.

Here's a quote for you: "A lot of what is published [in scientific journals] is incorrect." Care to guess where those words appeared? Not on a website that questions the "consensus of experts on climate change." Nor do they appear in a publication associated with intelligent design or other critiques of Neo-Darwinism.

They appeared in the April 11, 2015, issue of the *Lancet*, the prestigious British medical journal.

The writer, Richard Horton, was quoting a participant at a recent symposium on the “reproducibility and reliability of biomedical research.” Specifically, the symposium discussed one of the “most sensitive issues in science today: the idea that something has gone fundamentally wrong with one of our greatest human creations.”

And he’s referring to scientific research—the research that not only purports to tell us how the world works, but, increasingly, how people should order their lives and societies.

As Horton told *Lancet* readers, “The case against science is straightforward: much of the scientific literature, perhaps half, may simply be untrue. Afflicted by studies with small sample sizes, tiny effects, invalid exploratory analyses, and flagrant conflicts of interest, together with an obsession for pursuing fashionable trends of dubious importance, science has taken a turn towards darkness.”

He continues, “In their quest for telling a compelling story, scientists too often sculpt data to fit their preferred theory of the world.”

We recently saw an example of this in a story about a much-publicized study purporting to show that voters were likely to change their minds about same-sex marriage if they were visited by gay pollsters who shared their stories with them.

Researchers seeking to reproduce the findings found discrepancies in the data and asked the original researcher for the original data. The researcher was unable to produce the original data. This led the lead researcher to request that the study be withdrawn. Even supporters of same-sex marriage acknowledged that the study and the conclusions drawn from

it were fraudulent. (Skeptical Science, June 1, 2015. Metaxas E. Break Point.)

The actual percentage is probably more than half. There are many contradictions, and those that contradict the Bible are in error. In the NKJV, the Bible warns:

²⁰ O Timothy! Guard what was committed to your trust, avoiding the profane and idle babblings and contradictions of what is falsely called knowledge — ²¹ by professing it some have strayed concerning the faith. (1 Timothy 6:20-21)

Problems of contradictions of what is called 'knowledge/science' exist to this day. If there ever is an apparent contradiction between the Bible and 'science' remember that the Bible teaches:

⁴ ... Indeed, let God be true but every man a liar. (Romans 3:4)

The Bible is scientific and reliable. Not all scientists are. Nor are all theologians.

As a scientist, I have seen first-hand how biases, money, "political correctness", and corruption have affected the scientific community. Researchers who do not promote the product/view that they are funded to research have a tendency to lose future funding.

There are anti-God biases, etc. that affect modern "science" and this leads to false beliefs which are based on falsehoods that many push to the public as facts.

More on DNA

Some have realized that DNA is not only more complicated than many have assumed, but that it contains evidence of design:

The digital code in DNA points powerfully to a **designing intelligence behind the origin of life**. Unlike previous arguments for intelligent design, DNA By Design presents a radical and comprehensive new case, revealing evidence not merely of individual features of biological complexity but rather of a fundamental constituent of the universe. (Meyer SC. DNA By Design, January 1, 2010)

To build their circuits, the **researchers used pieces of DNA to make so-called logic gates** -- devices that produce on-off output signals in response to on-off input signals. Logic gates are the building blocks of the digital logic circuits that allow a computer to perform the right actions at the right time. In a conventional computer, logic gates are made with electronic transistors, which are wired together to form circuits on a silicon chip. Biochemical circuits, however, consist of molecules floating in a test tube of salt water. Instead of depending on electrons flowing in and out of transistors, DNA-based logic gates receive and produce molecules as signals. The molecular signals travel from one specific gate to another, connecting the circuit as if they were wires. (California Institute of Technology. "Researchers build largest biochemical circuit out of small synthetic DNA molecules." ScienceDaily, 3 June 2011.)

Again, science supports the idea of a created, not evolved, cell. Going back to the laptop argument, computers do not function without software—they are useless without it. Life does not function without DNA. Both are needed at the same time.

Comments About Other Evolution Arguments

Evolutionists, of course, have come up with a variety of arguments to try to justify their position. But upon further review, they tend not to hold up to long-term scientific scrutiny.

