



calvary
chapel
portsmouth

www.calvaryportsmouth.co.uk

Last time...





In the beginning

God



In the beginning
Nothing



1) *Nothing cannot become everything!*

1) *Even if you give it lots of time!*



The Big Bang?

Big Bang

15 thousand million years

1 thousand million years

300 thousand years

3 minutes

1 second

10^{-10} seconds

10^{-34} seconds

10^{-43} seconds

10^{32} degrees

10^{27} degrees

10^{15} degrees

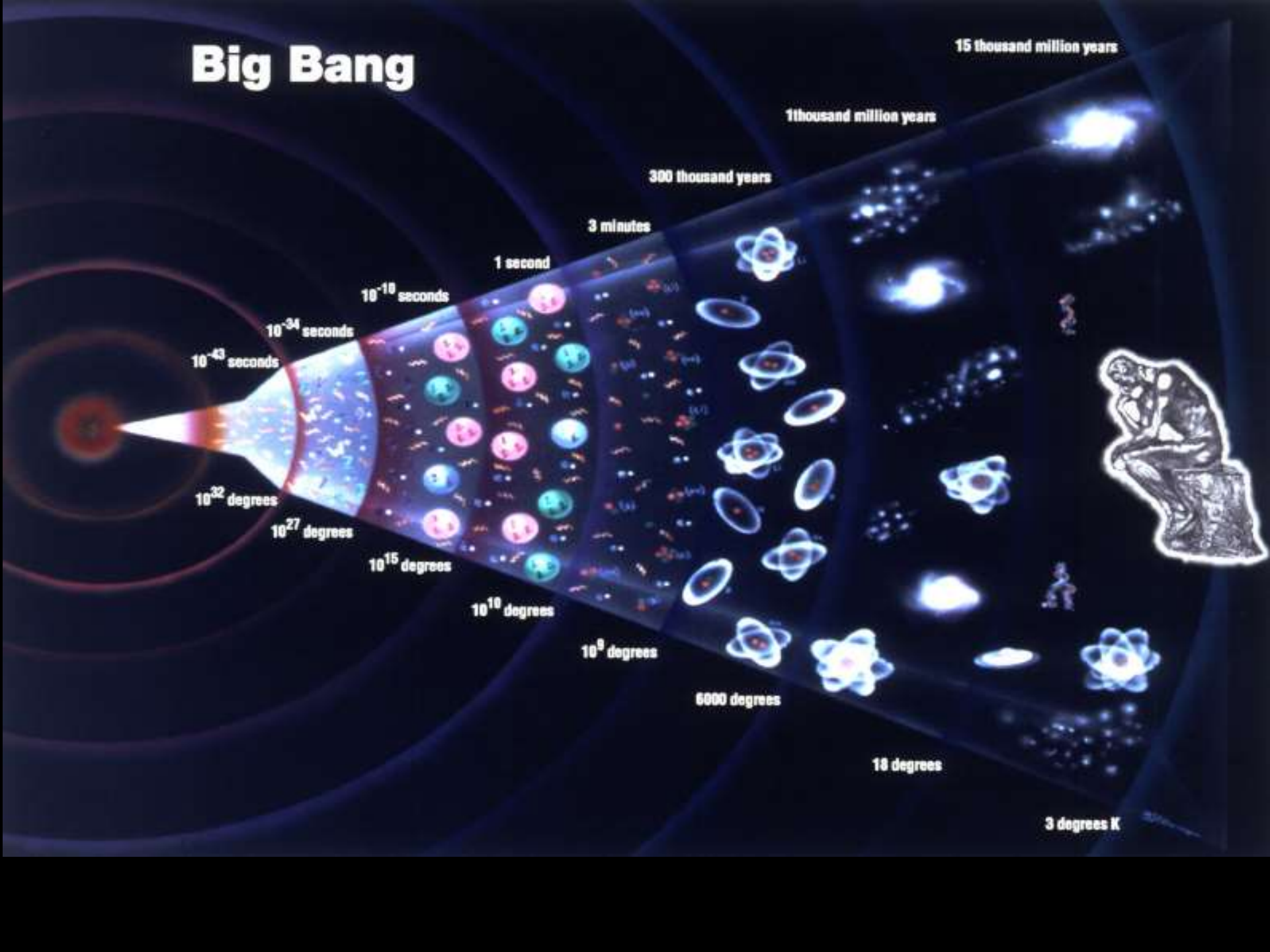
10^{10} degrees

10^9 degrees

6000 degrees

18 degrees

3 degrees K

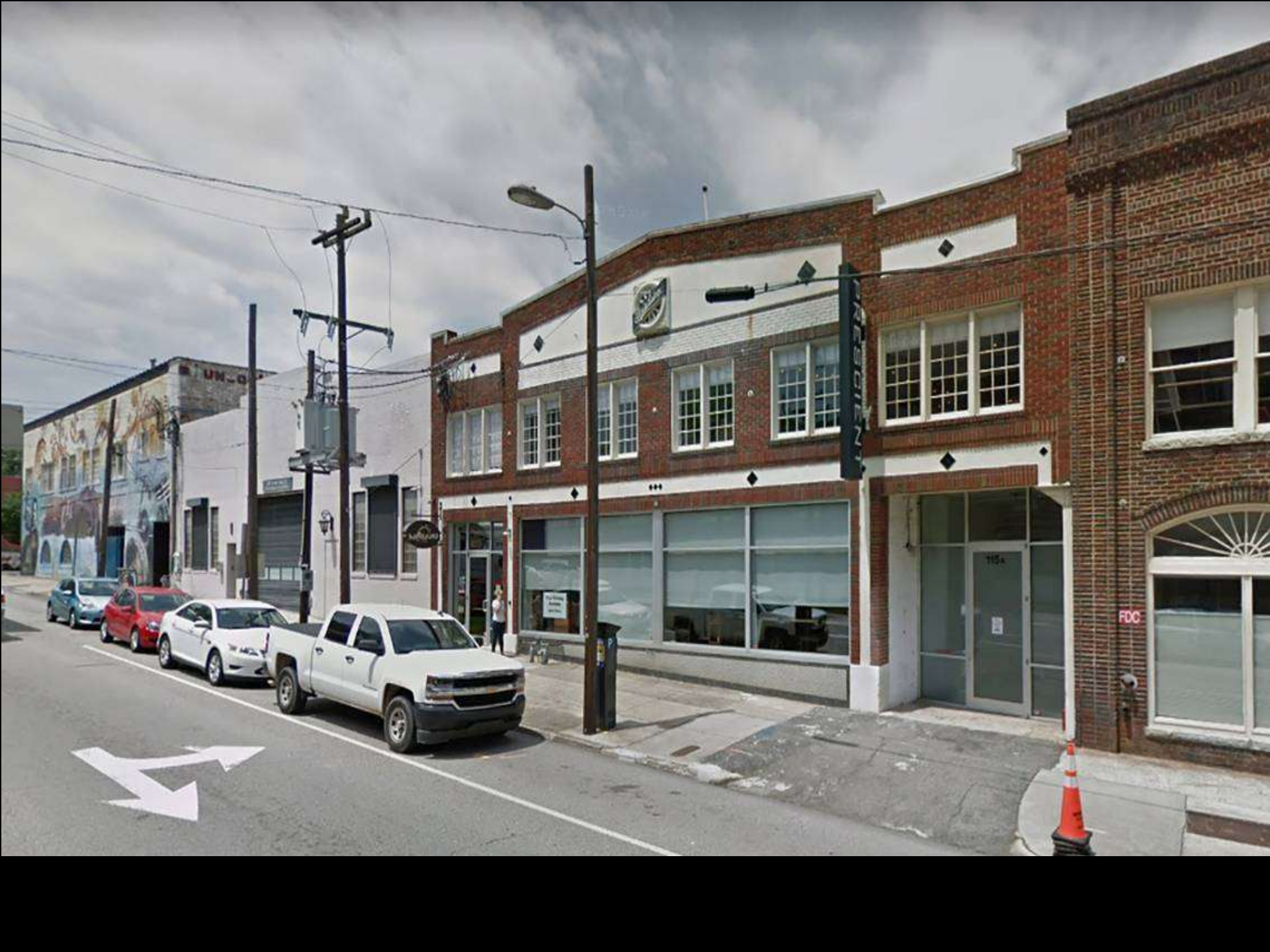




Q) What do we know about

Explosions?







