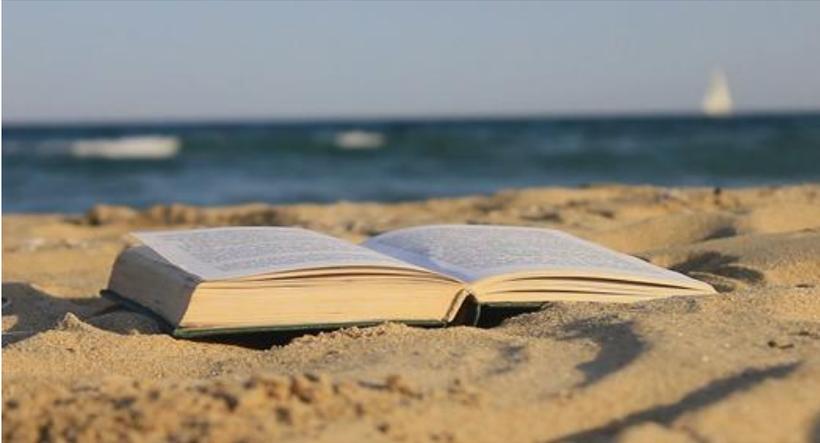## Reason 4: DNA Evidence for God

Imagine walking along a warm sunny beach on a deserted island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, as you walk you come upon book, what conclusions could you come too? One conclusion is maybe it was washed ashore, another is maybe the island is not deserted. Notice each conclusion has "Intelligence" as a source of the book. No logical thinking person would think it's a product of chance, why?

1. A book has design therefore it requires *a designer*

MEANING		OUTLINE CHARACTER, B. C. 3500	ARCHAIC CUNEIFORM, B. C. 2500	ASSYRIAN, B. C. 700	LATE BABYLONIAN, B. C. 500
1.	The sun	◇			
2.	God, heaven				
3.	Mountain				
4.	Man				
5.	Ox				
6.	Fish				

2. A book has information recorded in its pages, therefore it requires an information system and this requires *intelligence.*

3. A book requires a source of information, to transmit and record information into the book, this requires an **author**

For this reason it's not logical to think of the book's origin and existence as the result of *non-intelligent* events, it is an illogical conclusion, its outside of the realm of probability. The book is an information system, information is recorded to transmit to the reader via the symbols or letters in the book.
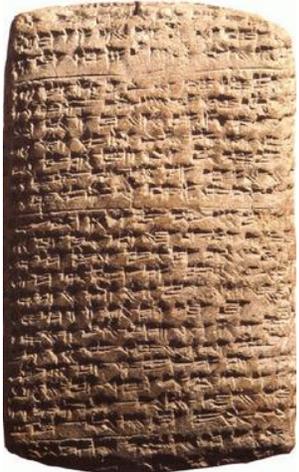
One of the earliest information systems is Cuneiform[1] writing, information is recorded in on a clay tablet via a wedge stylus imprinted in the clay. Much of the ancient history of civilization is preserved on cuneiform tablets discovered in the ancient cities of Babylon and Ur. The book is just one of the latest forms.

Software is also an information system requiring the same things a book or Cuneiform tablet requires. 1. Software is designed to record and keep information, a designer

2. There is a system of communication "an alphabet" which records the information, requiring intelligence.

3. There is source to the information recorded in the software, an author.

So if someone asked, is intelligent life present, most logical people would agree a book, a Cuneiform tablet or software are all solid examples of intelligent life. If we found a book on Mars surface, we would be elated the headlines would read:

INTELLIGENT LIFE FOUND ON MARS!!!

Why would we reject the claim to intelligent design, if we can evidence even more amazing then a book?

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[1] In fact, "cuneiform" came from Latin *cuneus*, which means "wedge". Therefore, any script can be called cuneiform as long as individual signs are composed of wedges