The March 1, 2008 issue of *New Scientist* makes the following claims:

“Yet the idea still persists that the fossil record is too patchy to provide good evidence of evolution. One reason for this is the influence of creationism. Foremost among their tactics is to distort or ignore the evidence for evolution; a favorite lie is “there are no transitional fossils”. This is manifestly untrue.”

“Creationists simply have no answer for such irrefutable evidence.”

Of course, the above is false.

The history of evolutionist “proof” has been riddled with made-up “evidence,” lies, and ignoring the laws of science (all living organisms must have the ability to eat and digest or life would never continue for more than maybe a day or so—and some type of brain/DNA seems to be needed for life to exist).

For example, speaking of made up proof, I remember looking at drawings supposedly of human and non-human embryos in a science text in school, only to learn later that the drawings were not accurate, but were modified to make the embryos look more similar in order to support “evolution”.

I also recall, in a school text, seeing pictures of dark moths on trees in the UK which supposedly proved some aspect of evolution only to later learn that those moths do not stay on trees and were pinned on them for purposes of making a photo for evolutionary “proof.”

Furthermore, some of the early so-called “missing link” skulls for alleged human “evolution” turned out to be scientific frauds even though evolution accepting scientists accepted this evidence, sometimes for decades.

What about this “transitional fossils” argument?

Essentially, it seems that many evolutionists hope that if they can CLAIM some fossil is a “transitional species,” then this proves that there were many other “transitional species” (which they never have produced complete evidence of) and that evolution is true.

But evolution has never actually provided that evidence. Instead, evolutionists have speculated that fully formed species in the fossil record are transitional species.

Furthermore, the concept of “transitional” species violates at least one of the principles of evolution. And that is, that the organism is developed to where it is best to survive. Or in other words, since (according to evolutionists) there is simply random development and the fittest survive, then there is absolutely no reason why any species is or could be “transitional.” One so-called “transitional fossil” is supposed to be a reptile with feathers, allegedly proving that reptiles evolved into birds. But, that has also been proven to be false.

Notice the following reports on that:

Paris - Palaeontologists have fired a broadside over a fossil which is the cornerstone evidence to back the theory that birds descended from dinosaurs.

The row focuses on *Sinosauropteryx*, a fossil found in 1994 by a farmer in Liaoning province, northeastern China, a treasure trove of the Early Cretaceous period some 130 million years ago.

About the size of a turkey, the long-tailed meat-eating dino was covered with a down of fibres that, Chinese researchers claimed, were primitive feathers.

That claim had the effect of a thunderclap.

Although the “feathers” were clearly not capable of flight, their existence dramatically supported a theory first aired in the 1970s that birds evolved from dinosaurs. As a result, a once-outlandish notion has become the mainstream concept for the ascent of Aves, as birds are classified.

But a new study, published by a team led by South African academic Theagarten Lingham-Soliar at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, sweeps away the proto-feathers claim.

The two-branched structures, called rachis with barbs, that were proclaimed as early feathers are quite simply the remains of a frill of collagen fibres that ran down the dinosaur’s back from head to tail, they say.

The evidence comes from a recently discovered specimen of *Sinoauropteryx*, also found in the same Yixian Formation at Liaoning, that Lingham-Soliar put to the scrutiny of a high-powered microscope.

“The fibres show a striking similarity to the structure and levels of organisation of dermal collagen,” the kind of tough elastic strands found on the skin of sharks and reptiles today, the investigators say.

The fibres have an unusual “beaded” structure, but this most likely was caused by a natural twisting of these strands, and a clumping together caused by dehydration, when the dinosaur died and its tissues started to dry.

The tough fibres could have been either a form of armour to protect the small dinosaur from predators, or perhaps had a structural use, by stiffening its tail.

The first known bird is Archaeopteryx, which lived around 150 million years ago.

What is missing are the links between Archaeopteryx and other species that would show how it evolved. But the fossil record is frustratingly small and incomplete and this is why the debate has been so fierce.

The birds-from-dinos theory is based on the idea that small, specialised theropod dinosaurs - theropods are carnivorous, bipedal dinos with three-toed feet - gained an advantage by developing plant-eating habits, growing feathers to keep warm and taking to the trees for safety.