A) *Explosions NEVER
create order*

?) *But what if we give it lots of time?*

Messy Garage!



Lego Hospital?



Science Lesson:

2nd Law of Thermo-Dynamics

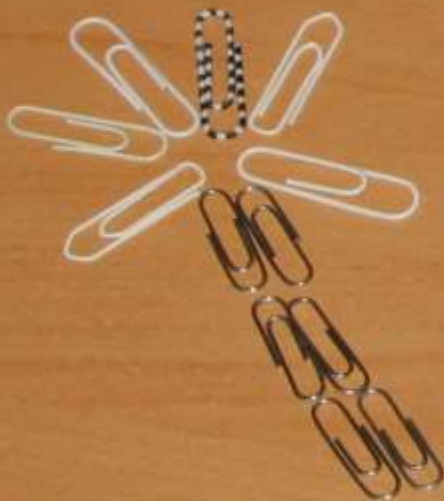
Everything goes from order to disorder!

Bed Hair!

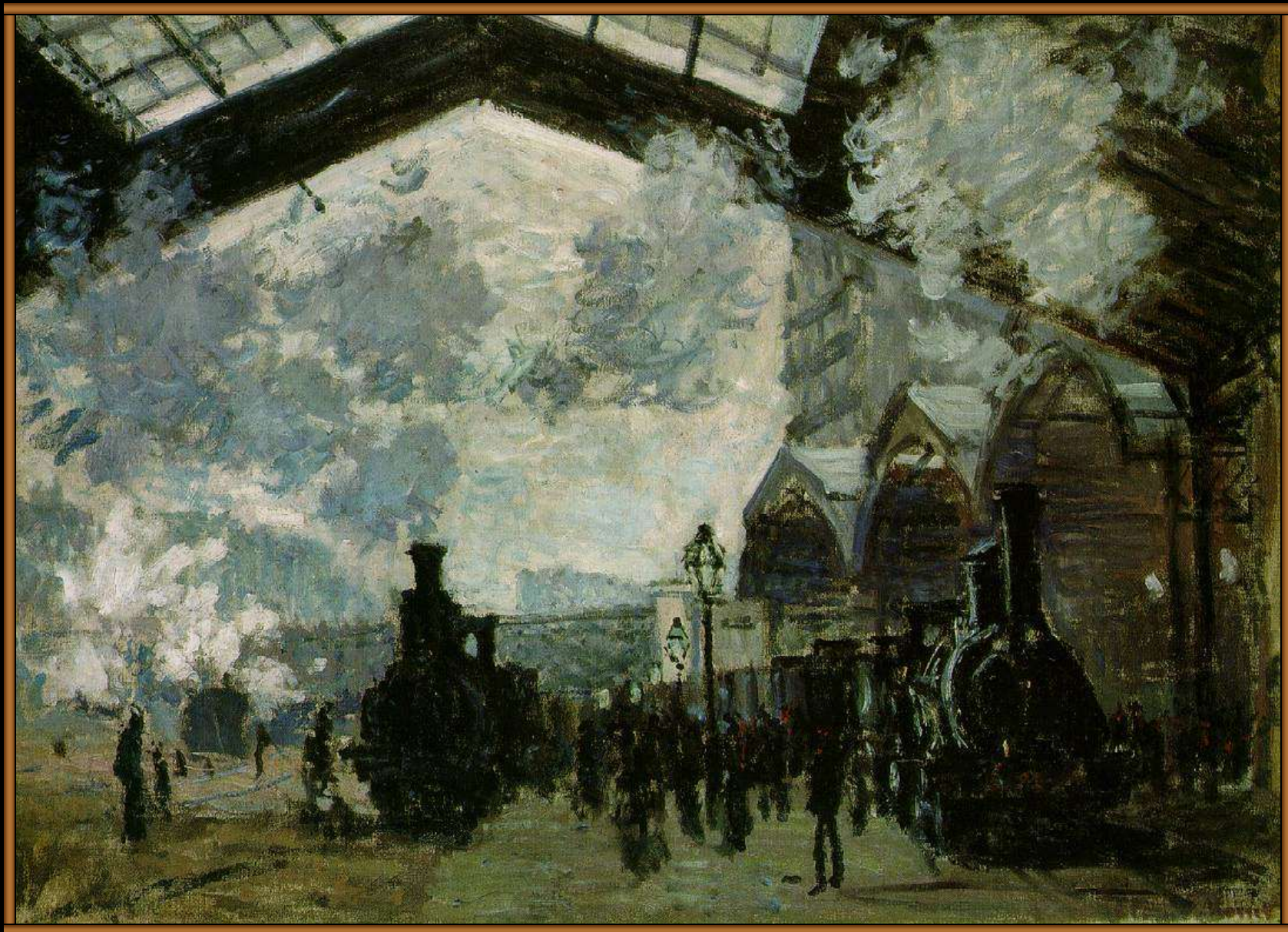


GEN-11









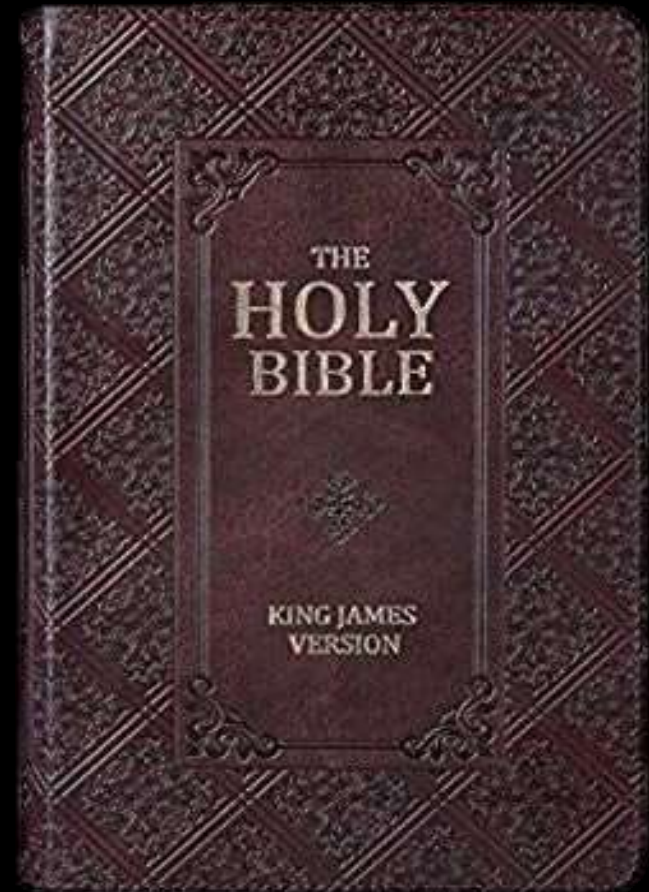
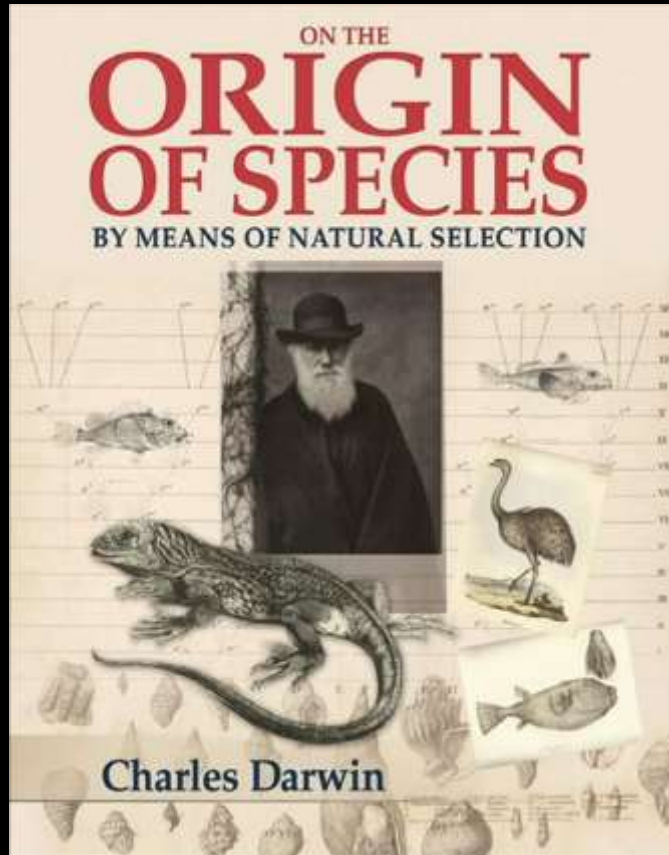
Painting = Painter



