

The Origin and Diversity of Life – Creation Seminar Session 3

Spontaneous generation (life from non-life) was refuted by Louis Pasteur

Miller and Urey attempted to create life “in a test tube” but failed

Life is too complex to arise by natural means

- Life consists only of “left-handed” amino acids
- An oxygen rich or poor atmosphere presents problems
- Proteins forming by chance is impossible
- DNA is an incredibly complex language (code); one molecule = 1000 books, 1000 pages each
- Darwin did not see this complexity
- Life must overcome the Law of Increasing Entropy

Secular scientists now propose the Theory of (Directed) Panspermia – life seeded from outer space

The diversity of life – the secular / evolutionary view

- A “Tree of Life” from a common ancestor
- Darwin proposed “small incremental” changes (now called mutations)
- The changes had to be beneficial for natural selection to occur

Problems with mutations and natural selection

- New traits require new information, which cannot arise naturally
- Many traits require the existence of multiple parts simultaneously – Irreducible Complexity
 - o Examples: the human foot, bacterial flagellum, bombardier beetle
- Mutations are rare and almost always harmful or neutral
- Mutations have always been considered random.
- Secular scientists now want to define “non-random” mutations – sounds like design!
- Design is everywhere, but they call it “apparent design”
- ERROR: observed changes within kinds (“microevolution”/adaptability) do not extrapolate to changes between kinds (“macroevolution”). This has never been observed in nature.

The truth is God created an “orchard” of different “kinds” and designed in adaptability

- God created life on days 5 and 6 of the creation week
- Animal “kinds” are those that can interbreed (e.g., zebra and donkey, lion and tiger, etc.)
- Animals within their kinds adapted/speciated after coming off the Ark
- Adaptation was proposed by Edward Blyth 22 years before Darwin
- Epigenetic research confirms amazing adaptation

God created life – especially mankind – for a purpose

- Mankind is far above the animals – ability to reason, create, use language, appreciate beauty
- The dominion mandate and creation itself lead us to worship God – Gen 1:28, Psalm 19:1-3
- The secularist exalts (worships) the creation or creature rather than the Creator - Rom 1:25
- God, as a relational being (Trinity), desires fellowship - Gen 3:8,9
 - o Our fellowship with God can be restored through Jesus Christ – 1 Cor 1:9, 1 John 1:3

Conclusion

- Fear (reverence) God, obey Him, and bring Him honor and glory – Eccl 12:13, Revelation 4:11