From there, it was a relatively small step to developing gliding skills and then the ability to fly.

Lingham-Soliar's team do not take issue with the theory itself.

But they are dismayed by what they see as a reckless leap to the conclusion that Sinosauropteryx had the all-important "protofeathers", even though this dinosaur was phylogenetically far removed from Archaeopteryx.

The evidence in support of the primitive feathers lacked serious investigation, Lingham-Soliar says.

"There is not a single close-up representation of the integumental structure alleged to be a protofeather," Lingham-Soliar says.

Given that the evolution of the feather is a pivotal moment in the history of life, "scientific rigour is called for".

The study appears on Wednesday in Proceedings of the Royal Society B, a journal of the Royal Society, Britain's de-facto academy of sciences. (Feathers fly over cornerstone fossil, May 24, 2007. IOL.)

And even if there were feathers, since this creature apparently did not fly, it makes no sense to claim that it was evolving into something that would fly.

Did most species slowly evolve like evolutionists have claimed for over a century?

No. And a study published in 2018 realizes this:

Mark Stoeckle from The Rockefeller University in New York and David Thaler at the University of Basel in Switzerland ... published findings ... sure to jostle, if not overturn, more than one settled idea about how evolution unfolds.

It is textbook biology, for example, that species with large, far-flung populations—think ants, rats, humans—will become more genetically diverse over time.

But is that true?

"The answer is no," said Stoeckle, lead author of the study, published in the journal Human Evolution. (Hood M. Sweeping gene survey... Physic.org, May 28, 2018)

The study referred to above also concluded that about 90% of species, including humans, arrived at about the same time. While there are dating issues, this basically proves that the explanation of species' development as evolutionists have long claimed as fact, was false.

The evolutionary theories of every type, from the cosmological evolutionary epochs, abiogenesis claims, and the theory of biological evolution all try to claim they may know how all life, matter and energy developed without a creator. Something that actual laws of science show is not true.

The truth is that for life to randomly begin and have the immediate ability to find/ingest/digest food and to reproduce ignores various laws of science.

The other truth is that evolution is accepted by many who do not actually want to live God's way of life, nor do those "believers" tend to take seriously the prophetic warnings of the Bible. Actually the Bible is supportive of the idea that those who accept theories like evolution have allowed their minds to essentially de-evolve, in the sense that they wish to believe a lie (Romans 1:18-32).

Carbon dating and similar techniques have long been used by evolutionists as "proof" that certain aspects of their beliefs are correct. But is that method accurate? Notice the following:

Researchers discover secret of more precise carbon dating

The process of radiocarbon dating relies on the known rate at which radioactive isotopes decay and measuring the remaining amount of radiocarbon within a sample. This ratio provides scientists with a precise estimate of how old a certain artifact might be. Complications in these calculations arrive from how the initial radiocarbon in the environment varies from year to year and from one part of the global carbon cycle to another.

Therefore, carbon dating often has a wide range, which could stretch anywhere from a couple hundred to a few thousand years ... Professor Ramsey. "In most cases the radiocarbon

levels deduced from marine and other records have not been too far wrong. However, having a truly terrestrial record gives us better resolution and confidence in radiocarbon dating.” (Pounsberry S. Researchers discover secret of more precise carbon dating. Belljarnews, October 20, 2012)

That last statement causes me to chuckle. In MOST (but not all) cases, carbon dating is BELIEVED by certain professors to not have been TOO FAR WRONG. Well, since there are problems with most dating methods, even those MOST CASES can still be quite wrong. This is almost comical.

Furthermore, what the article by Stacey Pounsberry implies, but tries to reason around, is that faulty claims of carbon dating have often been used by evolutionists as “proof” that their version of life on the planet, etc. are correct. Yet, scientists have long known that carbon dating is flawed and based upon assumptions that are not always truly scientific.

The plain truth is that evolutionists, and those that support them, are frequently the ones that actually ignore science.

Comments from a Renowned Academic and Atheist

Sometimes, those who advocated evolution as the origin of life change their mind once they look into the details. And although Charles Darwin died before having detailed knowledge about DNA, others who have learned more about DNA have taken note.