Building = Builder

- 
- 1) *Nothing cannot become everything!*
 - 1) *Even if you give it lots of time!*
 - 2) *Everywhere we see design so we know there had to be a Designer!*
 - 3) *Two Books:*

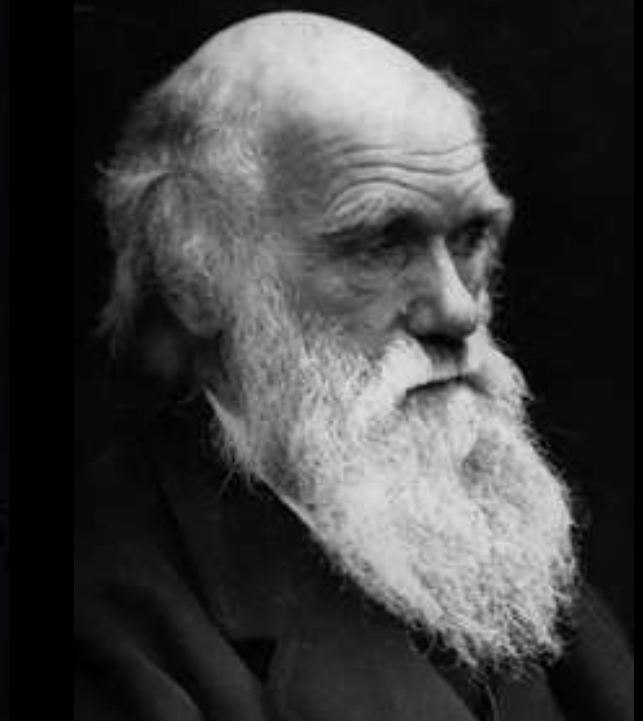
TWO BOOKS



“It is a truly wonderful fact... that all animals and all plants throughout all time and space should be related to each other...”

Charles Darwin

The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection or The Preservation of Favored Races in the Struggle for Life
Charles Darwin 1859 p. 170




An aerial photograph of Oxford University buildings, featuring a large domed structure on the left and various Gothic-style buildings with spires and windows. The image is slightly dimmed to make the text stand out.

The Great Debate - Oxford

30th June 1860

158 years ago today!

Sir Isaac Newton

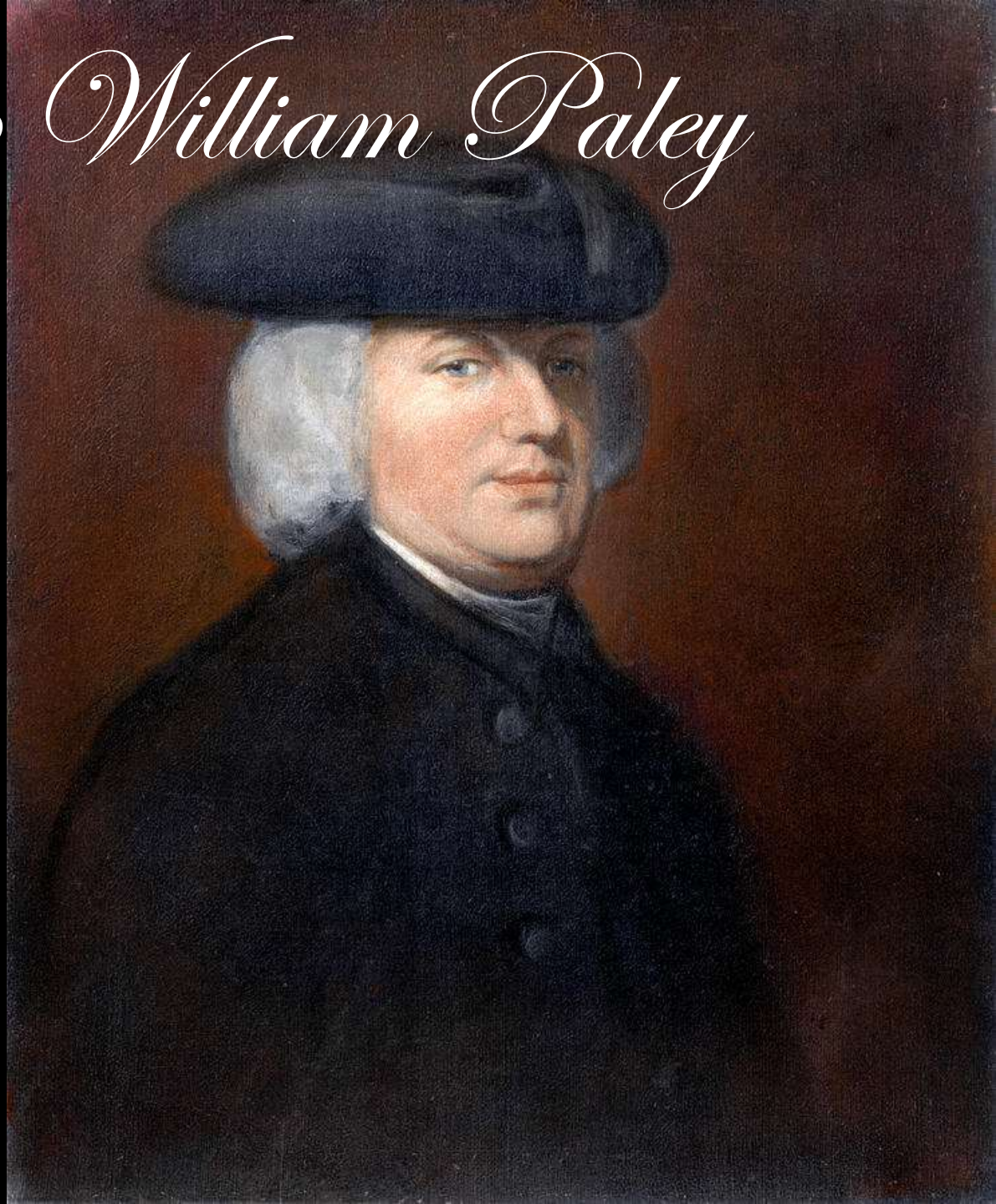
A portrait of Sir Isaac Newton, showing him with long, wavy brown hair and a serious expression, wearing a white shirt and a dark coat. The background is dark with faint, light-colored geometric diagrams and mathematical symbols, including a diagram of a circle with a point and a tangent line, and the equation $F(t) dt = F(t)$ visible in the lower right.