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Where else can we find an information system similar to these examples? One very amazing place is in just about every living cell we find vast volumes or recorded information, recorded in a chemical alphabet known as DNA.
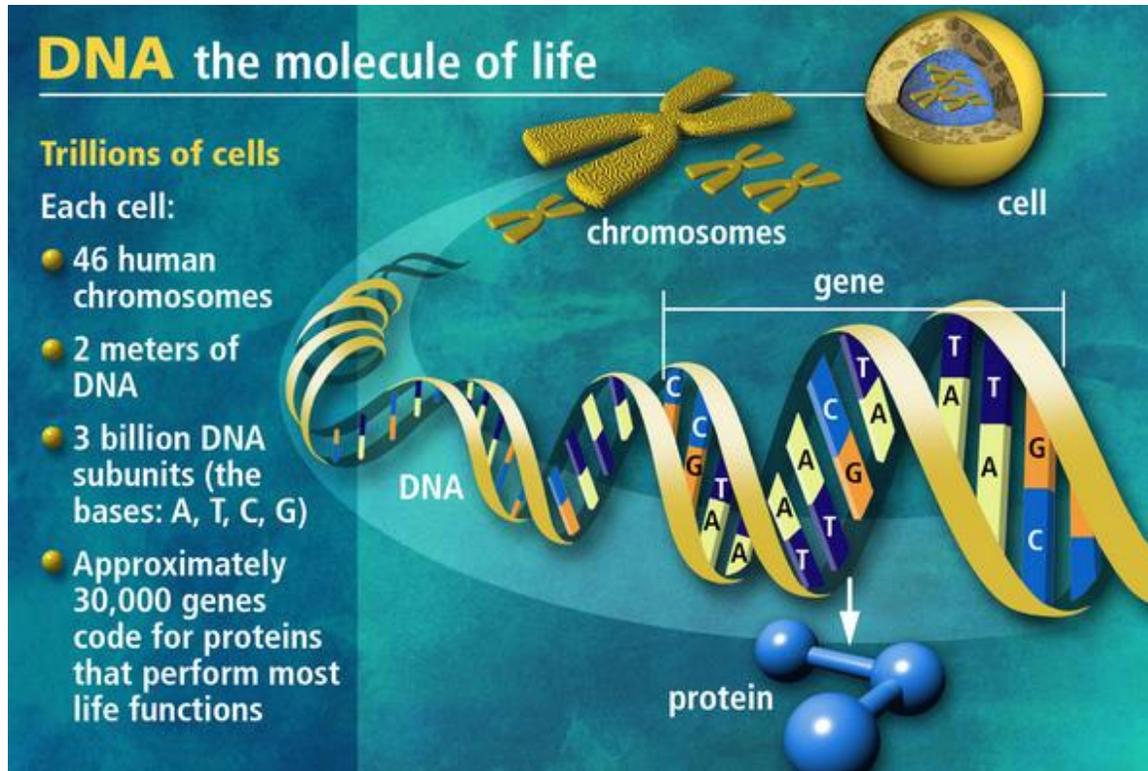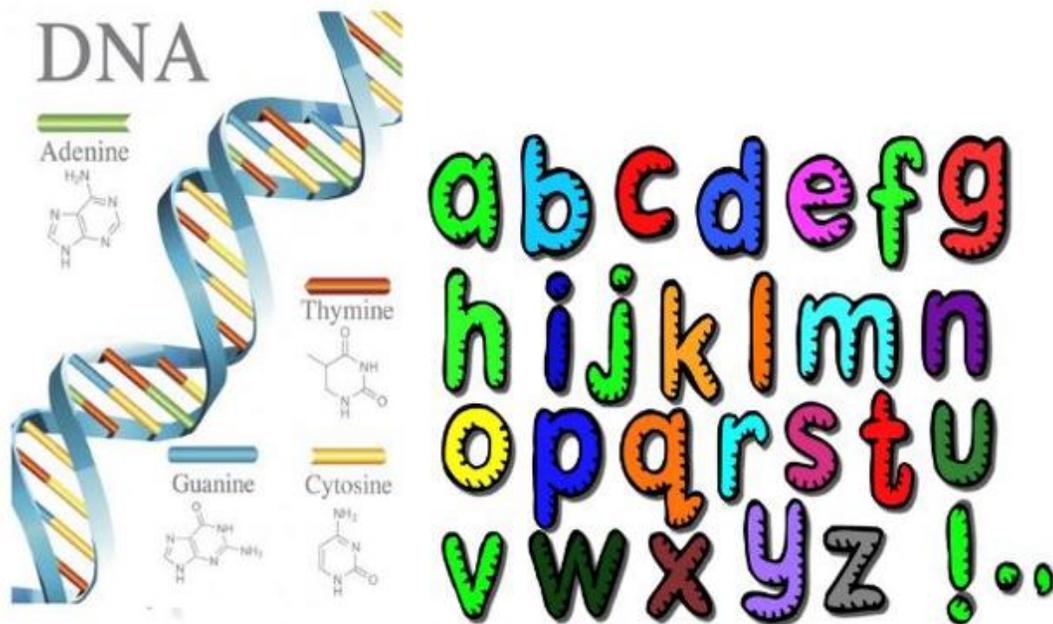

According to Darwin's criteria, his whole model of life falls apart. The cell is the smallest unit of matter considered alive…less than a 1/1000th of an inch in diameter.

In the center of the cell is the nucleolus composed of *deoxyribo-nucleic acid* (DNA), protein and ribonucleic acid (RNA). DNA combined with proteins is organized into structural units called *chromosomes*, which usually occur in identical pairs.   The DNA molecule form the infrastructure in each chromosome and is a single, very long, highly coiled molecule subdivided into functional units called *genes*. A gene occupies a certain place on the chromosome and contains the coded instructions that determine the inheritance of a particular characteristic or group passed from one generation to the next. The Chromosomes contain the information needed to build an identical working cell.