One modern example would be Professor Anthony Flew:

“What I think the DNA material has done is show that intelligence must have been involved in getting these extraordinary diverse elements together,” said Professor Antony Flew, 81, of the University of Reading, United

Kingdom. "It could be a person in the sense of a being that has intelligence and a purpose, I suppose". (Richard Ostling, "Leading Atheist Now Believes in God", Associated Press report, Dec 9, 2004)... "Flew is one of the most renowned atheists of the 20th century . . .," says the atheist writer Richard Carrier. "So if he has changed his mind to any degree, whatever you may think of his reasons, the event itself is certainly newsworthy" ("Antony Flew Considers God . . . Sort of," December 2004, www.infidels.org). Professor Flew mentions that his mind began to change for the existence of God and against atheism over the last year. One line of evidence that became a clincher was the biological investigation of DNA. He says in the video "Has Science Discovered God?" that DNA evidence "has shown, by the almost unbelievable complexity of the arrangements which are needed to produce [life], that intelligence must have been involved"... *The Sunday Times* of Britain also stated: "Darwin's theory of evolution does not explain the origin and development of life to Flew's satisfaction. 'I have been persuaded that it is simply out of the question that the first living matter evolved out of dead matter and then developed into an extraordinary complicated creature,' he said. The article went on to explain that Professor Flew is, in his words, "following the argument wherever it leads. The conclusion is—there must have been some intelligence" (DNA evidence prompts famous professor to renounce atheism. Good News, March-April 2005, p.17).

Of course, intelligence had to have been involved, which is why what is considered to be the Darwinian concept of evolution without a Creator is an impossibility.

5. Accept Truth, But Not Myths Called Science

The Bible warns about “idle babbling and contradictions of what is falsely called knowledge” (1 Timothy 1:20).

We could call those beliefs lies and/or myths.

Christians should:

⁷ ... reject those myths fit only for the godless and gullible, and train yourself for godliness. (1 Timothy 4:7, NET Bible)

Let’s simply list several myths that many who call themselves scientists believe:

1. Nothing became everything.
2. Matter and antimatter particles are always produced as a pair, and hence should have cancelled each other out leaving only radiation, yet this did not happen for non-spiritual reasons.
3. Non-living matter came alive without a Creator/Lifegiver.
4. When this non-living matter came alive, it somehow knew what to eat, how to eat, how to digest, and how to reproduce.

Many scientists realize that many of their beliefs are impossible, yet they hold to them and teach these myths to others.

The Bible also warns of those who:

⁴ ... will turn away from hearing the truth, but on the other hand they will turn aside to myths. (2 Timothy 4:4, NET Bible)

Do not accept myths improperly called science.

What is Truth?

Made up myths are not truth. Oh yes, they might get some facts correct, but made up stories (even by people claiming to be scientists or Christians) are still made up. Even if parts of their theories are validated, much of the evolutionary theory is nothing more than wild speculation. Yet, they are taught as if they are entirely factual, as if undeniably proven. That's deceptive! It is misleading information. Half-truths are still spurious and therefore, should not be endorsed as if wholly academically credible. Unfortunately, that's exactly how these evolutionary theories are often portrayed.

Being confused about truth is not new for people, educated or otherwise. Consider the following from nearly two thousand years ago:

³⁷ Pilate therefore said to Him, "Are You a king then?"

Jesus answered, "You say rightly that I am a king. For this cause I was born, and for this cause I have come into the world, that I should bear witness to the truth. Everyone who is of the truth hears My voice."

³⁸ Pilate said to Him, "What is truth?" And when he had said this, he went out again to the Jews, and said to them, "I find no fault in Him at all. (John 18:37-38)

So, the Roman educated Pontius Pilate seemingly admitted that he did not know what truth is.

The Bible does not record Jesus' direct answer, if any, to Pilate here. But Jesus gave an answer to that personally, as well as through the Book of Psalms, and through the Apostle Paul:

¹⁷ Sanctify them by Your truth. Your word is truth. (John 17:17)

¹⁶⁰ The entirety of Your word is truth (Psalms 119:160)

⁴ ... Indeed, let God be true but every man a liar. (Romans 3:4)

What this means is that the originally-inspired word of God is true. And if something actually contradicts it, that something is not true. Traditions of men, that are in conflict with the word of God were condemned by Jesus (e.g. Matthew 15:3-9), as was that which was falsely called science by the Apostle Paul (1 Timothy 6:20-21, KJV).