Many prominent scientists upheld "that the physical laws [Sir Isaac Newton] had uncovered revealed the mechanical perfection of the workings of the universe to be akin to a watchmaker, wherein the watchmaker is God"

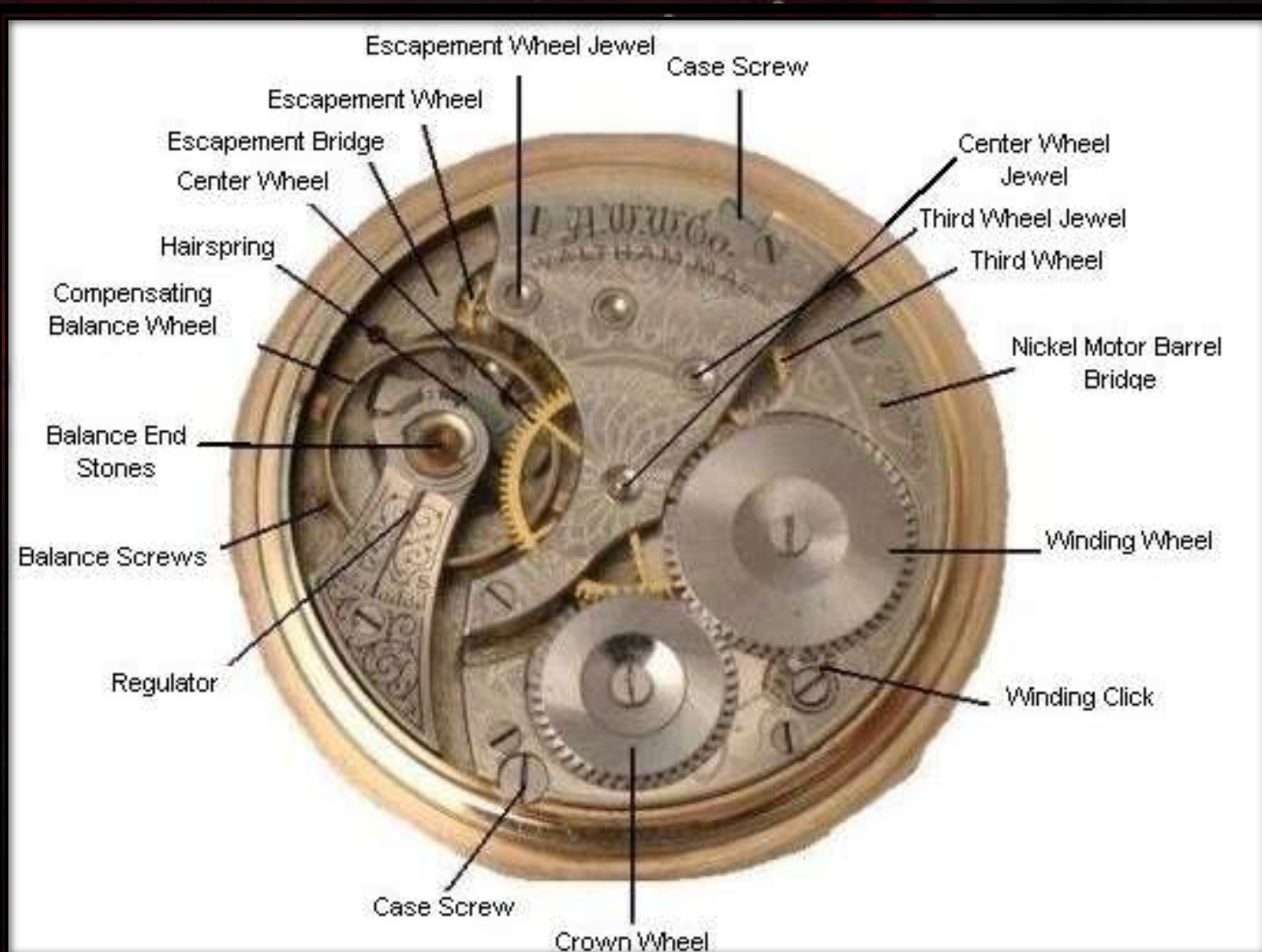
- Alexander Dugin

Bishop William Paley

Bishop William Paley (1743–1805), in defending the Biblical view, and building on Newton's comments said that the watch, with its gears, springs, and other mechanisms could never arise by the actions of random chance alone; and thus life itself, being immeasurably more complex, could not be the product of random chance either.



The Divine Watchmaker



David Hume

Scottish philosopher and historian David Hume (1711-1776), who held notoriously ambiguous views of Christianity, responded by saying that *“Living systems only have the appearance of machines, Unless it can be proven that living systems are indeed machines at the molecular level, then Paley’s watchmaker argument is irrelevant”*