Cells serve two functions to provide a framework to support life and to make copies of themselves. They do this by having a communication system between the nucleolus and the rest of the cell. Inside the nucleolus is located all the information need to function, replicate and repair the cell. Only now is this incredibly complex system of cell communication becoming known.

In the same way a software program uses binary code, combining 0 and 1 to communicate programs throughout a computer system the cells uses the combination of four nitrogen-containing bases to communicate inside the cell. (*Adenine* (A), *Thymine* (T), *Cytosine* (C) and *Guanine* (G).

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DNA
Adenine
Thymine
Guanine
Cytosine

The Alphabet of life (A) (T) (G) (C) is recorded information on how to Make the 100,000 Proteins in your body and all life.
These DNA letters are the equivalent of letters in a book

Molecular biologists classify it as equivalent to a written language but not by analogy.

> The statistical structure of any printed language ranges through letter and frequencies, diagrams, trigrams word frequencies, etc., spelling rules, grammar and so forth and therefore can be represented by a Markov process given the states of the system…..It is important to understand that we are not reasoning by analogy. The sequence hypothesis applies directly to the protein and the genetic text as well as to written language and therefore the treatment is mathematically identical.[2]

Letters	DNA
26 letters	4 letters
Words	64-words (Triplets or Codons)
Sentences	Genes
Paragraphs	Operons
Chapters	Chromosomes
Book	Organism

The cell has a language of its own, fully equipped with rules that govern how it communicates. This cellular communication system has been shown to have a one-to-one correspondence with our own communication systems.

The genetic code is composed of four letters (Nucleotides), which are arranged into sixty-four words of three letters each (triplets or codons). These words are organized in sequence to produce sentences (Genes). Several related sentences are strung together and perform as paragraphs (Operons). Tens of thousands of paragraphs comprise chapters (Chromosomes), and a full set of chapters contain all the necessary information for a readable book (Organism).[3]

The possibility of life coming into existence on its own requires two elements **time** and **probability**. David Foster illustrates the problem with a deck of 52 playing cards.

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[2] Hubert P. Yockey, "Self Organization, Origin-of-life Scenarios and Information Theory," Journal of Theoretical Biology, Vol. 91 (1981):16 A Markov process is a phrase used to in the discipline of statistics It concerns itself with analyzing a succession of events within certain parameters. Named after Andrei Markov (1856-1922)
[3] Lane P. Lester and Raymond G. Bohlin, The Natural Limits to Biological Change (Grand Rapids, Mich: Zondervan, 1984)

The probability of life

Specificity is the measure of the improbability of a pattern which actually occurs against a background of alternatives…Let us imagine that there is a pack of 52 cards well shuffled and lying face-downwards on a table. What are the chances of picking all the cards up in a correct suit, sequence starting with the Ace of Spades and working downwards and then through the other suits and finishing with the Two of Clubs? Well, the chance of picking up the first card correctly is 1 in 52, the second 1 in 51, the third card 1 in 50, the fourth card 1 in 49 and so forth. So the chance of picking up the whole pack correctly is Factorial 52. As one chance in (About) 10^{68} this number is approaching that of all the atoms in the universe.

- Number of seconds back from now to the estimated date of the Big Bang is 4×10^{17} (10^{18})
- Number of atoms in the universe: 10^{80}
- Number of photons in the universe: 10^{88}
- Number of stars in the universe: 10^{22}
- Number of wavelengths of light to traverse the universe $2 \times 10^{33.164}$

The astronomers Fred Hoyle and Chandra Wickramsinghe placed the probability that life would originate from non-life as one $10^{-40,000}$ and the probability of added complexity arising by mutations and natural selection very near this figure.[5]

What are the chances of picking up all 52-cards in a deck starting Ace of Spades and ending With the 2 of Hearts?
Now imagine picking the right order of amino-acids in order to get just one protein molecule?

To believe that life could have come from non-life would require an incredible amount of faith.

The information content of the brain expressed in bits is probably comparable to the total number of connections among the neurons—about a hundred trillion, 10^{14}, bits. If written out in English, say, that information would fill some twenty million volumes, as many as in the world largest libraries. The equivalent of twenty million books is inside the heads of every one of us. The brain is a very big place in a small space[6]

When we examine the complexity of life and the improbability of life developing from non-life, we are forced to come to the conclusion that a Super-Intelligent Designer is the source for life.

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[4] David Foster, The Philosophical Scientists (New York: Dorset, 1985)

[5] Lane P. Lester and Raymond G. Bohlin, The Natural Limits of Biological Change (Grand Rapids, Mich, Zondervan, 1984) 86

[6] Carl Sagan, Cosmos (New York: Ballantine, 1980), 230

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