Christians are to think/meditate on things that are true:

⁸ Finally, brethren, whatever things are true, whatever things are noble, whatever things are just, whatever things are pure, whatever things are lovely, whatever things are of good report, if there is any virtue and if there is anything praiseworthy — meditate on these things. (Philippians 4:8)

The random evolutionary arguments for the beginning of the universe and the start of life are not true.

But those who promote those views often only want their view taught in academia. An article in a local paper here (*New Times*) in May 2015 was titled *There is no other view of evolution*. It justified suspending a science instructor who hinted that evolutionary explanations had holes as the author considered the impossibilities associated with evolution to be factual truths.

That article, and similar positions, brought to mind the following:

²⁰ For everyone practicing evil hates the light and does not come to the light, lest his deeds should be exposed. ²¹ But he who does the truth comes to the light, that his deeds may be clearly seen, that they have been done in God. (John 3:20-21)

Now, with censorship of more and more biblically-supportive content by social media companies and some governmental entities, we see

that some do not want the light of truth to be highlighted. This, sadly, has carried over into parts of the mainstream media as well as academia.

Comments on Science and Religion from Albert Einstein

Perhaps this might be a good place to show a quote from the renowned physicist Albert Einstein:

Science without religion is lame, religion without science is blind. (Albert Einstein, *"Science, Philosophy and Religion: a Symposium"*, 1941)

It seems like a lot of modern scientists have forgotten this.

The truth is that scientists who do not believe in God are worse than blind—the blind cannot help it. Jesus said that those who could see the truth, but refuse to, were subject to condemnation:

⁴⁰ Then some of the Pharisees who were with Him heard these words, and said to Him, "Are we blind also?"

⁴¹ Jesus said to them, "If you were blind, you would have no sin; but now you say, 'We see.' Therefore your sin remains (John 9:40-41).

The Pharisees were part of the educated class of their day. Jesus said they were blind.

It is Logical to Believe in God

It should be clear that the universe required a Creator. Since it operates under various laws, that would seem to demand a Lawgiver. Since matter, like atoms, on its own cannot become alive, a Lifegiver was needed for life to begin. Since the ecosystem and universe are so

complex, this demands a Designer. Since the ecosystem and universe have been continuing, this implies the need for a Sustainer. God is the Creator, Lawgiver, Lifegiver, Designer, and Sustainer.

Science recognizes that living organisms must be self-contained, eat, digest, and reproduce. Living matter could not have progressed to the point of eating, digesting, or reproducing without intelligence. And there has been no plausible explanation of why initial life itself could have any intelligence.

Here are seven specific reasons to conclude that God's existence is logical and scientific:

1. The oscillating universe theory has so many flaws that it should not have serious consideration.
2. The existence of radioactive materials demonstrates that matter did not exist eternally, hence had to have had a start.
3. It is not possible that nothing randomly turned into everything.
4. The fact that there is matter that was not destroyed by antimatter shows that random production of a big bang did not produce the universe.
5. The fact that life only springs from life demonstrates that life did not come from non-living matter.
6. The fact that living organisms need to eat, digest, and reproduce proves that it was impossible for something random to begin with what was needed for life.
7. The design of the universe and the ecosystem does not support the view that randomness could have caused it.

These truly valid and scientific reasons demonstrate why it is logical to believe in a Spirit Being Creator.

As far as WHY God created anything, that is logical too—God made what He did so that eternity would be better.

(For details see the free online book, *Why Did God Make Anything?*)

The fact of hundreds of fulfilled prophecies, by a Being that can make them come to pass (Isaiah 46:9-11), demonstrates that the God of the Bible controls the universe—but most do not want to accept that.

We also have historical records of interventions that God made some of those accounts also have outside confirmation—like the *Ipuwer Papyrus*—which was written by people who did not care for the plagues in the Book of Exodus. Consider also the fact that there is enough water in, on, and under the Earth to have caused the flood as recorded in the Book of Genesis.

Furthermore, we have historical records, including firsthand accounts, dating back thousands of years from people that they had contact with God recorded in the Bible. Plus, people who have been truly converted and whose lives changed for the better are also proof that God exists.