The 'Simple' Cell

Plasma Membrane

Gateways for exchanges
Signal receptors

Cytoplasm

Nucleus

Information Center
Master Library

Nucleolus

Automated Factories
Product manufacturing

Mitochondrion

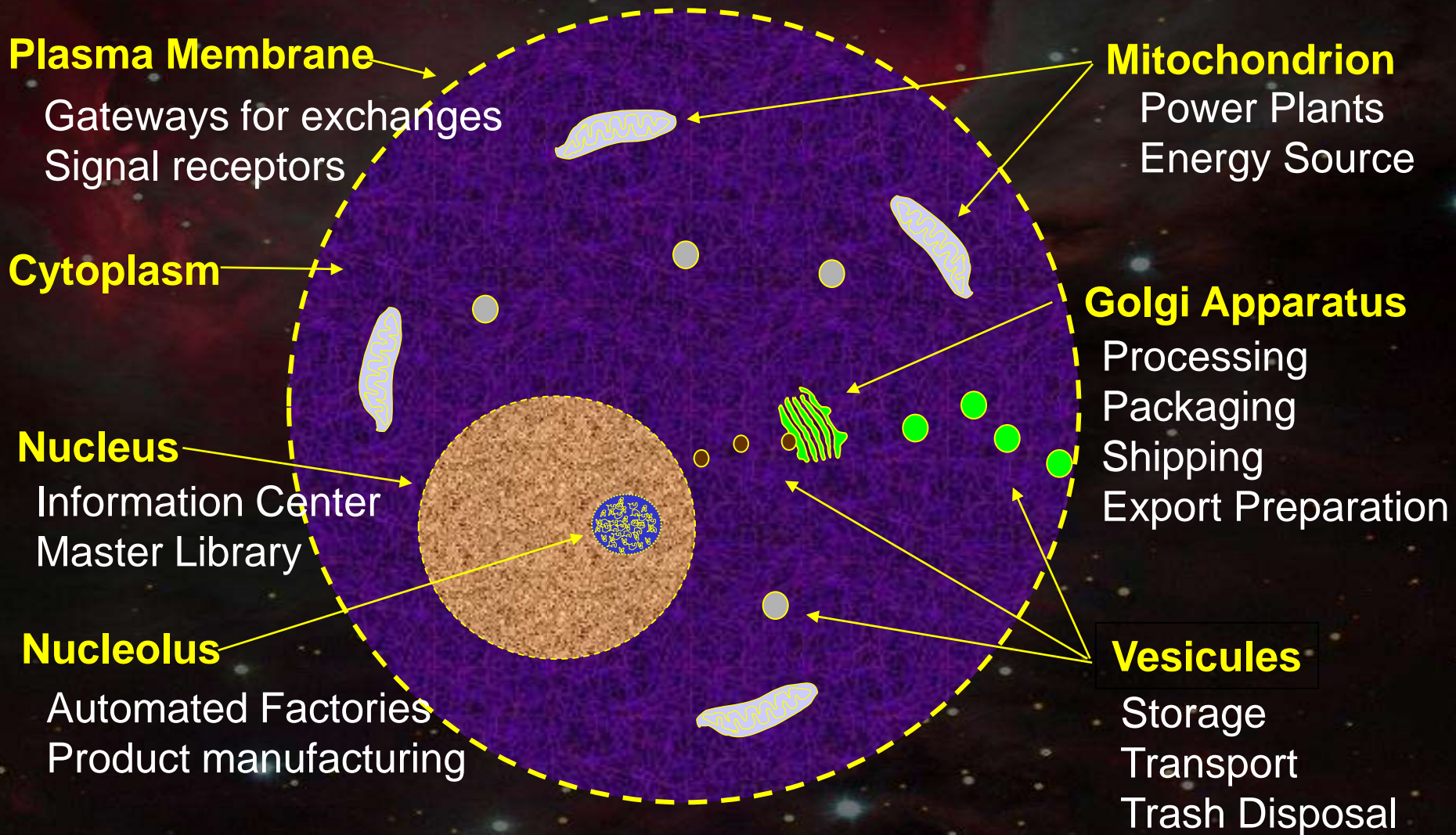
Power Plants
Energy Source

Golgi Apparatus

Processing
Packaging
Shipping
Export Preparation

Vesicles

Storage
Transport
Trash Disposal



Space Shuttle

– Man's Most Complex Creation –



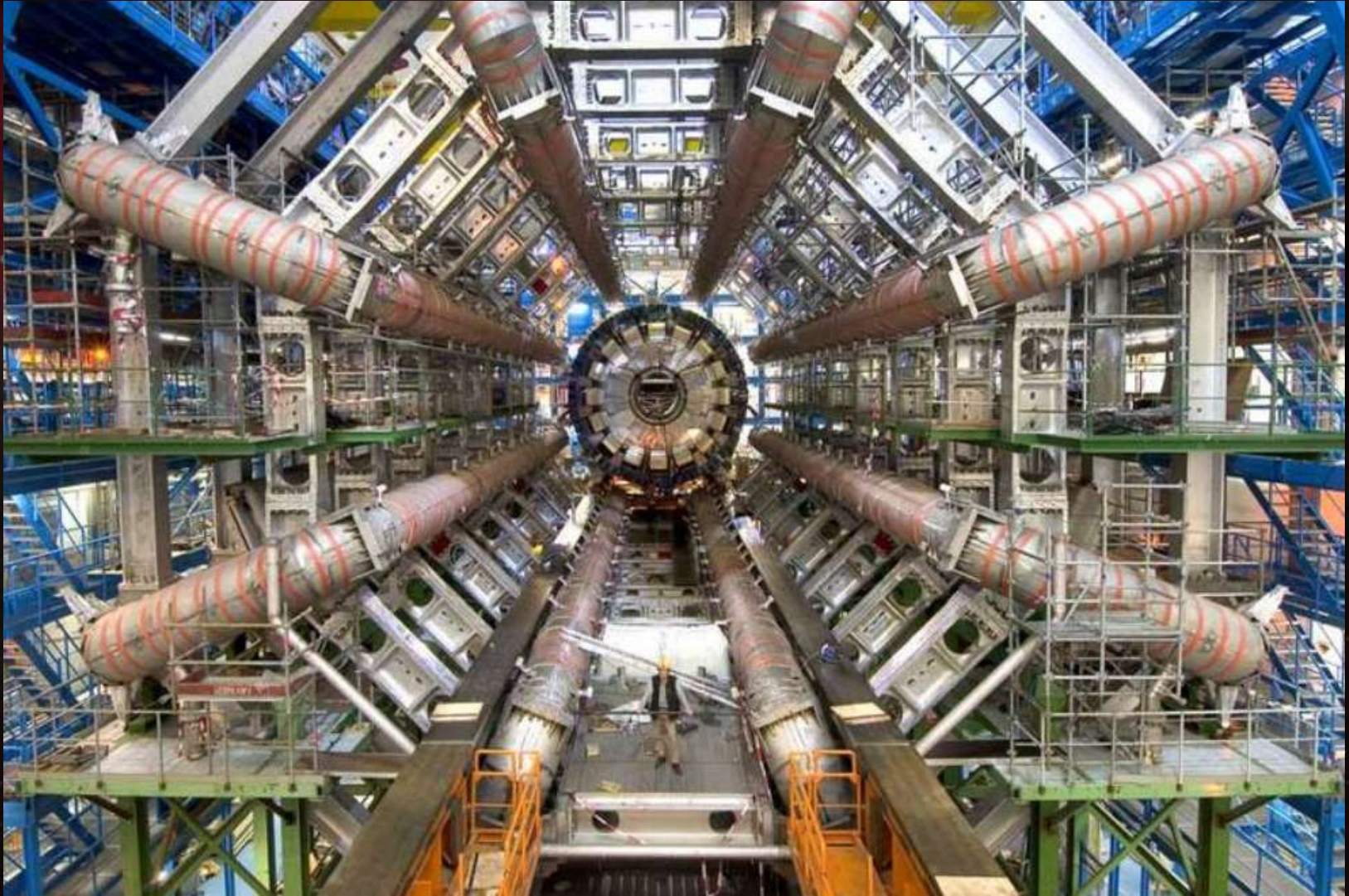
Space Shuttle

– Man's Most Complex Creation –



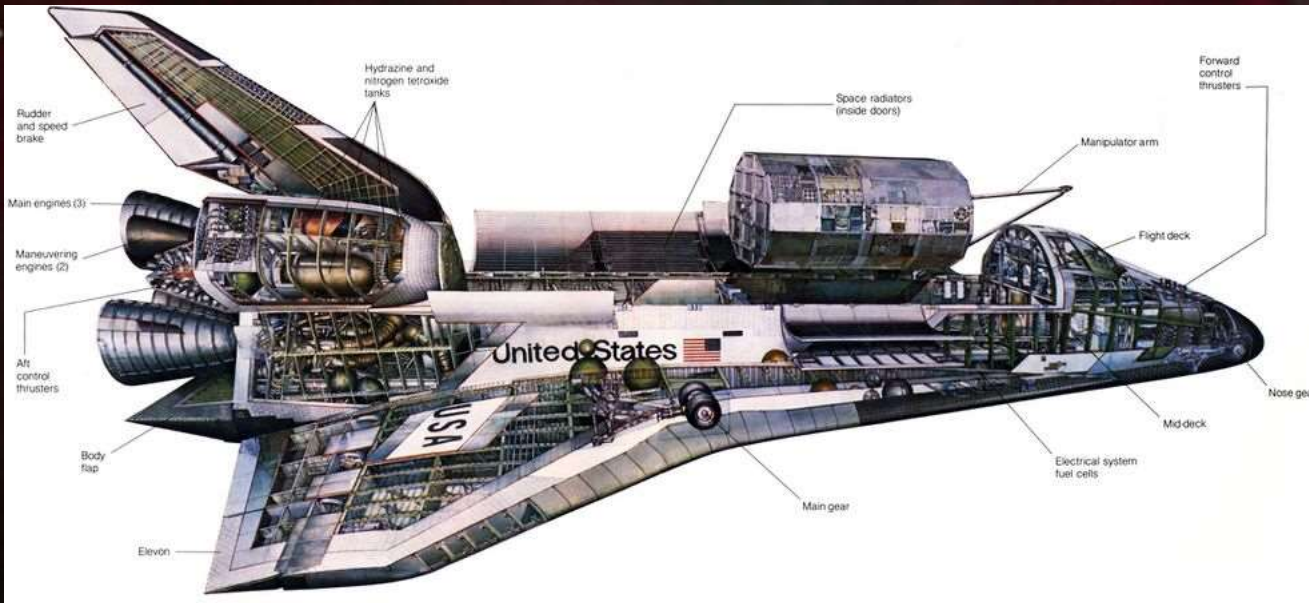
Space Shuttle

– Man's Most Complex Creation –



Space Shuttle

– Man’s Most Complex Creation –



An aerial photograph of Oxford University buildings, featuring a large domed structure on the left and various Gothic-style buildings on the right. The image is dimmed to serve as a background for the text.

