1. Science (1,3,13,24,26p241,28p57)
    A. Science vs. Christianity (6-William Lane Craig in “Who Made God” p. 49;9,11)
        i. In 1896 Andrew Dickson White president of Cornell University published “A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom” which gave what would become the popular understanding that Science and Christian faith are at odds. This was the dominant view throughout the 20th century.
        ii. In the second half of the 20th century further study revealed that this “conflict” was a fiction. Between the rise of modern science in the 1500’s and the late 1800’s science and religion were in an alliance to seek the Creator and understand His creation.
        iii. It was not in the Orient or in Africa that modern science began, but in the Western civilization. Loren Eiseley (1907-1977), a natural science writer and philosopher says, “It is the Christian world which finally gave birth in a clear, articulate fashion to the experimental method of science itself.”
        iv. Eastern religions and pagan religions view the world itself as divine and indwelt by spirits. Christianity and the Western word recognizes the world to be a product of a Creator who is himself outside the creation (transcendent).
        v. Until the late 1800’s scientist saw no conflict with their faith
        vi. From the 1800’s into the 1900’s secular thinkers created the myth that faith undermined naturalism since nothing outside of nature is real. They pushed this agenda.
        vii. From the later 1900’s into the 21st century philosophers of science realized that the whole scientific enterprise was based on assumptions that cannot be proven scientifically, but are part of the Christian worldview. Science could not exist without the following assumptions, but yet science cannot be proved scientifically:
            1. Laws of Logic –
                a. the law of contradiction,
                b. the law of excluded middle (or third)
                c. the principle of identity. That is, (1) for all propositions p, it is impossible for both p and not p to be true, or symbolically ∼(p. ∼p), in which ∼ means “not” and.
            2. Orderly nature of the external world
            3. Reliability of our cognitive faculties in knowing the world. Our cognitive and sensory faculties to serve as truth gatherers and as a source of justified true beliefs in our intellectual environment
            4. Validity of inductive reasoning - a method of reasoning in which the premises are viewed as supplying some evidence for the truth of the conclusion
            5. Objectivity of the moral values used in science (e.g., “test theories fairly and report test results honestly”)
    B. Creation (5,19,24)
        i. Self-existing creation (6)
        ii. Something out of nothing (6)
            1. It is absurd to say that **nothing** caused **something**.
            2. It is not absurd to say **God** made **something** where there was **nothing**.

a. “out of nothing” (*ex nihilo*) – this is not saying God used some nothing and made something. It means God created something where previously there was nothing.
b. “out of matter” (*ex materia*) – that idea that God made the universe out of preexisting matter. This was Plato’s view.
c. “out of God” (*ex Deo*) – the idea that God took part of himself and made the world from it. The Christian God is a simple whole who has no parts that could be converted into material.

3. God is infinite and the world he created is finite. The world had to have a beginning, but God, by definition, cannot have a beginning. He is without time and without material.

iii. Universe had a beginning (6p25)

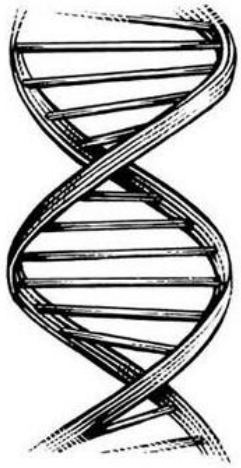
1. Scientific proof – the second law of thermodynamics
    a. The second law of thermodynamics states that the universe is running out of usable energy.
        i. First Law of Thermodynamics (quantity of energy): “The First Law of Thermodynamics states that energy cannot be created or destroyed; the total quantity of energy in the universe stays the same.”
        ii. Second Law of Thermodynamics (quality of energy): “It states that as energy is transferred or transformed, more and more of it is wasted. It also states that there is a natural tendency of any isolated system to degenerate into a more disordered state.”
    b. If the universe is running down, it cannot be eternal. It does not take forever to run out of a limited amount of energy.
    c. So, the universe is finite with finite energy.
    d. Example: The fact that the car ran out of gas means there was a point that the car was filled up with gas.
    e. If the universe had a beginning, then the universe had a Beginner.
    f. Speculation – maybe the universe is self-rebounding or self-recreating? This is speculation, science fiction with no demonstrable evidence. Plus, it would undermine the second law of thermodynamics.
        i. Agnostic astronomer Robert Jastrow said: “Once hydrogen has been burned within that star and converted to heavier elements, it can never be restored to its original state…minute by minute and year by year, as hydrogen is used up in stars, the supply of this element grows smaller.”
    g. The second law of thermodynamics means the universe cannot be eternal, because:
        i. If it had no beginning or if it was eternal it would have ran out of energy already.
        ii. If it had no beginning or if it was eternal it would have already reached a state of total disorder by now. Thus, the

universe had a beginning. It was a beginning that was highly ordered! and, not chaotic.