But even ignoring all personal accounts, there is proof that God exists.

Consider further that no randomly occurring series of improbable and impossible events could have ever produced life.

Thus, the foundation of evolution is beyond being highly improbable. The foundation of evolution is completely impossible. Only the acceptance of a Creator God is logical to explain life.

All the pointing to evolutionary “evidence” still does not prove that life began from non-life and somehow evolved to its present stage. The scientific evidence simply disproves evolution as the origin of life.

Christians realize:

¹ In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.
(Genesis 1:1)

¹ Then the Lord answered Job out of the whirlwind, and said:
... ⁴ ... I laid the foundations of the earth (Job 38:1,4)

Before there was a universe, there was God.

And the facts of physics and biology clearly support that.

While you cannot force others to change their mind, hopefully you have been willing to consider the evidence. If you are, or wish to be, a Christian, you should be willing to prove/test all things and hold fast what is good (1 Thessalonians 5:21).

Jesus taught:

³¹ If you abide in My word, you are My disciples indeed. ³²
And you shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you
free. (John 8:31-32)

Those who really abide in the truth of the word of God are free from the types of errors and myths that many who consider themselves scientists believe in.

The scientific truth is that the universe did not randomly form out of nothing. This should be obvious:

¹⁹ Because that which may be known of God is manifest in them: for God hath shown it unto them. ²⁰ For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse (Romans 1:19-20).

The fact of a physical universe opposes the view that nothing created it.

Belief in a Creator God is logical. It is only through the acceptance of the false religion of atheistic evolution that people foolishly conclude (cf. Psalm 14:1) the opposite.

And because there is no doubt that there is a Creator God, are you willing to completely live as He would have you live?

It is because of that question that many have chosen to believe a lie and not believe in the Creator God of the Bible.

But God teaches that He does have a better way to live (Proverbs 1:1-7; Acts 24:14-15). Choose it (Deuteronomy 30:19; John 14:6).

If you are a Christian (or possibly wish to be), hopefully this book has given you answers to not only assist your understanding of a Creator God, but also will help you to “be ready to give a defense to everyone who asks you a reason for the hope that is in you, with meekness and fear” (1 Peter 3:15).

Continuing Church of God

The USA office of the *Continuing Church of God* is located at: 1036 W. Grand Avenue, Grover Beach, California, 93433 USA. We have supporters all around the world, and in all inhabited continents (all continents, except Antarctica).

Continuing Church of God Website Information

CCOG.ORG The main website for the *Continuing Church of God*.

CCOG.ASIA Asian-focused website, with multiple Asian languages.

CCOG.IN India-focused website, with some Indian languages.

CCOG.EU European-focused website, with multiple European languages.

CCOG.NZ Website targeted towards New Zealand.

CCOGAFRICA.ORG Website targeted towards Africa.

CCOGCANADA.CA Website targeted towards Canada.

CDLIDD.ES This is a totally Spanish language website.

PNIND.PH Philippines-focused website, with some Tagalog.

Radio & YouTube Video Channels

BIBLENEWSPROPHECY.NET Bible News Prophecy online radio.

Bible News Prophecy channel. YouTube sermonettes.

CCOGAfrica channel. YouTube video messages from Africa.

CCOG Animations Animated messages on YouTube.

CDLIDDsermones channel. YouTube messages in Spanish.

ContinuingCOG channel. YouTube video sermons.

News and History Websites

CHURCHHISTORYBOOK.COM Church history website.

COGWRITER.COM News, history, and prophecy website.

Is God's Existence Logical?

Scientific Truths vs. Myths Called Science

Nobel Prize winner Dr. George Wald, from Harvard University, stated the following:

The reasonable view was to believe in spontaneous generation (life from nothing); the only alternative, to believe in a single, primary act of supernatural creation. There is no third position . . . **One has only to contemplate the magnitude of this task to concede that the spontaneous generation of a living organism is impossible.** Yet here we are, as a result I believe, of spontaneous generation.



Is believing the IMPOSSIBLE scientific?

Of course not!

Is there a more logical conclusion? Does true science support the Bible? If so, why do many accept myths called science? Prove which view is the truly scientific one.