The Great Debate - Oxford

30th June 1860

Bishop Samuel Wilberforce

Vs

Thomas Huxley

The Great Debate - Oxford

30th June 1860

- Bishop Samuel Wilberforce (1805-1873) stood to defend the Biblical belief in deliberate design by a Designer (often referred to as The Teleological Argument). Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-1895), nicknamed 'Darwin's bulldog', opposed Wilberforce and sought to champion Darwin's concept of evolution by natural selection, which had been published less than a year before.
- Darwin had said: *"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. But I can find no such case"*. Regardless of however unlikely it may seem, If Huxley could prove evolution was *possible*, Wilberforce's argument for design would break down.

The Great Debate - Oxford

30th June 1860

Thomas Huxley argued that given enough time, 6 monkeys on 6 typewriters could randomly produce the entire works of Shakespeare & Psalm 23 etc.!

6 Monkeys, 6 Typewriters, Limitless Time = The entire works of Shakespeare? Really?

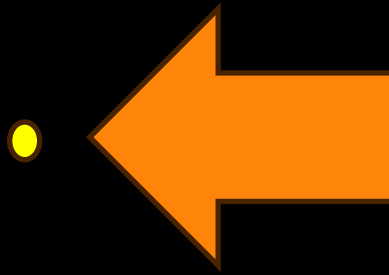


EXPERIMENT!