2. Philosophical proof – the impossibility of an infinite number of moments
    a. If the universe was eternal and had no beginning then we would have already had an infinite amount of moments before now (which is a passing moment in time which can be counted).
    b. If there had already been an infinite amount of moments there could be no "now" in time.
    c. Infinity cannot be traversed since it has no beginning and no end.
    d. But, our universe has time that can be traversed to get to today. This means there had to be a beginning of time to start passing through.
    e. If there was a beginning of time, there logically has to be a Beginner.
        i. Skeptic David Hume never denied thanks have a cause for their existence. Hume wrote, "I never asserted so absurd a proposition as that anything might arise without a cause…The temporal world has a beginning. An infinite number of real parts of time, passing in succession and exhausted one after another, appears so evident a contradiction that no man, one should think, whose judgment is not corrupted, instead of being improved, by the sciences, would ever be able to admit it." (Meaning, it is unthinkable to believe there are an infinite number of moments in time.)

iv. Humans (7)

C. Evolution (1,3,11,13,19,21)
    i. Synthesizing Evolution (19p67)
    ii. Mutations (19p154.171,)
    iii.
    iv. DNA (19p178,151)
        1. The DNA in one cell in the human body holds as much information as about 8,000 books. A human body has about 100 trillion cells (100,000,000,000,000) each with a DNA strand that could uncoil to about 10 feet. (7p29)
        2. "The information-storage capacity of DNA far surpasses even the most powerful electronic memory systems known today. Molecular biologist Michael Denton notes that, for all the different types of organisms that have ever lived, the necessary information in their DNA for the construction of their proteins 'could be held in a teaspoon and there would still be room left for all the information in evey book ever written.' But DNA does not just store information. IN combination with other cellular systems, it also processes information. Hence Bill Gates likens DNA to a computer program, though far more



Double Helix DNA

advanced than any software humans have invented." – William A. Dembski and Sean McDowell, "Understanding Intelligent Design", p. 133-134, (Eugene, OR, Harvest House Publishes, 2008) taken from Michael Denton, "Evolution: A theory in Crisis (Chevy Chase, MD: Adler and Adler, 1986), p. 264.

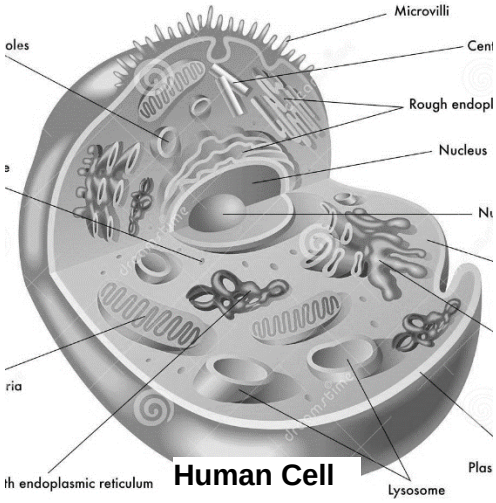
3. "Work has been done by MIT computational quantum physicist Seth Lloyd to answer the question, 'How many monkeys and how much time would be required to reproduce one of the works of Shakespeare, or even a few lines?' According to Lloyd, in the known physical universe, chance is capable of producing only 400 bits of information specified in advance (or, a string of 400 zeroes and ones). This amounts to a sequence of 82 ordinary letters and spaces. Therefore, the longest initial segment of Hamlet's soliloquy that the entire universe given its size and multibillion-year history - could by chance produce is the following two lines:

   TO BE, OR NOT TO BE, THAT IS THE QUESTION.
   WHETHER 'THIS NOBLER IN THE MIND TO SUFFER…

   (7p30)

v. A Cell (7p28)

1. "Let's briefly look at a cell magnified a billion times. On its surface we find millions of openings, like portholes in a ship. But these are not mere portholes. They regulate the flow of materials in and out of the cell. Cells exhibit nano-engineering on a scale and sophistication that scientists have hardly begun to scratch. Francis Crick, one of the co-discoverers of DNA's structure, described the cell as 'a minute factory, bustling with rapid, organized chemical activity.' That was in the early 1980's. Scientists now think of the cell as an automated city. Inside the cell we find a host of raw materials maneuvered back and forth by robot-like machines all working in unison. In fact, many different objects move in perfect unison through seemingly endless conduits. The level of control in these choreographed movements is truly mind-blowing. And this is just one cell. In larger organisms, cells must work together for the proper function of organs such as hearts, eyes, livers, and ears, and these in turn must work together for the life of the organism. If we peer further inside the cell, we find coils of DNA that store the information necessary to construct proteins. Proteins themselves are remarkably complex molecular systems. A typical protein is composed of a few hundred amino acids arranged in a precisely ordered sequence that then folds into a highly organized three-dimensional structure. That structure enables the protein to perform its function inside the cell. Biologists today cannot even describe the activities inside the cell without



Human Cell

comparing it to machines and other feats of modern engineering. The reason is that nearly every feature of our own advanced technology can be found in the cell." – William A. Dembski and Sean McDowell, "Understanding Intelligent Design" (Eugene, OR, Harvest House Publishes, 2008)

D. Laws of Nature (5)
E. Universe Balance and Preparation (5)
F. Origin of Life (5,6,10)
G. "Many Worlds" Hypothesis or "Multiple Universes" (6, 25p6)
    i. Multiple universes theory is called "multiverse"
    ii. Antony Flew, the lifelong atheist who recognized the existence of God before his death, says in his final book in 2007, "So multiverse or not, we still have to come to terms with the origin of the laws of nature. And the only viable explanation here is the divine Mind." (5p121)
H. Days of Creation (6)
I. Neo-Darwinian Theory (6)
J. Flood (11)
K. Intelligent Design (24,30p297)
L. Chemistry (24p255)
M. Animals (28p123 and p140)