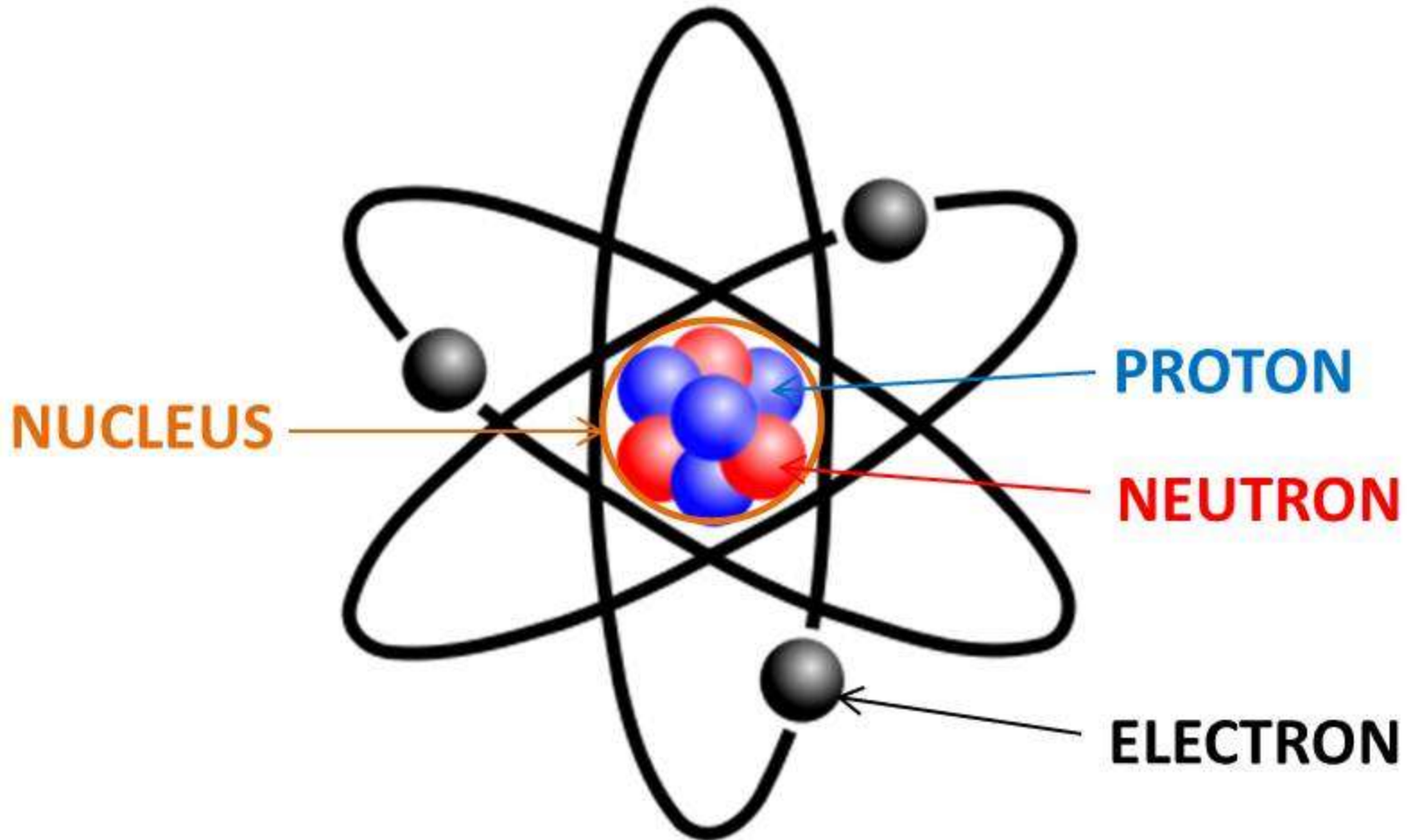




Electron



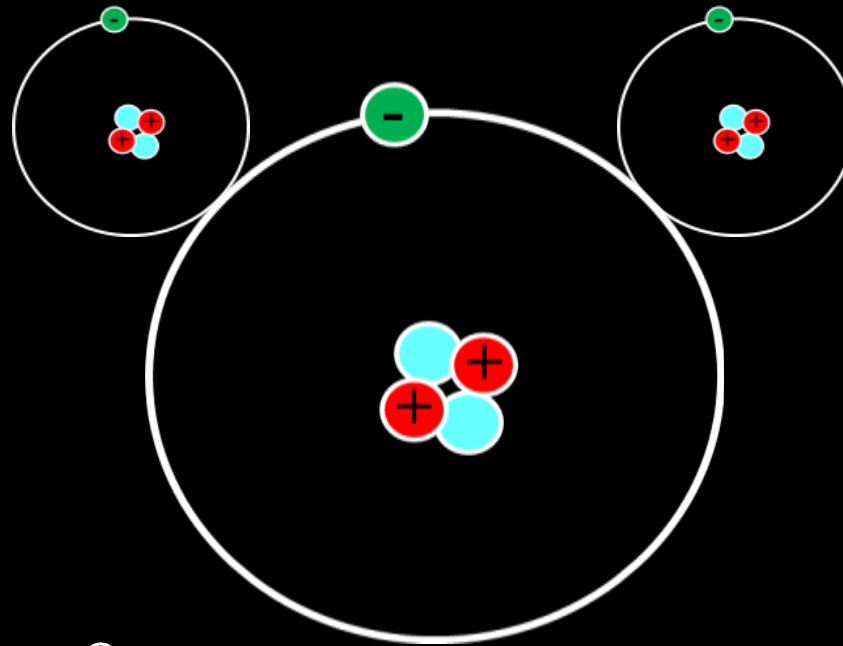
ATOM



MOLECULE

Hydrogen

Hydrogen



Oxygen

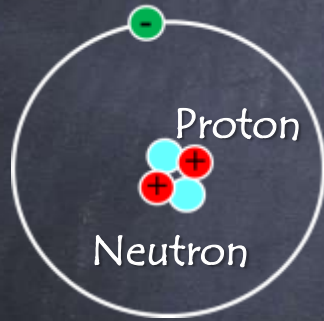
Molecule



Year 7 Science

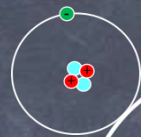
Building blocks of matter

Electron

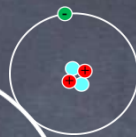


Atom

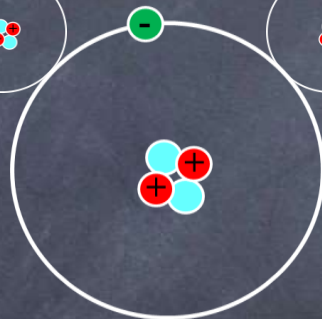
Hydrogen



Hydrogen

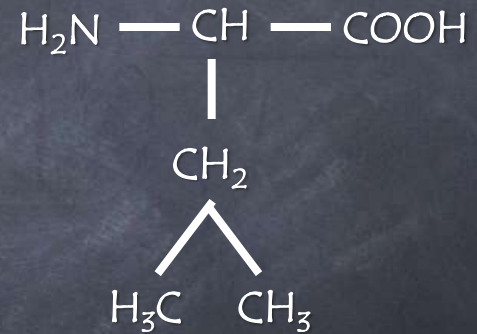


Oxygen



Molecule

Valine

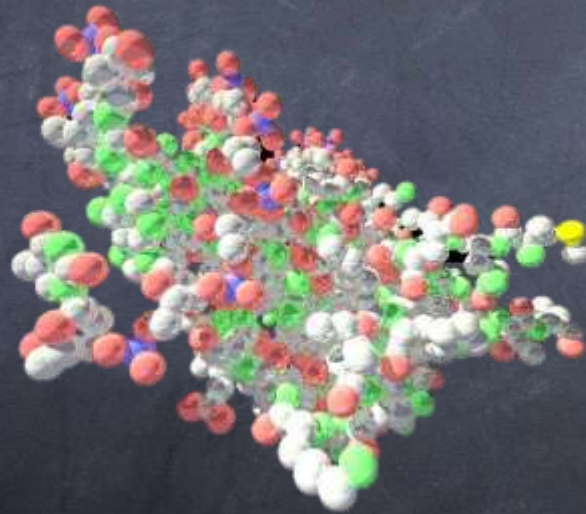


Amino Acid

Year 6 Science

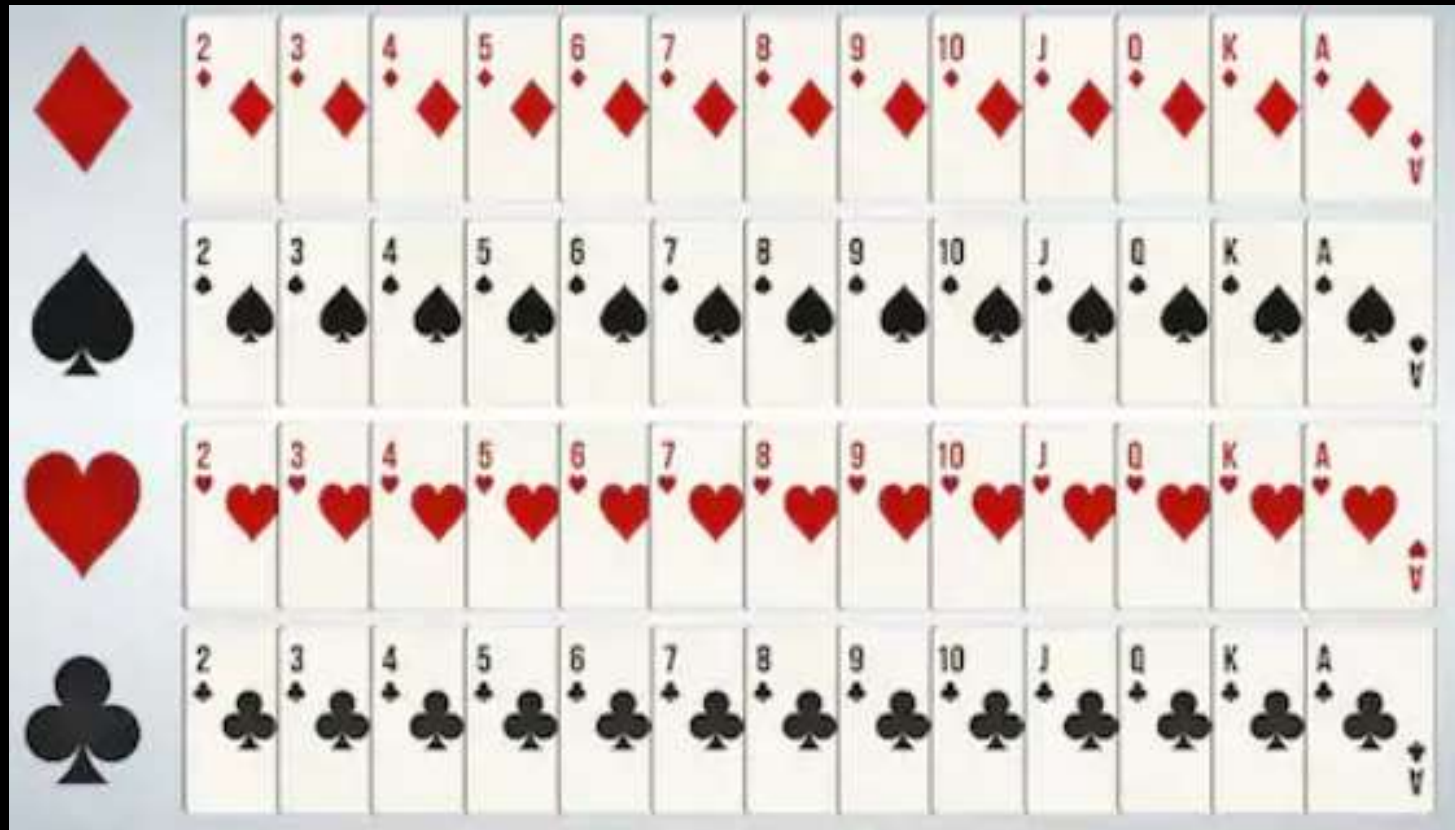
Building blocks of matter

Long complex chains of Amino Acids

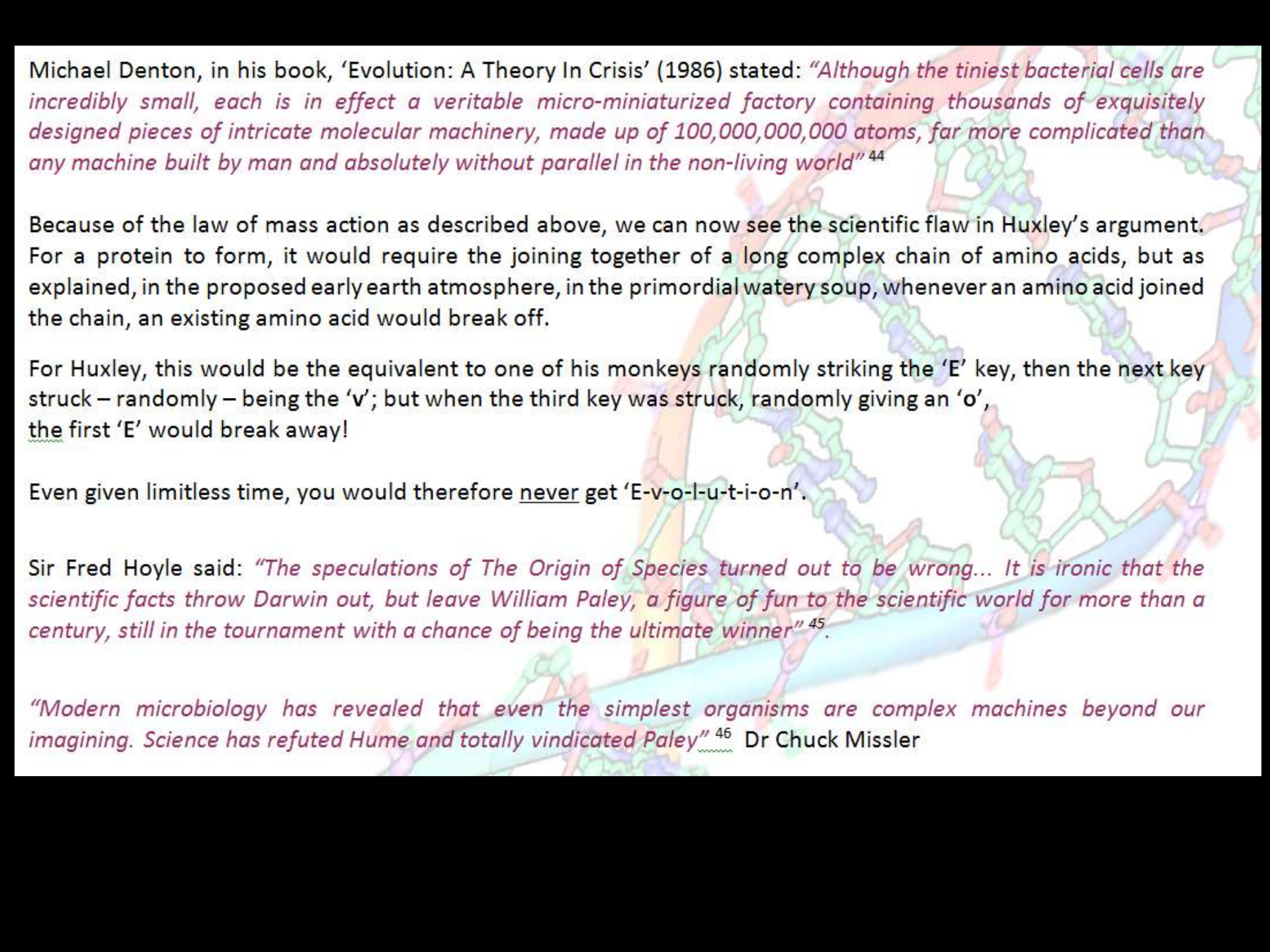


Protein

All
LEFT
handed!



Thanks to the advances in science, and the invention of the electron microscope, we are now able to see a 'simple cell' in a way that Huxley, Wilberforce and Darwin could never have dreamed of.



Michael Denton, in his book, 'Evolution: A Theory In Crisis' (1986) stated: *"Although the tiniest bacterial cells are incredibly small, each is in effect a veritable micro-miniaturized factory containing thousands of exquisitely designed pieces of intricate molecular machinery, made up of 100,000,000,000 atoms, far more complicated than any machine built by man and absolutely without parallel in the non-living world"*⁴⁴

Because of the law of mass action as described above, we can now see the scientific flaw in Huxley's argument. For a protein to form, it would require the joining together of a long complex chain of amino acids, but as explained, in the proposed early earth atmosphere, in the primordial watery soup, whenever an amino acid joined the chain, an existing amino acid would break off.

For Huxley, this would be the equivalent to one of his monkeys randomly striking the 'E' key, then the next key struck – randomly – being the 'v'; but when the third key was struck, randomly giving an 'o', the first 'E' would break away!

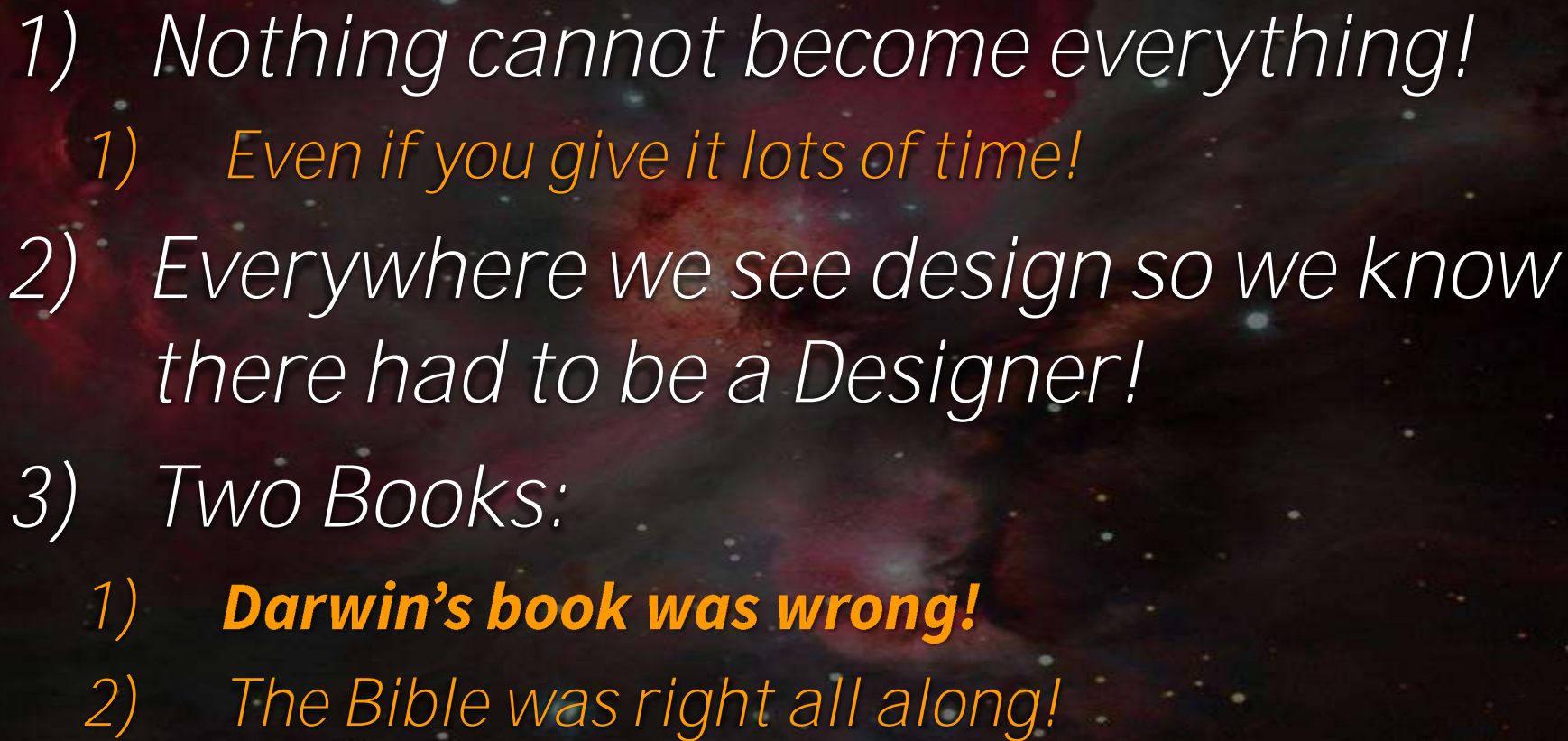
Even given limitless time, you would therefore never get 'E-v-o-l-u-t-i-o-n'.

Sir Fred Hoyle said: *"The speculations of The Origin of Species turned out to be wrong... It is ironic that the scientific facts throw Darwin out, but leave William Paley, a figure of fun to the scientific world for more than a century, still in the tournament with a chance of being the ultimate winner"*⁴⁵.

*"Modern microbiology has revealed that even the simplest organisms are complex machines beyond our imagining. Science has refuted Hume and totally vindicated Paley"*⁴⁶ Dr Chuck Missler

Conclusion?

Evolution is
Impossible!

- 
- 1) *Nothing cannot become everything!*
 - 1) *Even if you give it lots of time!*
 - 2) *Everywhere we see design so we know there had to be a Designer!*
 - 3) *Two Books:*
 - 1) ***Darwin's book was wrong!***
 - 2) *The Bible was right all along!*



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